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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH.
OTTAWA, CANADA.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

DOMINION STATISTICIAN. R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.
CHIEF, GENERAL STATISTICS. S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

According to reports received, compiled and tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employment at the beginning of February showed considerable revival from the contractions recorded at the commencement of January, when losses incidental to the holiday and mid-winter inventory period, supplementing seasonal declines, had reduced activity to a marked degree. The reaction was somewhat more pronounced than that registered at the beginning of February of last year and considerably more so than at the same period in 1921. Statements for the month under review were compiled from 6,253 employers of labour whose pay-rolls aggregated 733,063 persons as compared with 707,859 at the commencement of January. This increase of over 25,000 workers caused the index number to gain slightly over 3 points, standing at 89.5 as compared with 86.3 on January 1 and with 78.9 on February 1, 1922. Practically all the recovery was recorded in the manufacturing industries, (notably in iron and steel) but logging and coal mining also afforded more employment. Activity in transportation and construction continued to decline, although the shrinkage was on a rather smaller scale than in the preceding month. Retail stores registered the usual large reductions in salesforce following the holiday season and wholesale houses were not so busy. The tables on page 3 which give the index numbers of employment by months for 1921, 1922 and to the beginning of February, 1923, as well as by provinces, cities and industries for the period under review as compared with the beginning of January, 1923 and with February 1922 and 1921, show the general situation to be considerably more favorable than in the corresponding month of last year. In several cases moreover the level of employment was higher than at the beginning of February, 1921.

Employment increased in all provinces except the Maritime district where considerable losses in steel works caused a decline. The largest gains occurred in Ontario, in which province approximately 15,000 persons were added to the staffs of the concerns reporting. The expansion in that province and in Quebec, which was noteworthy also, was mainly due to revival of activity in the manufacturing division, while construction and transportation continued to show curtailment. In the Prairie district the re-opening of the railway car shops caused substantial increases in employment in the iron and steel industry which, however, were partly offset by continued contractions in transportation, construction and also in trade. The sawmilling and vehicle industries in British Columbia reported moderate improvement.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that in Montreal there was considerable recovery from the losses reported at the beginning of January. This was largely due to the resumption of activity in the locomotive shops and in tobacco, rubber, cotton, garment, tin, brass, bronze and copper factories. On the other hand merchants and building contractors registered smaller payrolls. In Toronto also the trend of employment was favorable; lead, tin, box, printing, publishing, rubber, slaughtering, meatpacking, garment and millinery concerns reported increased activity, but trade and construction were slacker. In Ottawa, employment declined to some extent, improvement in sawmills, gas and textile concerns being insufficient

to counterbalance declines in trade and construction. A favorable reaction was indicated in Hamilton, where the volume of employment afforded in hosiery and knitting mills, in wood-working, agricultural implement, structural iron and steel, tobacco and electrical apparatus factories showed an increase. In that city retail stores employed much smaller pay-rolls than at the beginning of January and garment concerns were not so busy. The most important change in Winnipeg, where the general tendency was unfavorable, occurred in the trade group, from which considerable numbers of workers were released. Dairies and electric current works recorded reduced activity, while telephone operation and building construction also showed contractions. On the other hand, confectionery manufacturers were busier. In Vancouver, tin can and gas concerns reported marked recovery, but the gains indicated in those industries were not large enough to offset the losses in building construction, in shipping and stevedoring and in tobacco works.

As mentioned above, the level of employment in manufacturing was considerably higher than at the close of January especially in iron and steel. Railway car, locomotive, automobile, general plant machinery, steel ship building and repairing, heating appliance, iron and steel fabrication and iron pipe shops reported substantially larger working forces. Improvement was also registered in cloth, knitting, garment, boot, shoe, furniture, container and carriage factories, in sawmills, lead, tin, zinc and copper works, tobacco, biscuit, paper, electrical appliance, rubber tire and footwear works. Activity in abbatoirs and in meat packing, fur, clay, glass, stone and electric current concerns, on the other hand, was on a lower level. Employment in logging camps continued to increase, particularly in Quebec. Coal mining in the Maritime and prairie provinces reported increases, while asbestos and gypsum mines in Quebec and Nova Scotia, respectively , were decidedly slacker. Continued curtailment of operations was indicated by the operation departments of the railways, all provinces except the Maritimes and British Columbia sharing in the contraction. Further reductions in payroll were reported in the shipping and stevedoring group, especially on the Pacific coast. Building and highway construction continued to decline largely. Seasonal losses of a general character were recorded in trade, especially in the retail division.

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Note: Base period, January 17, 1920 equals 100.

The relative weight represents the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

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TABLE I.

Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1923	1922	1921
January 1.....	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1.....	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1.....		81.9	88.0
April 1.....		80.6	84.1
May 1.....		83.3	84.1
June 1.....		89.2	86.6
July 1.....		91.1	87.5
August 1.....		93.1	88.9
September 1.....		93.7	88.7
October 1.....		94.6	90.2
November 1.....		95.8	90.2
December 1.....		95.1	87.2

TABLE II.

Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1923	Jan. 1 1923	Feb. 1 1922	Feb. 1 1921
Maritime Provinces.....	9.0	93.3	90.8	78.6	96.3
Quebec and Ontario.....	69.7	89.1	84.8	77.6	89.0
Prairie Provinces.....	13.4	91.6	90.0	83.0	93.7
British Columbia.....	7.9	88.4	88.3	84.3	87.2
CANADA.....	100	89.5	86.3	78.9	90.1

TABLE III.

Index Numbers of Employment by Cities

City	Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1923	Jan 1 1923	Feb. 1 1922
Montreal.....	14.0	86.2	79.8	73.6
Toronto.....	14.2	88.5	84.7	81.8
Ottawa.....	1.7	95.7	94.4	
Hamilton.....	3.7	86.0	81.5	
Winnipeg.....	3.8	89.0	92.6	84.1
Vancouver.....	2.7	85.8	87.7	88.7

TABLE IV.

Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1923	Jan. 1 1923	Feb. 1 1922	Feb. 1 1921
Manufacturing	57.0	85.0	78.1	73.0	84.8
Logging.....	4.8	95.1	87.0	61.5	94.3
Mining.....	6.3	101.3	100.8	89.7	95.8
Communication.....	2.8	96.5	97.4	95.7	104.6
Transportation.....	13.9	101.5	104.8	97.0	101.3
Construction & Maintenance	6.0	86.0	96.0	79.8	100.1
Services.....	1.6	92.4	92.8	91.7	94.2
Trade.....	7.6	93.7	93.2	90.3	92.5
ALL INDUSTRIES..	100	89.5	86.3	78.9	90.1

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA, CANADA.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The trend of employment as reflected in reports from employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was favourable at the beginning of March, although the movement was not pronounced. Returns were received from 6,387 firms with an aggregate working force of 743,128 persons as compared with 741,511 on February 1. The index number therefore rose slightly from 89.5 on the latter date to 89.9 for the period being surveyed. Varying conditions were indicated in different industries; manufacturing generally was decidedly more active than at the beginning of the preceding month, but contractions continued to be recorded in transportation, construction and trade. The commencement of seasonal slackness in logging camps, moreover, affected a large number of workers and coal mining showed considerable losses. Improvement of a somewhat more decided character had been reported at the same period of last year, due mainly to the resumption of operations in the railway car shops following a temporary shut down. The situation then, however, was not so good as for the period under review. Index numbers of employment by districts and industries as at March 1 and February 1, 1923, and March 1, 1922 and 1921, are given in the tables on page 2.

All districts except the Prairie Provinces shared to some extent in the expansion registered at the beginning of March, but the gains in Ontario and British Columbia were very much larger than those recorded elsewhere. The improvement in the former province was most pronounced in manufacturing, notably so in iron and steel, while in the latter, sawmilling, logging, shipping and stevedoring and building construction, in particular, were busier. Lumber mills, sugar refineries, coal mines and water transportation registered a large share of the gain in the Maritime district. The change in Quebec was insignificant. In the Prairie Provinces important curtailment of operations was indicated in the coal fields; retail trade steam railways and iron and steel also were slacker.

The volume of employment afforded in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg showed a decline, while marked improvement was indicated in Hamilton and Vancouver. In Montreal the most noteworthy reductions occurred in retail stores, water transportation, tobacco and glass concerns. The retail trade group registered the only severe losses in Toronto, while an upward tendency was indicated by wholesalers, in iron and steel, rubber and in several other manufacturing industries. Continued decreases were reported in Ottawa stores, the declines being partly offset by gains in pulp and paper works. In Hamilton substantial improvement occurred in iron and steel and textiles, the former group especially showing greatly increased activity. Further curtailment of staff was noted in retail establishments in Winnipeg; there was general improvement in several other industries but, on the whole, the trend was downward. The largest increases in Vancouver were recorded in building and in lumber mills.

An analysis of the returns by industrial groups shows that the most important expansion within the manufacturing division was indicated in iron, steel, textiles and lumber. In addition, a favourable movement was shown in sugar, pulp, paper, printing, rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus works. Abattoirs, meatpacking and leather manufacturers, on the other hand, were slacker. Coal mining in Alberta suffered substantial curtailment but moderate improvement was indicated in Nova Scotia. The contractions in transportation and construction, although they involved the release of a large number of workers, were nevertheless much smaller than those reported in recent months. Retail stores registered further heavy reductions in payroll.

Note: Base period, January 17, 1920 equals 100.

The relative weight represents the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I.

Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1923	1922	1921
January 1	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	89.9	81.9	88.0
April		80.6	84.1
May 1		83.3	84.1
June 1		89.2	86.6
July 1		91.1	87.5
August		93.1	88.9
September 1		93.7	88.7
October 1		94.6	90.2
November 1		95.8	90.2
December 1		95.1	87.2

TABLE II.

Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative Weight	Mar.1 1923	Feb.1 1923	Mar.1 1922	Mar.1 1921
Maritime Provinces	9.1	90.7	93.3	80.7	90.7
Quebec and Ontario	69.8	89.7	89.1	81.3	87.1
Prairie Provinces	13.0	88.9	91.6	84.4	91.0
British Columbia	8.1	92.0	88.4	85.3	87.3
CANADA	100	89.9	89.5	81.9	88.0

TABLE III.

Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	Mar.1 1923	Feb.1 1923	Mar.1 1922
Montreal	13.3	85.9	86.2	80.5
Toronto	12.9	85.7	88.5	81.9
Ottawa	1.5	92.2	95.7	
Hamilton	3.6	89.2	86.0	
Winnipeg	3.4	86.4	89.0	82.6
Vancouver	2.7	90.4	85.8	91.1

TABLE IV.

Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	Mar.1 1923	Feb.1 1923	Mar.1 1922	Mar.1 1921
Manufacturing	58.4	87.5	85.0	78.1	84.6
Logging	4.4	88.8	95.1	54.8	81.8
Mining	6.2	98.6	101.3	90.3	92.8
Communication	2.7	97.4	96.5	97.5	104.1
Transportation	13.6	99.8	101.5	97.1	95.8
Construction & Maintenance	5.8	83.8	86.0	83.7	89.2
Services	1.6	93.4	92.4	93.0	96.3
Trade	7.3	88.9	93.7	88.2	92.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100	89.9	89.5	81.9	88.0

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA, CANADA.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B. A., F.S.S.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment as indicated in reports made to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by employers of labour showed a fairly large reduction at the beginning of April, representing chiefly the merely temporary cessation of work over the Easter holidays, supplementing seasonal losses in logging. The lateness of the spring also had an unfavourable influence upon the situation, delaying activity in the out-of-door industries. The contractions, which involved the release of over 20,000 persons, affected slightly more workers than did the declines recorded during the same period of 1922, but were rather less extensive than at the beginning of April, 1921. Speedy recovery was recorded in those two years and it is anticipated that the next reports will show the favourable movement to have been resumed early this April. Statements were tabulated from 5,705 firms with a combined payroll of 736,377 persons of whom 718,524 were actually working during the period under review as compared with 738,877 workers at the beginning of March. This decrease in working force caused the index number to decline from 89.9 on March 1 to 87.6 on April 1 as compared with 80.6 and 84.1 at the beginning of April, 1922 and 1921 respectively. The tables on page 2 give the index numbers of employment by districts and industrial divisions.

The trend of employment in all provinces except British Columbia was downward. The largest declines were recorded in Ontario, but the losses in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces were also pronounced. Curtailment of operations in the railway car shops and in other manufacturing works over the holidays caused a large part of the shrinkage, and the contractions in logging affected very many workers, especially in Ontario. In British Columbia, on the other hand, logging camps were considerably more active; metallic ore mining and transportation also afforded increased employment.

A review of the returns by cities shows that firms in Toronto increased their staffs moderately, while in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver the tendency was downward, although the losses were not pronounced. In Toronto improvement was recorded in retail trade, in iron and steel and in various other manufacturing industries. Biscuit and musical instrument factories and printing and publishing, on the other hand, were slacker. The most important factor influencing the situation in Montreal was the closing of the locomotive shops over the holidays. In Ottawa, the changes were slight, a small decline in pulp and paper concerns causing practically all the loss. Textile and tobacco manufacturers reported the bulk of the shrinkage in Hamilton, while the iron and steel industries there were rather busier. Moderate declines in a number of industries accounted for the reduction in Winnipeg, the largest decreases occurring in construction and local transportation. Sugar refineries, sawmills and retail stores in Vancouver were slacker.

The heaviest losses in the manufacturing division took place in iron and steel, chiefly in the railway car shops, which, however, were scheduled to re-open early in the month with consequent re-instatement of the employees laid off. The textile industries, as a whole, were slacker and the production of edible plant products showed considerable curtailment. On the other hand, sawmills reported substantial increases in personnel, and glass, brick and electrical apparatus factories were busier. As mentioned above, very severe reductions were registered in logging camps in all provinces except British Columbia and activity in coal mines continued to decline. Metallic ore mines, however, employed larger working forces. The commencement of springtime operations caused moderate improvement in transportation and construction, while the service, trade and communication divisions also showed increased activity.

Note: The number employed on January 17, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1923.	1922.	1921.
January 1	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1		83.3	84.1
June 1		89.2	86.6
July 1		91.1	87.5
August 1		93.1	88.9
September 1		93.7	88.7
October 1		94.6	90.2
November 1		95.8	90.2
December 1		95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative Weight	Apr.1 1923	Mar.1 1923.	Apr.1 1922.	Apr.1 1921.
Maritime Provinces	9.4	90.5	90.7	80.6	87.2
Quebec and Ontario	69.9	87.3	89.7	79.7	82.3
Prairie Provinces	12.3	83.5	88.9	82.1	88.7
British Columbia	8.4	92.8	92.0	85.9	88.1
CANADA	100	87.6	89.9	80.6	84.1

TABLE III -Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1923.	Mar.1 1923.	Apr.1 1922
Montreal	13.3	83.3	85.9	76.0
Toronto	13.5	86.7	85.7	82.7
Ottawa	1.3	90.6	92.2	
Hamilton	3.7	88.4	89.2	
Winnipeg	3.4	85.7	86.4	83.6
Vancouver	2.3	86.9	90.4	87.8

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	Apr.1 1923.	Mar.1 1923.	Apr.1 1922.	Apr.1 1921.
Manufacturing	58.8	85.6	87.5	78.0	80.7
Lumber Products	6.0	88.3	85.8	76.2	74.3
Pulp and Paper	7.0	97.4	97.7	90.1	91.6
Textile Products	10.0	91.1	92.0	90.3	79.8
Iron and Steel	16.6	77.2	82.5	64.9	78.2
Other manufacturing industries	19.2	86.5	87.2	81.3	82.3
Logging	3.0	57.8	88.8	27.2	44.5
Mining	6.2	97.0	98.6	88.9	88.0
Communication	2.8	98.0	97.4	98.2	101.8
Transportation	14.1	100.2	99.8	96.8	95.5
Construction and Maintenance	6.1	85.2	83.8	81.4	86.7
Services	1.6	94.9	93.4	94.6	97.8
Trade	7.4	90.2	88.9	88.6	92.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100	87.6	89.9	80.6	84.1

Issued May 22,1923.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The volume of employment at the beginning of May as anticipated in the last report showed a substantial increase, approximately 32,000 persons having been added to the staffs of the 5,820 firms making employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Their payrolls aggregated 752,037 workers as compared with 720,270 on April 1; the index number reflecting this gain rose from 87.6 at that time to 91.4 on May 1, while at the beginning of May, 1922, it had stood at 83.3 and in May, 1921, at 84.1. The increases during the period under review, which greatly exceeded those reported during the corresponding period of the two preceding years, were mainly due to a revival of activity in manufacturing and also in construction and other outside industries.

Firms in all provinces except the Maritimes increased their staffs considerably. The gains in Ontario and Quebec, which provided work for over 22,000 persons, were the most extensive, but the percentage gains in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia were also large. The expansion in these districts was of a general character, though it was especially heavy in manufacturing; the only marked decline in the Central and Prairie Provinces occurred in logging, and was a seasonal movement. The contraction in the Maritime district was slight, increased activity in manufacturing being largely offset by losses due to the closing of the winter ports and in coal mining and logging.

Marked improvement was reported in five of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Vancouver reporting additions to staffs, while in Winnipeg the change was very slightly unfavourable. Manufacturing in Montreal was considerably more active; the resumption of activity in locomotive shops caused the reinstatement of many workers. The construction, transportation, trade and communication divisions also employed larger working forces. In Toronto there was substantital recovery in biscuit factories and the employment afforded in meat-packing, iron, steel, printing, gas and other plants also increased. On the other hand, garment factories were decidedly slacker. Street railways were busier in that city and building contractors reported larger payrolls. Rather small increases in a number of industries accounted for the gain in Ottawa; lumber and paper mills registered improvement and construction and transportation also absorbed more men. In Hamilton, garment, hosiery, knitting, cotton, sheet metal, railway car and other iron and steel, tobacco and construction firms reported considerably increased activity. Sugar refineries, lumber mills and building contractors recorded the bulk of the expansion in Vancouver. In Winnipeg, printing and publishing houses were not as busy and the street railways also afforded less employment.

An analysis of the returns by industrial groups shows increased activity in all manufacturing industries except leather, in which the employment afforded in boot, shoe, tanning and currying factories declined by 4 per cent. The most pronounced expansion was registered in iron and steel, representin chiefly the reopening of the railway car shops after brief shutdowns over Easter. Improvement was also recorded in automobile and general machinery works, and in rolling mills. Textile manufacturers, excluding garment makers, were considerably busier, especially so in thread, yarn, cloth and knitting mills. Large additions to staffs were reported by pulp and paper works; seasonal activity was also indicated in fish canning, smoking and curing establishments and in dairies and meat-packing houses. In addition expansion was reported in biscuit, canning, sugar, starch, brick, glass, stone, gas, coke, tobacco, chemical, electric current and electrical appliance plants. The construction, transportation, trade and communication industries were busier, the improvement in the first named being particularly noteworthy. Further heavy seasonal losses were indicated in logging camps in every province except British Columbia, where large additions to staffs were recorded. Coal mining in both eastern and western coal fields afforded considerably less employment, indicating seasonal curtailment of operations.

The index numbers of employment by districts and industrial divisions are given on page 2.

Note: The number employed on January 17, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1923	1922	1921
January 1	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1	91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1		89.2	86.6
July 1		91.1	87.5
August 1		93.1	88.9
September 1		93.7	88.7
October 1		94.6	90.2
November 1		95.8	90.2
December 1		95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative Weight	May 1 1923.	April 1 1923	May 1 1922	May 1 1921
Maritime Provinces	8.9	90.0	90.5	83.0	87.5
Quebec and Ontario	69.8	91.1	87.3	82.0	82.6
Prairie Provinces	12.8	90.4	83.5	85.4	86.6
British Columbia	8.5	97.5	92.8	91.3	90.1
CANADA	100	91.4	87.6	83.3	84.1

TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	May 1 1923	April 1 1923	May 1 1922
Montreal	13.5	88.8	83.3	82.1
Toronto	13.1	88.1	86.7	84.9
Ottawa	1.3	94.8	90.6	
Hamilton	3.7	92.6	88.4	
Winnipeg	3.3	86.3	85.7	88.6
Vancouver	2.6	91.8	86.9	95.4

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	May 1 1923	April 1 1923	May 1 1922	May 1 1921
Manufacturing	59.5	90.5	85.6	79.0	80.2
Lumber Products	6.3	95.5	88.3	88.9	86.6
Pulp and Paper	6.9	101.1	97.4	93.6	94.8
Textile Products	9.7	92.5	91.1	88.9	81.1
Iron and Steel	17.6	85.4	77.2	62.5	72.2
Other manufacturing industries	19.0	89.6	86.5	82.7	82.1
Logging	2.4	48.0	57.8	37.0	49.9
Mining	5.9	96.7	97.0	90.2	86.9
Communication	2.7	99.7	98.0	100.4	103.1
Transportation	13.7	101.7	100.2	98.7	94.0
Construction and Maintenance	6.9	101.6	85.2	101.1	92.7
Services	1.6	97.1	94.9	95.6	98.3
Trade	7.3	91.7	90.2	90.1	94.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100	91.4	87.6	83.3	84.1

72-002

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
Issued June 21,1923. OTTAWA, CANADA.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

A further and marked increase in employment was indicated at the beginning of June in reports furnished by employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the situation being more favourable than at any time since December, 1920. The improvement was general, but the seasonal gains in construction were the largest. A combined payroll of 800,605 persons was reported by the 5,865 firms making returns, who had employed 754,021 workers at the beginning of May. This increase of approximately 47,000 persons caused the index number to rise from 91.4 on May 1 to 97.3 for the period under review. During the corresponding month of 1922, when decided improvement had also been registered, the number had stood at 89.2, and in June,1921, it was 86.6.

While all provinces shared in the upward movement, the gains in Quebec and Ontario, providing work for over 36,000 workers, greatly exceeded those reported elsewhere. The increase in British Columbia caused the index number there to be slightly higher than at the base period, a situation which last year was not indicated until August. The expansion, as mentioned above, was of a general character, a large number of industries in all provinces contributing to the net gains. Conditions everywhere were much better than at the beginning of June, 1922 and 1921.

Increased activity was recorded by firms in the six cities for which separate tabulations are made. In Montreal, where over 7,000 persons were added to the staffs of the employers reporting,the greatest improvement was indicated in shipping and stevedoring and construction; gains were also shown in manufacturing and trade. The expansion in Toronto, which was on a much smaller scale, occurred chiefly in construction, trade and transportation. Sawmills, pulp and paper factories registered the bulk of the increase in Ottawa,although there was also considerably increased activity in construction. General but moderate improvement was indicated in Hamilton and Winnipeg, the greatest gains in both cities being reported in construction. In Vancouver sawmills and rolling mills were busier and expansion was also recorded in construction and in several other industries.

Practically all groups within the manufacturing division except leather, textiles and musical instruments reported improvement. The increases in payroll in sawmills, iron, steel, fish canning,pulp and paper factories were especially pronounced. Fruit and vegetable canneries, dairies, tobacco, glass and electric current works,smelters and refineries were decidedly busier also. The losses in boot, shoe, garment and thread,yarn and cloth factories were largely of a seasonal character repeating those registered at the beginning of June,1922. Rather tardy river driving operations caused employment in logging to show some temporary recovery from the heavy seasonal contractions recently recorded. Mining, transportation and construction reported considerably increased activity, the last named industry absorbing nearly 19,000 additional workers, of whom over 60 per cent were employed by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways. In addition, the volume of employment afforded in communication,in hotels and in trade increased, though not so extensively as in the industries mentioned above.

Index numbers of employment by districts and industrial divisions are given on page 2,while the chart on page 3 shows graphically the course of employment since the beginning of 1921. The favourable movement that employment has recently experienced may be seen clearly; the curve during the last two months paralleled its course during 1922, but it continues on a much higher level.

Note: The number employed on January 17, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indidated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1923.	1922.	1921
January 1	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1	91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1	97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1		91.1	87.5
August 1		93.1	88.9
September 1		93.7	88.7
October 1		94.6	90.2
November 1		95.8	90.2
December 1		95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative Weight	June 1 1923	May 1 1923	June 1 1922	June 1 1921
Maritime Provinces	8.7	93.9	90.0	87.4	89.5
Quebec and Ontario	70.3	97.7	91.1	87.9	84.3
Prairie Provinces	12.7	95.5	90.4	92.8	91.1
British Columbia	8.3	100.4	97.5	96.6	93.3
CANADA	100	97.3	91.4	89.2	86.6

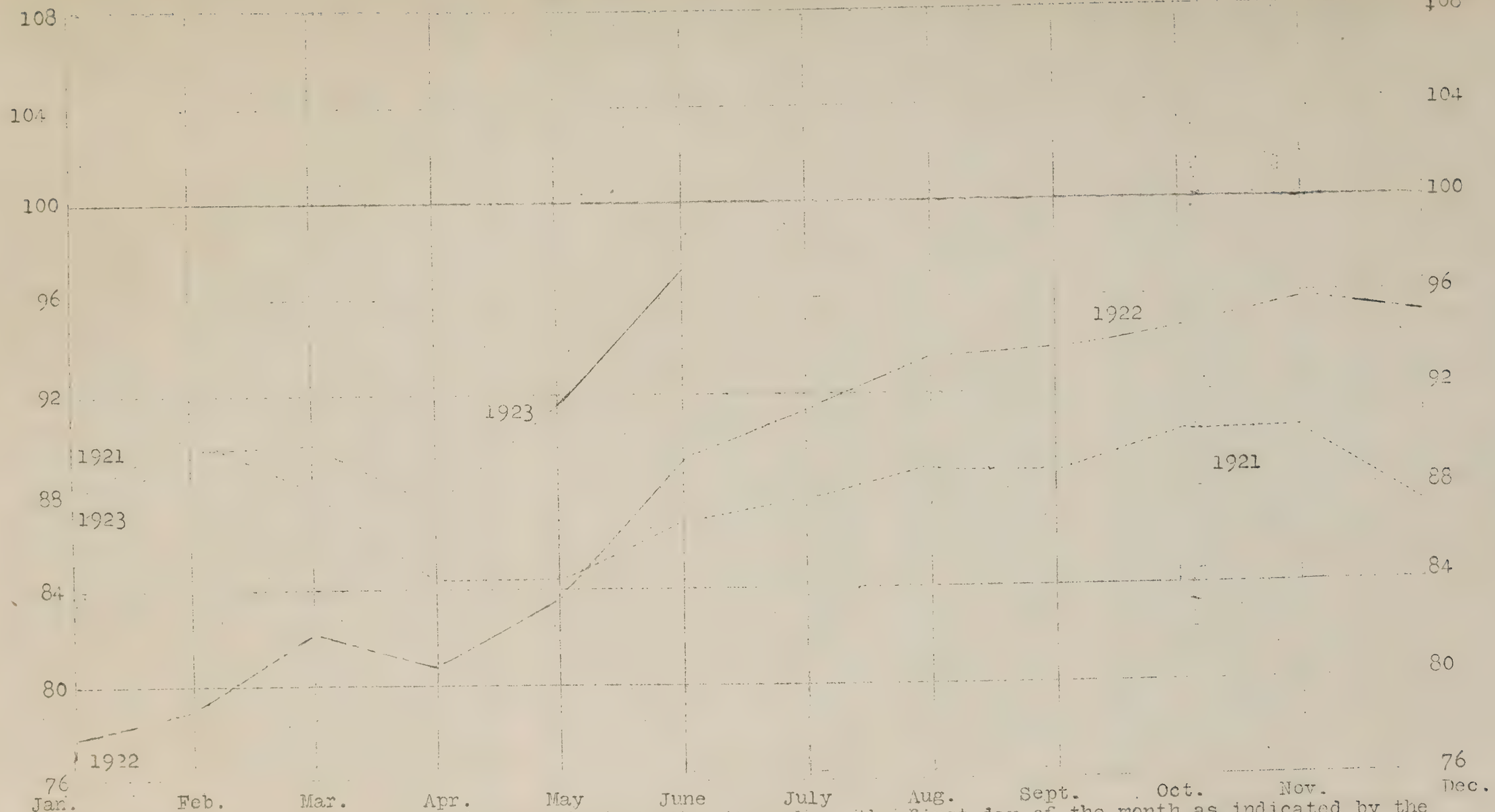
TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	June 1 1923	May 1 1923	June 1 1922
Montreal	13.8	95.4	88.8	85.9
Toronto	12.5	89.9	88.1	86.6
Ottawa	1.5	109.6	94.8	
Hamilton	3.6	94.6	92.6	
Winnipeg	3.1	87.1	86.3	92.9
Vancouver	2.6	94.7	91.8	97.5

Table IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	June 1 1923	May 1 1923	June 1 1922	June 1 1921
Manufacturing	57.8	93.5	90.5	84.2	81.1
Lumber Prdducts	7.0	112.4	95.5	107.0	99.7
Pulp and Paper	6.7	104.4	101.1	96.5	94.2
Textile Products	9.0	90.6	92.5	88.2	78.0
Iron and Steel	16.7	86.7	85.4	70.5	70.7
Other manufacturing industries.	18.4	92.2	89.6	84.9	84.9
Logging	2.4	52.5	48.0	37.5	47.3
Mining	5.9	101.6	96.7	92.6	88.7
Communication	2.6	102.2	99.7	100.6	106.1
Transportation	13.8	109.0	101.7	106.2	98.1
Construction and maintenance	9.0	140.2	101.6	129.5	111.9
Services	1.7	108.8	97.1	100.3	103.8
Trade	6.8	91.9	91.7	90.0	92.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100	97.3	91.4	89.2	86.6

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

72-002

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued July 21,1923.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The trend of employment at the beginning of July, as shown in reports furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by employers of labour, continued upward, chiefly on account of further seasonal activity in construction and transportation. This movement repeats that indicated during the same period of last year and of 1921, although the improvement this year is more decided. According to reports from 5,765 firms with an aggregate paryoll of 815,128 persons, there was an increase of practically 2 per cent in the employment afforded, the index number rising from 97.3 on June 1 to 99.5 at the beginning of July, while at the same time in 1922 it had stood at 91.1 and 87.5, respectively.

Increased activity was reported in all provinces; the additions to staffs in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces were the most extensive, those in Quebec and British Columbia were fairly large, while in Ontario the improvement was slight. Employment in saw and lumber mills everywhere increased notably, offsetting to a large extent reductions, due to seasonal slackness, in other branches of the manufacturing divisions. The construction and transportation industries, however, absorbed the bulk of the additionally employed workers in all provinces.

Employment in Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver increased, while in Toronto and Hamilton curtailment was indicated. The largest increases in Montreal occurred in construction; moderate improvement was recorded in leather, tobacco and glass factories, but the gains in those manufactures were not sufficient to counterbalance losses in garment, cotton, railway car, paper box and printing plants. In Toronto general slackness in manufacturing affected the situation and the construction industries showed very little change. Pulp and paper mills in Ottawa reported contractions, but the losses were not large enough to offset increases in construction and in trade. Seasonal dullness in cotton and other textile mills in Hamilton accounted for most of the rather large reduction reported in that city. The changes in Winnipeg were slight, there being general improvement in a number of industries, notably in brick and structural iron factories. Sugar refining, street railway and shipping and stevedoring work caused the bulk of the expansion in Vancouver, although there were smaller increases in a number of groups.

Varying conditions within the manufacturing industries resulted in a small net increase; further marked expansion was indicated in sawmills, and fruit, vegetable and fish canneries, biscuit, sugar, paper, tobacco, brick, electric current and petroleum factories were a good deal busier. On the other hand, textile, iron and steel, rubber, chemical and musical instrument works were slacker, the reductions in payroll being due in some cases to temporary shutdowns for holidays and in others to seasonal inactivity. Considerable curtailment was indicated in logging and minor declines were recorded in the shipping and stevedoring group. The construction industries reported marked expansion, nearly 13,000 persons having been added to the staffs of the firms making returns. Steam railways registered substantial improvement, mainly in the Prairie Provinces and in Quebec. The service, trade and communication groups showed moderate improvement, while in mining there was no change on the whole, declines in the coal fields being offset by increases in metallic ore and in non-metallic mineral mining.

The tables on page 2 show the index numbers of employment by districts and industrial divisions. The chart on page 3 shows graphically the course of employment since the beginning of 1921. It will be seen that the curve has already attained a point some 4 points higher than the highest position indicated last year, although the 1922 peak was not reached until the beginning of November. It may be expected that the curve, paralleling its last year's course, will continue to rise during the next few months.

Note: The number employed on January 17,1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1923	1922	1921
January 1	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1	91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1	97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1	99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1		93.1	88.9
September 1		93.7	88.7
October 1		94.6	90.2
November 1		95.8	90.2
December 1		95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative Weight	July 1 1923	June 1 1923	July 1 1922	July 1 1921
Maritime Provinces	9.2	101.0	93.9	92.6	89.0
Quebec	27.3	100.5	99.1	88.0	87.2
Ontario	42.2	97.2	96.8	89.2	84.2
Prairie Provinces	13.2	101.4	95.5	99.7	94.7
British Columbia	8.1	103.9	100.4	99.2	92.6
CANADA	100	99.5	97.3	91.1	87.5

TABLE III- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	July 1 1923	June 1 1923	July 1 1922
Montreal	13.6	95.9	95.4	88.2
Toronto	12.0	89.5	89.9	88.4
Ottawa	1.4	110.2	109.6	
Hamilton	3.4	91.4	94.6	
Winnipeg	3.1	87.7	87.1	92.8
Vancouver	2.6	100.3	94.7	97.4

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	July 1 1923	June 1 1923	July 1 1922	July 1 1921
Manufacturing	56.6	93.6	93.5	84.2	80.9
Lumber Products	7.4	121.0	112.4	113.3	99.3
Pulp and Paper	6.6	104.9	104.4	97.3	90.9
Textile Products	8.6	87.3	90.6	88.0	80.1
Iron and Steel	16.1	85.0	86.7	65.6	70.1
Other manufacturing industries	18.	93.0	92.2	87.9	84.9
Logging	2.2	48.4	52.5	31.4	35.4
Mining	5.7	101.6	101.6	94.4	92.2
Communication	2.6	103.4	102.2	100.6	107.4
Transportation	13.9	112.2	109.0	109.2	99.6
Construction and maintenance	10.6	169.1	140.2	157.4	126.7
Services	1.7	115.1	108.8	104.4	108.0
Trade	6.7	92.3	91.9	90.7	92.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100	99.5	97.3	91.1	87.5

The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the mines reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

72-002

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued August 24,1923.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A.,F.S.S.,F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A.,F.S.S.

There was a further small increase in the volume of employment as reported by employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of August, when the index number for the first time since December, 1920, rose slightly above 100. That the situation is now more favourable than in any of the intervening months is due to the upward movement experienced during practically the whole of 1923 and in the greater part of 1922, which represented a reaction from the depression recorded during 1921 and the last six months of 1920. Statements for the beginning of August were compiled from 5,862 firms employing 823,605 persons as compared with a total payroll of 818,535 in the month before. Reflecting this small increase, the index number rose from 99.5 on July 1 to 100.2 on August 1, as compared with 93.1 and 88.9 on August 1, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The increase was largely confined to the construction, transportation, communication and service groups, and was seasonal in character; manufacturing as a whole showed a slightly downward tendency, partly on account of inventories and holidays, while trade and logging were also less active.

Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia recorded improvement, but in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario the tendency was downward. The sawmill, iron, steel and construction industries registered the bulk of the expansion in Quebec. Increased activity in coal mining, transportation and construction accounted for the improvement in the Prairie district, while in British Columbia there were general gains in manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction. Reduced employment in rolling and forging mills in Nova Scotia, partly reflecting unsettled conditions following the recent strike, caused a large share of the decline in the Maritime Provinces; these losses, moreover, were supplemented by curtailment in coal mining, logging and fish canning. On the other hand, construction, particularly on highways, was very much more active. In Ontario, additions to staff in fruit and vegetable canneries and in construction were counteracted by shrinkage in rubber, automobile and some other branches of the manufacturing industry, in logging, transportation and trade.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that conditions in Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver were considerably better than at the beginning of July, while in Toronto and Ottawa reductions in payroll were indicated. The railway car shops absorbed many of the additionally employed workers in Montreal, and construction was also more active. These gains, however, were partly offset by decreases in rubber, water transportation and retail trade. Textiles and other branches of the manufacturing industries in Toronto were less fully engaged and retail stores were slacker, but, on the other hand, building and electric railways afforded more employment. In Ottawa, the changes were slight, the losses in trade being the most extensive. The resumption of activity in textile works in Hamilton, together with increased operations in building construction, accounted for the revival in that city. In Winnipeg, small additions to staffs were reported in a number of industries, more particularly in construction. Shipping and stevedoring, sawmills and trade absorbed the majority of the extra workers in Vancouver.

Employment in the manufacturing industries on the whole was less active than at the beginning of July in spite of continued seasonal gains in sawmills, in electric current plants and in fruit and vegetable canneries. Rubber, leather, textile, iron and steel factories and fish canneries were not quite as busy. Further curtailment was indicated in logging camps; coal mining and trade afforded less employment, but further seasonal improvement was indicated in construction, transportation, communication, mining of metallic ores and in hotels and restaurants.

The tables on page 3 show the index numbers of employment by districts and industrial divisions, while the chart on page 4 illustrates graphically the course of employment since the beginning of 1921. The substantial improvement that has recently been recorded in comparison with the same period of the last two years may be plainly seen. It may be expected that the present position of the curve will be maintained or slightly improved during the next few months, though it is not likely that the index number in the present year will reach a point much above the 100 line.

Note: The number employed on January 17,1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1923	1922	1921
January 1	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1	91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1	97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1	99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1	100.2	93.1	88.9
September 1		93.7	88.7
October 1		94.6	90.2
November 1		95.8	90.2
December 1		95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative weight	Aug.1 1923	July 1 1923	Aug.1 1922	Aug.1 1921
Maritime Provinces	8.9	97.8	101.0	94.0	91.2
Quebec	27.3	101.9	100.5	90.3	87.8
Ontario	41.8	97.1	97.2	90.8	85.0
Prairie Provinces	13.5	104.3	101.4	101.5	97.5
British Columbia	8.5	107.2	103.9	99.8	96.3
CANADA	100.	100.2	99.5	93.1	88.9

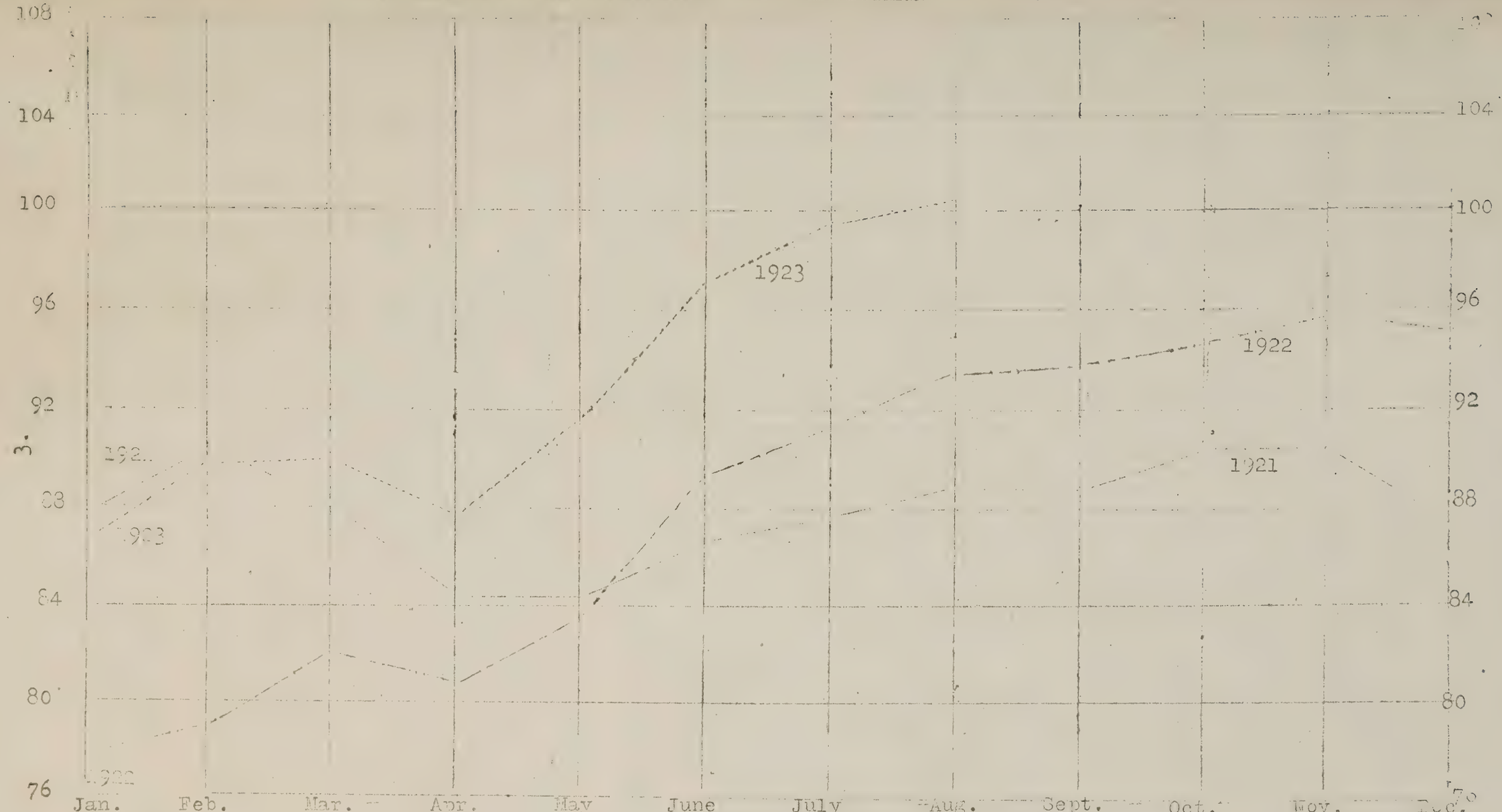
TABLE III- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative weight	Aug.1 1923.	July 1 1923	Aug.1 1922
Montreal	13.6	97.3	95.9	88.6
Toronto	11.9	89.1	89.5	88.1
Ottawa	1.4	109.3	110.2	
Hamilton	3.4	93.3	91.4	
Winnipeg	3.5	91.1	87.7	96.5
Vancouver	2.7	103.6	100.3	98.3

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative weight	Aug.1 1923	July 1 1923	Aug.1 1922	Aug.1 1921
Manufacturing	56.0	93.5	93.6	85.8	81.3
Lumber Products	7.4	123.0	121.0	116.6	105.4
Pulp and Paper	6.5	105.5	104.9	95.8	89.9
Textile Products	8.5	87.2	87.3	86.4	77.[illegible]
Iron and Steel	15.9	84.8	85.0	70.8	70.7
Other manufacturing industries	17.7	91.9	93.0	88.0	85.3
Logging	1.9	42.2	48.4	27.9	32.[illegible]
Mining	5.7	101.0	101.6	96.2	91.0
Communication	2.7	105.2	103.4	103.1	107.1
Transportation	14.0	113.4	112.2	111.6	102.7
Construction and maintenance	11.4	183.7	169.1	169.4	144.6
Services	1.8	118.7	115.1	104.7	107.7
Trade	6.5	91.7	92.3	90.1	91.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.	100.2	99.5	93.1	88.9

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

72-002

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued September 22, 1923.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of September, as indicated in reports from 5,794 employers tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, remained on practically the same level as at the first of August. The payrolls included 821,471 persons as compared with 824,398 in the last report; the index number therefore declined from 100.2 on the latter date to 100 at the beginning of this month, while at the same period of 1922, it had stood at 93.7 and in 1921 at 88.7. The minor decrease was to a large extent due to loss in personnel in railway construction gangs on account of men leaving for the harvest, which is the largest on record. Since agriculture is not represented in these employment statistics, a corresponding expansion in that industry is not shown, although employment throughout the country at the beginning of September was no doubt in greater volume than in the month before. The declines in railway construction were supplemented by further shutdowns for inventories and holidays in textile and tobacco works. On the other hand, mining was decidedly more active, railway operation, trade, services, building construction and communication afforded increased employment, and logging showed some revival.

The Maritime Provinces and Ontario reported considerable improvement; the gains in the former occurred largely in Nova Scotia in rolling mills and car shops, where activity had been curtailed in recent months, and also in coal mining and railway transportation. The reopening of logging camps accounted for a substantial share of the increase in Ontario, while there were also gains in railway transportation and construction and in building construction. The largest declines in Quebec were recorded in water transportation, but the textile and tobacco industries suffered fairly heavy losses. The contraction in the Prairie District was entirely due to reductions in staff in railway construction. Logging and lumber firms registered the most pronounced decreases in British Columbia.

Firms in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported moderately increased activity, while in Montreal, Ottawa and Hamilton the tendency was downward. Employment around the harbour and in tobacco and textile factories in Montreal declined quite heavily; recovery in rubber and in some other branches of the manufacturing industry was not sufficient to offset these reductions. The expansion in Toronto was fairly general, the most important increases occurring in textiles. Small reductions in personnel were registered by a large number of Ottawa employers; the decreases in saw and paper mills and in car works were the largest. Improvement was recorded in Hamilton by manufacturers of electric current, electrical appliances and agricultural implements, while textile works were decidedly slacker. The changes in Winnipeg were slight; the largest additions were reported in iron and steel and building construction. In Vancouver small increases were registered in a number of industries. The largest expansion in that city took place in steel ship yards, but these gains were partly offset by contractions in sawmills and in building construction.

Employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole declined moderately. Sawmills showed the first falling off they have recorded since the beginning of the year and textile and

tobacco workers were further affected by shutdowns. On the other hand, marked improvement was registered in rubber, iron and steel. Though comparatively slight, the increases in logging are interesting, since they mark the reopening of the active season. Coal, other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mining showed improvement, and further gains were indicated in communication, services and trade. Railway operation and building construction also afforded more employment. These gains, however, were counteracted by contractions in water transportation, on railway and highway construction and maintenance; the latter declines, as previously pointed out, were largely due to men leaving for the harvest fields.

The tables on page 3 show the index numbers of employment by districts and industrial divisions, and the course of employment since the beginning of 1921 is illustrated in the chart on page 4. While an almost imperceptible downward tendency on the part of the curve may be seen, it is still on a very much higher level than at any period of 1922 or 1921.

Note: The number employed on January 17, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1923	1922	1921
January 1	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1	91.4	89.3	84.1
June 1	97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1	99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1	100.2	93.1	88.9
September 1	100.0	93.7	88.7
October 1		94.6	90.2
November 1		95.8	90.2
December 1		95.1	87.2

TABLE II- Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

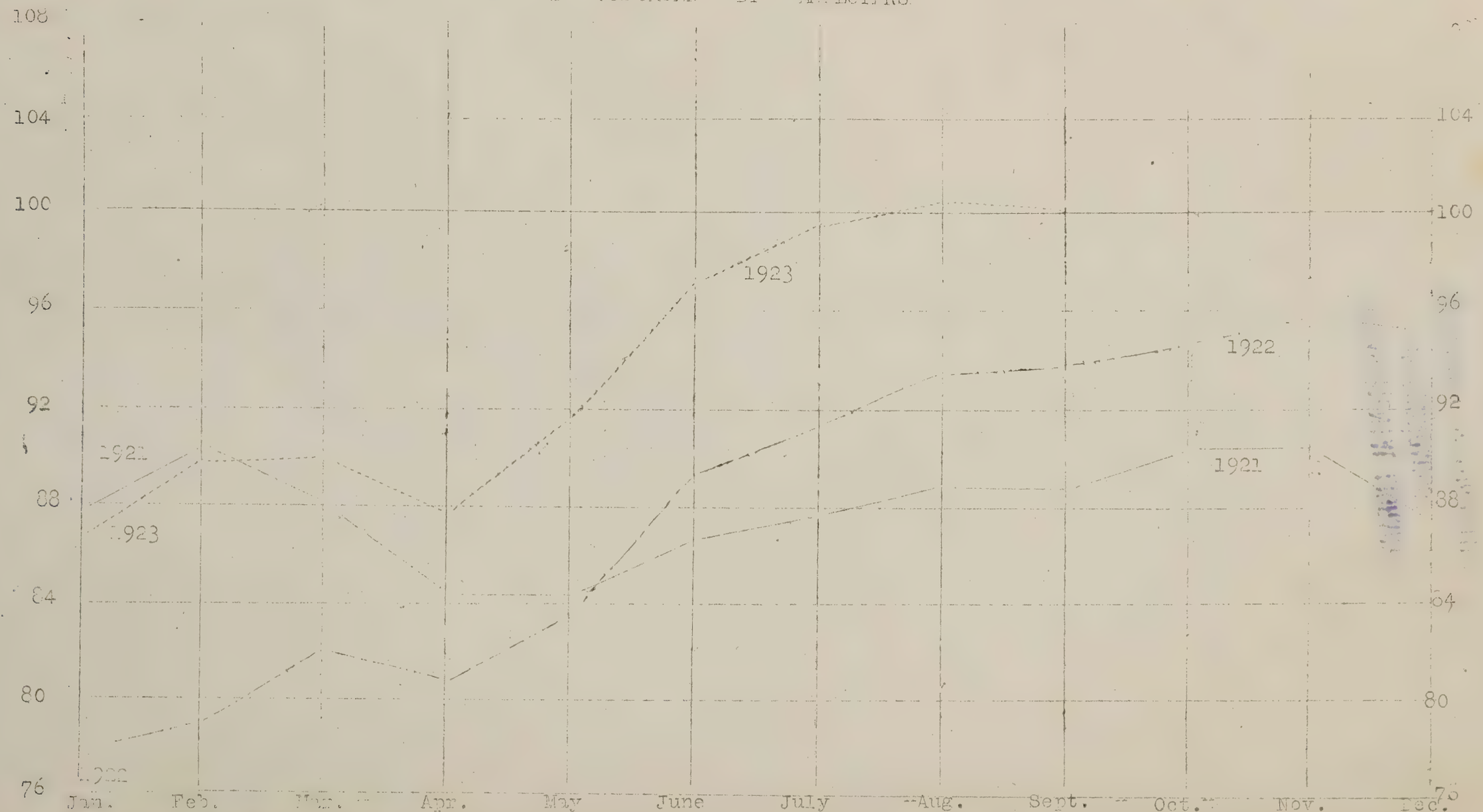
District	Relative Weight	Sept.1 1923	Aug.1 1923	Sept.1 1922	Sept.1 1921
Maritime Provinces	9.2	101.4	97.8	90.3	93.5
Quebec	26.8	100.1	101.9	91.6	87.4
Ontario	42.3	98.1	97.1	91.9	83.7
Prairie Provinces	13.0	101.1	104.3	101.2	98.[illegible]
British Columbia	8.7	106.6	107.2	102.0	95.6
CANADA	100.	100.0	100.2	93.7	88.7

TABLE III- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	Sept.1 1923	Aug.1 1923	Sept.1 1922
Montreal	13.1	93.6	97.3	90.5
Toronto	11.9	89.6	89.1	88.3
Ottawa	1.3	107.5	109.3	
Hamilton	3.4	92.2	93.3	
Winnipeg	3.1	89.9	87.5	98.9
Vancouver	2.7	104.3	103.6	102.2

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	Sept.1 1923	Aug.1 1923	Sept.1 1922	Sept.1 1921
Manufacturing	55.8	93.0	93.5	86.5	79.[illegible]
Lumber Products	7.3	119.7	123.0	114.8	95.[illegible]
Pulp and Paper	6.5	104.5	105.5	96.6	88.[illegible]
Textile Products	8.3	85.0	87.2	85.7	80.7
Iron and Steel	16.1	86.0	84.8	72.3	66.4
Other manufacturing industries	17.6	91.6	91.9	89.3	84.[illegible]
Logging	2.0	43.1	42.2	36.5	41.5
Mining	5.9	104.0	101.0	97.1	96.0
Communication	2.7	106.4	105.2	103.4	106.[illegible]
Transportation	13.9	113.4	113.4	111.9	106.6
Construction and maintenance	11.3	180.9	183.7	164.3	141.6
Services	1.8	120.3	118.7	105.0	107.5
Trade	6.6	92.0	91.7	90.8	9[illegible]
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.	100.0	100.2	93.7	8[illegible]



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the [illegible] reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1923

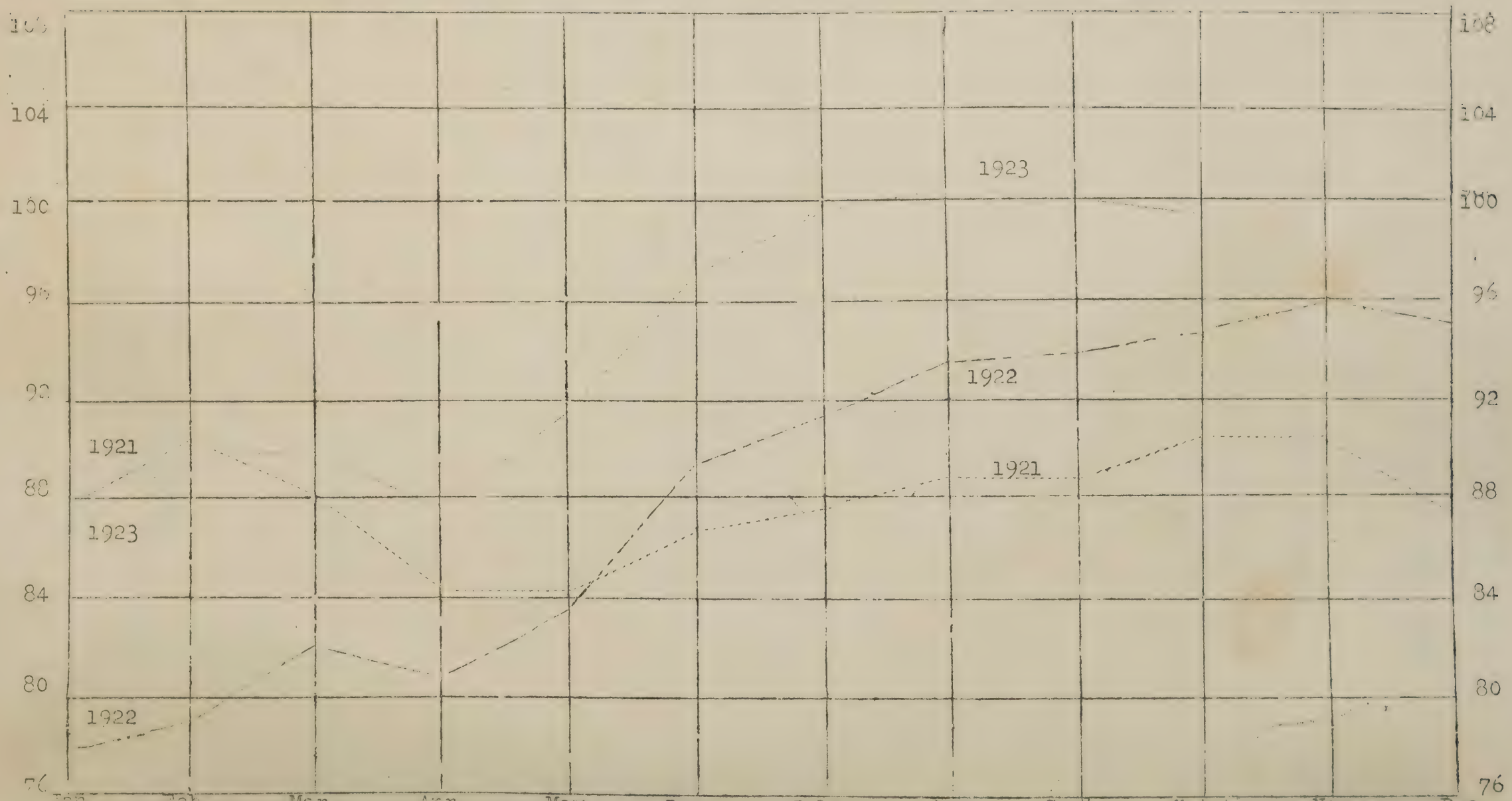
Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low, M. P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1923

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued October 19, 1923.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A.,F.S.S.,F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A.,F.S.S.

Further small declines in employment were indicated in reports furnished by 5,867 employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of October, when the index number decreased to 99.5 from 100.0 at the commencement of September. On October 1, 1922, it had stood at 94.6 and at the same period in 1921 at 90.2. This rather small contraction is reflected in the curve of employment in the chart on the opposite page; its downward movement contrasted with the upward tendency evidenced at the same period of 1922 and 1921, although the level of employment then was considerably lower than at the present time.

The working forces of the firms reporting for October 1 aggregated 819,186 persons as compared with 830,236 the month before. The losses were largely due to continued curtailment of operations in construction, particularly on railway construction and maintenance; these were supplemented by pronounced decreases in automobile and other iron and steel works. In addition, saw mills continued to show heavy seasonal reductions in staffs, as did also creameries and fish canneries. On the other hand, encouraging evidences of activity were reported in leather, flour, chocolate, confectionery, cotton, garment, tobacco and chemical factories and in canneries. Mining, trade and communication showed improvement, while logging and transportation absorbed decidedly greater numbers of workers.

The tendency in all provinces except Quebec was downward. The most pronounced decreases were reported in Ontario, where some automobile factories laid off a large part of their staffs. In the Prairie Provinces heavy declines in railway construction were partly offset by increases in railway operation and other industries. The declines in British Columbia were general, while those in the Maritime Provinces were largely confined to saw, cotton and rolling mills, railway transportation and construction. Varying conditions in Quebec resulted in a net increase. Leather, confectionery, cotton, garment and tobacco factories, logging and water transportation showed substantial increases in the number of persons employed, but there were considerable contractions in construction, saw mills and rubber works.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that the situation in Montreal was very much better than at the beginning of September; approximately 5,600 persons were added to the staffs of the firms reporting. The greatest improvement occurred in water transportation, while tobacco and textile works were much more fully employed. In Toronto a slight increase in activity was shown, chiefly in textile and printing plants, on telephones and in wholesale trade. Conditions in Ottawa were very similar to those indicated at the beginning of September, but there was, on the whole, a small decline in employment, of which the greater part was recorded in paper mills, in iron works and in road construction. The tendency in Hamilton and Winnipeg was downward, mainly on account of contractions in wire works in the former city and in printing shops in the latter. Shipping and stevedoring in Vancouver employed fewer men than at the beginning of September, and canneries also were less active; there was a decrease in employment of over 2 per cent in that city.

The level of employment in the manufacturing division was lower than in the month before, although some industries recorded improvement. As mentioned above, there were very heavy losses in automobile and railway car works, while saw mills continued to lay off large numbers of employees. Fish canneries, butter, cheese, rubber, brick, electric current, petroleum, lead, tin, zinc and copper

works and rolling mills were not so fully employed as at the beginning of September. The construction industry reported marked curtailment, particularly in the construction and maintenance of railroad beds in the Prairie district, Quebec and Ontario. Summer hotels also registered seasonal losses. On the other hand, leather, fur, flour, chocolate, confectionery, garment, cotton, tobacco and chemical works, and fruit and vegetable canneries reported the addition of many workers to their payrolls. Logging camps were decidedly busier, although their activity in some cases was curtailed by inability, owing to harvest demands, to hire their complement of men at the present time. The mining, communication, transportation and trade industries also showed substantial improvement. The volume of employment afforded in nearly all industries was higher than during the corresponding period of last year and of 1921. The textile group was one exception; the index number was slightly lower than at the beginning of October, 1922, but it was above the level of 1921.

The tables on page 3 show the index numbers of employment by districts and by main industrial groups.

Note: The number employed on January 17, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1923	1922	1921
January 1	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1	91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1	97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1	99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1	100.2	93.1	88.9
September 1	100.0	93.7	88.7
October 1	99.5	94.6	90.2
November 1		95.8	90.2
December 1		95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative Weight	Oct.1 1923	Sept.1 1923	Oct.1 1922	Oct.1 1921
Maritime Provinces	8.9	97.0	101.4	91.8	93.1
Quebec	28.1	104.0	100.1	92.0	89.2
Ontario	41.6	96.0	98.1	93.6	85.9
Prairie Provinces	13.0	100.7	101.1	101.9	100.0
British Columbia	8.4	104.2	106.6	100.1	96.4
CANADA	100.	99.5	100.0	94.6	90.2

TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	Oct.1 1923	Sept.1 1923	Oct.1 1922
Montreal	13.9	98.7	93.6	92.3
Toronto	12.1	90.1	89.6	90.9
Ottawa	1.4	105.5	107.5	
Hamilton	3.4	91.1	92.2	
Winnipeg	3.1	89.4	89.9	98.8
Vancouver	2.7	101.6	104.3	100.7

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	Oct.1 1923	Sept.1 1923	Oct.1 1922	Oct.1 1921
Manufacturing	55.4	91.8	93.0	86.7	81.3
Lumber Products	7.1	116.4	119.7	108.3	91.9
Pulp and Paper	6.6	104.7	104.5	96.9	86.7
Textile Products	8.4	86.9	85.0	88.7	84.8
Iron and Steel	15.3	81.3	86.0	72.1	70.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	18.0	92.5	91.6	90.2	85.8
Logging	2.4	51.7	43.1	42.1	48.1
Mining	5.9	104.9	104.0	101.1	96.4
Communication	8.7	106.6	106.4	102.8	105.1
Transportation	14.3	116.2	113.4	114.0	109.6
Construction and Maintenance	10.8	171.8	180.9	166.2	142.5
Services	1.8	113.7	120.3	102.0	104.5
Trade	6.7	93.2	92.0	91.9	92.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.	99.5	100.0	94.6	90.2

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CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1923

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Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low, M. P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1923

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued Nov. 21, 1923.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B. C., F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The trend of employment at the beginning of November was again slightly downward, largely on account of continued seasonal curtailment in construction, saw mills and canneries. According to employment returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were contractions affecting over 7,500 persons, and causing the index number to decline from 99.5 on October 1 to 98.8 on November 1. At the commencement of November, 1922, when employment had shown a slightly upward movement, this index had stood at 95.8 and in 1921 it was 90.2. The curve in the accompanying chart reflects the slightly downward tendency that employment has evidenced during the last three months, although it may be seen that the situation continues to be more favourable than at the same period in the past two years.

Statements were received from 5,890 employers with an aggregate working force of 812,201 persons as compared with 819,831 on October 1. The construction industries continued to release large numbers of workers and manufacturing, as a whole, afforded less employment. On the other hand, considerable seasonal expansion was reported in logging, and water transportation absorbed a large number of additional workers.

All provinces shared to some extent in the downward movement; the declines in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces were the largest, while those in Ontario were nominal. In the Maritime District the greatest contractions were indicated in saw mills, on highway and railway construction and in coal mining. On the other hand, substantial recovery was shown in cotton factories; logging camps were decidedly busier and shipping and stevedoring also afforded more employment. In Quebec improvement in textiles, logging, shipping and stevedoring and building construction was insufficient to offset reductions in personnel in saw mills, railway and highway construction, railway transportation, asbestos mines, quarries and locomotive works. Varying tendencies in Ontario resulted in a slightly unfavourable balance of employment. Textile, automobile and some other manufactures were considerably busier than at the beginning of October, while substantial increases in activity were indicated in logging camps. On the other hand, saw mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, building, highway and railway construction suffered heavy seasonal losses, and employment in communication also showed a falling off. The most important factor contributing to the decrease in the Prairie District was the continued curtailment recorded in railway construction and maintenance; this was supplemented by losses in saw mills, railway car works, building construction and summer hotels. Coal mines, logging, transportation, biscuit and electric current factories in the Prairie Provinces reported improvement. In British Columbia logging camps, coal and metallic ore mining were busier, but saw mills, fruit canneries, building, highway and railway construction released fairly large numbers of workers.

Of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made, only one (Montreal) recorded increased employment. The declines in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, however, were rather slight. In Montreal improvement on quite a large scale was recorded in water transportation, while building construction, trade, fur, shoe, glass and cement factories also registered increases in personnel. On the other hand, sugar,

tobacco and locomotive works were slacker. Expansion in Toronto confectionery, paper, printing, garment and other textile, brass, bronze, copper and photographic appliance factories and in retail trade was slightly more than offset by contractions in agricultural implement and machine shops, in foundries, communication, transportation and construction. The largest declines in Ottawa took place in construction, in which they were fairly heavy. . . . . Cotton and knitting mills in Hamilton reported decided improvement, but iron, steel, electric current and canning factories and building contractors in the same city recorded curtailment of operations. In Winnipeg there were additions to staff in biscuit, electric current and printing houses, but employment in railway car shops and in building construction showed a downward trend. There was a falling off in employment of three percent in Vancouver, where there were general, though not particularly large, declines in many groups. Canneries, steel shipyards, shipping and stevedoring and building construction reported the most pronounced reductions.

A review of the returns by industries shows that conflicting tendencies were evidenced within the manufacturing division. The completion of the season's work in many mills caused heavy declines in the lumber group. Fruit, vegetable and fish canneries also recorded seasonal declines, while pulp, paper and rubber factories were slacker. On the other hand, fur, boot, shoe, cotton and other fabric, knitting, tobacco, electric current, automobile, machinery and photographic appliance works showed decided improvement. Logging camps absorbed over 4,600 additional workers; coal and metallic ore mines, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade reported increases in the employment afforded. Asbestos mines, quarries, communication, railway transportation, all branches of construction, summer hotels and wholesale trade showed considerable curtailment. With very few exceptions, employment in these industries was on a higher level than at the beginning of November, 1922, and without exception, conditions were more favourable than at the same period of 1921.

The tables on page 3 show the index numbers of employment by districts and by main industrial groups.

Note: The number employed on January 17, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1923	1922	1921
January 1	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1	91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1	97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1	99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1	100.2	93.1	88.9
September 1	100.0	93.7	88.7
October 1	99.5	94.6	90.2
November 1	98.8	95.8	90.2
December 1		95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative weight	Nov.1 1923	Oct.1 1923	Nov.1 1922	Nov.1 1921
Maritime Provinces	8.8	95.2	97.0	91.7	91.4
Quebec	28.0	103.2	104.0	92.7	87.5
Ontario	41.8	96.0	96.0	94.9	87.0
Prairie Provinces	13.0	99.2	100.7	105.0	102.6
British Columbia	8.4	102.8	104.2	100.2	94.3
CANADA	100.	98.8	99.5	95.8	90.2

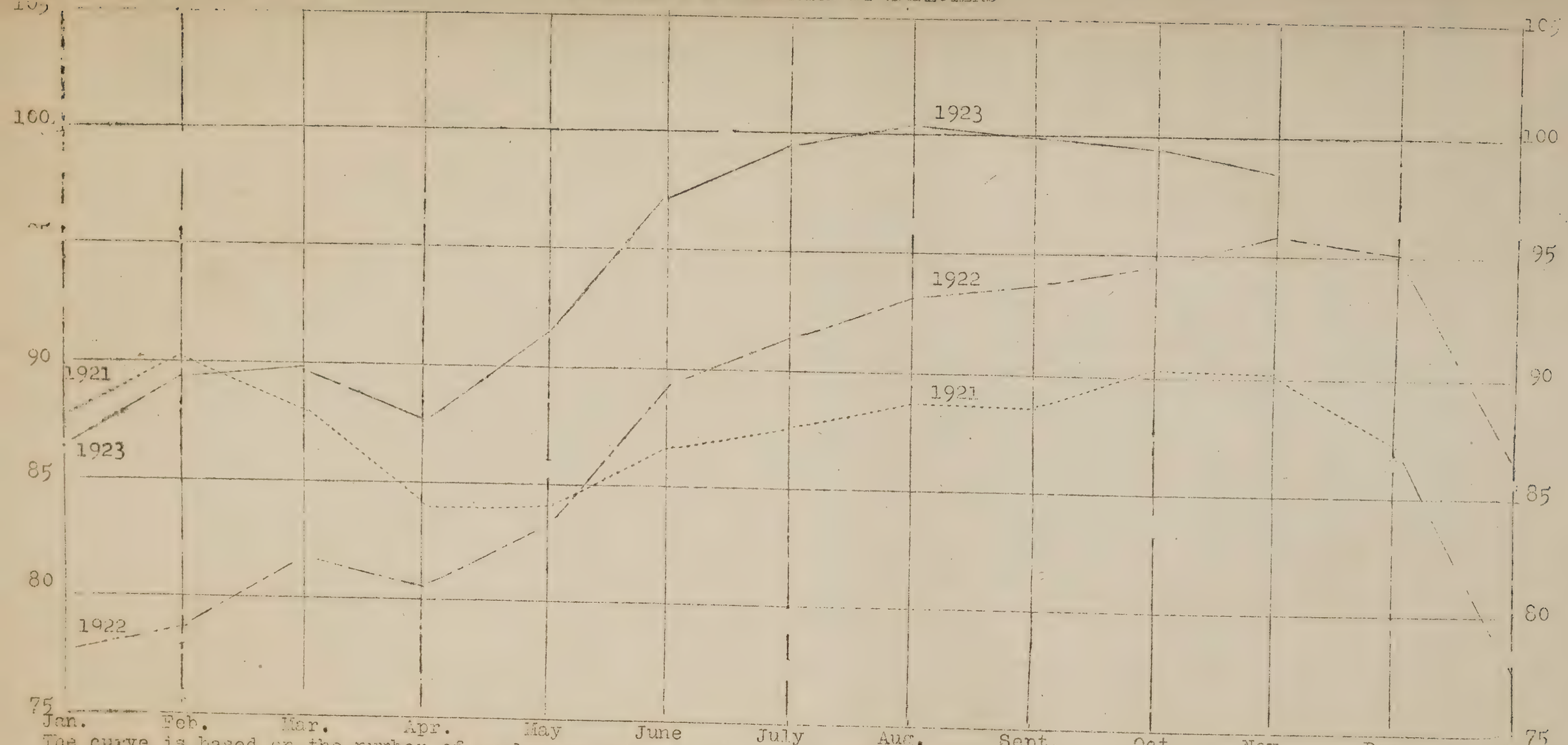
TABLE III- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative weight	Nov.1 1923	Oct.1 1923	Nov.1 1922
Montreal	14.0	99.1	98.7	92.6
Toronto	12.1	89.9	90.1	92.2
Ottawa	1.4	103.8	105.5	100.6
Hamilton	3.4	89.7	91.1	88.4
Winnipeg	3.1	88.6	89.4	99.5
Vancouver	2.6	98.6	101.6	94.9

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative weight	Nov.1 1923	Oct.1 1923	Nov.1 1922	Nov.1 1921
Manufacturing	55.3	91.2	91.8	87.7	81.1
Lumber Products	6.5	106.2	116.4	100.5	87.6
Pulp and Paper	6.5	103.9	104.7	99.6	89.4
Textile Products	8.8	89.8	86.9	91.8	86.2
Iron and Steel	15.5	81.8	81.3	74.3	69.7
Other manufacturing industries	18.0	92.1	92.5	90.9	85.7
Logging	2.9	62.6	51.7	66.0	59.7
Mining	6.0	105.4	104.9	104.5	98.1
Communication	2.7	105.3	106.6	102.2	104.5
Transportation	14.5	116.8	116.2	114.7	110.5
Construction and maintenance	10.1	159.3	171.8	153.2	139.3
Services	1.7	108.5	113.7	96.6	96.0
Trade	6.8	93.1	93.2	93.8	93.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.	98.8	99.5	95.8	90.2

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

72-002

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THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1923

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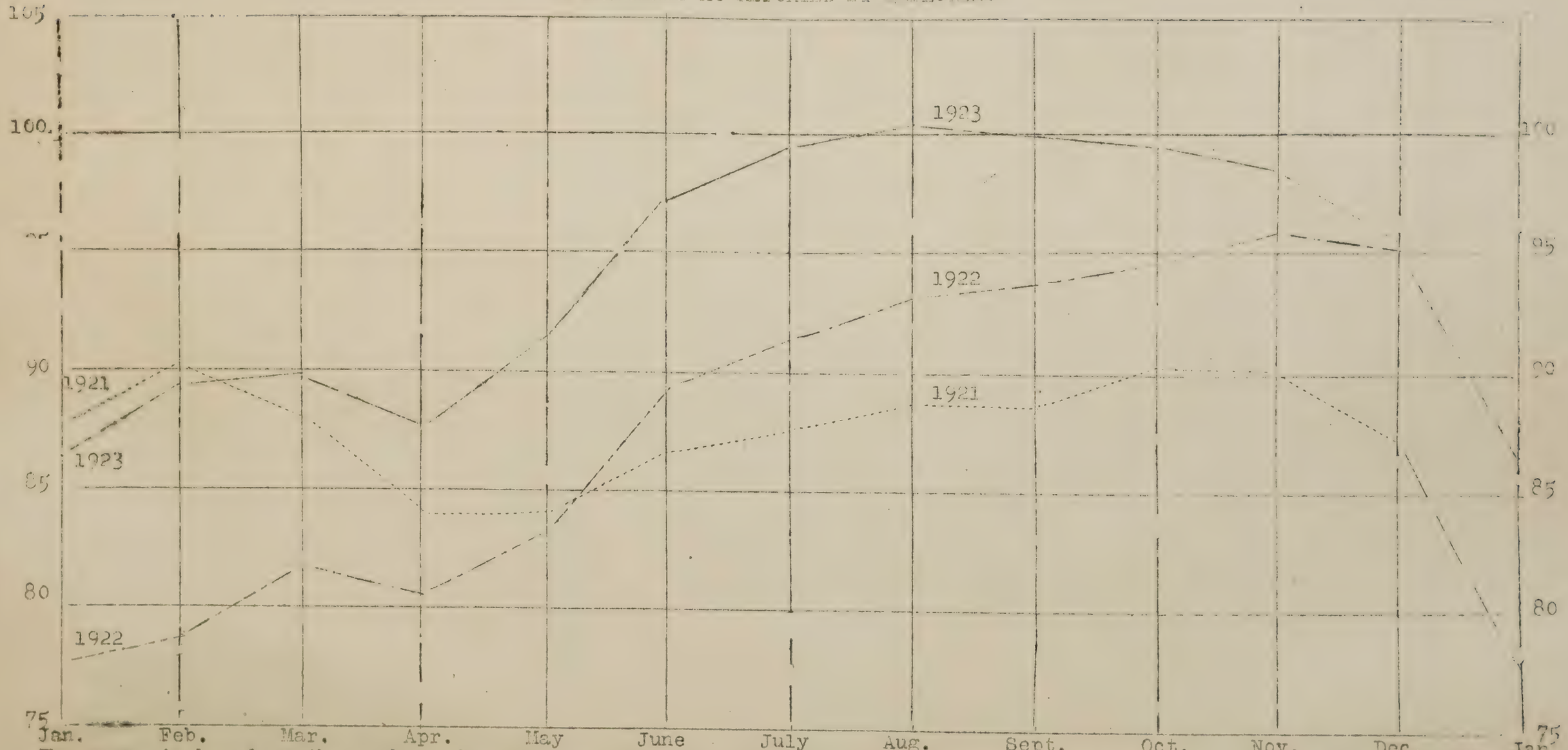
OTTAWA

1923

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued December 21, 1923.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Further contractions in employment were reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by employers of labour at the beginning of December. These losses, which involved the release of approximately 25,000 persons, caused the index number to decline from 98.8 on November 1 to 95.7 at the commencement of the present month. The downward movement repeats that indicated at the beginning of December, 1922 and 1921, although the shrinkage then was less than for the period under review. Employment during the greater part of the year, as may be seen in the accompanying chart, has shown a favourable tendency; the index number, therefore, is slightly higher than on December 1, 1922 and 1921, when it stood at 95.1 and 87.2, respectively.

The working forces of the 5,828 employers making returns aggregated 787,666 persons, whereas on November 1 these firms had 812,664 persons working for them. The losses in construction continued to be very heavy; these were supplemented by large declines in shipping and stevedoring, in saw mills and in the iron and steel industries. These reductions were to some extent offset by seasonal gains in logging camps (to which almost 7,900 persons were despatched by the reporting firms) and in retail stores.

The volume of employment in all provinces was smaller than at the beginning of November. The greatest decrease, of over 10,000 persons or 4.6 per cent, was recorded in Quebec, while in the Prairie Provinces the employers reporting released only about 200 workers or .2 per cent of their payrolls. Manufacturing and construction showed the largest losses in all districts, although the declines in water transportation in Quebec were very severe, owing to the closing of the summer ports. Shipping and stevedoring in the Eastern Provinces, on the other hand, reported considerable improvement in preparation for the winter's work, and coal mining in the same district recorded improvement. Logging and trade everywhere were decidedly more active.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that the situation in Toronto was more satisfactory than at the beginning of November, while in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver the tendency was downward. In Toronto the net additions to staff were small. Decided expansion in retail trade and gains on a somewhat smaller scale in abattoirs, on telephones and street railways were largely offset by contractions in knitting mills and other textile factories, in iron and steel and construction. In Montreal the heaviest shrinkage occurred in shipping and stevedoring and was seasonal in character. The railway car plants also released a large number of workers and garment and other textile, glass, jewellery, brass, bonze and copper works and construction were slacker. On the other hand, boot, shoe and electrical apparatus factories and trade showed decided increases in Montreal. The most pronounced change in Ottawa was a large decline in sawmilling operations, while the construction industries also registered reduced employment. Rolling mills, railway car, agricultural implement and electrical apparatus plants in Hamilton reported smaller working forces than at the beginning of November; the contractions in those industries were partly offset by increases in knitting mills. Retail trade

in Winnipeg absorbed a great many extra persons, but construction and manufacturing showed curtailment. In Vancouver increased activity was recorded in shipping and stevedoring; electric current, street railways and construction, however, afforded less employment.

Within the manufacturing industries, from which some 14,000 persons were released, the largest losses occurred in sawmills, in railway car shops and some other branches of the iron and steel division. Pulp, paper, garment, clay, stone, electric current, non-ferrous metal and mineral product factories also reported lessened activity. The favourable movement indicated in boot and shoe works in the last report continued at the beginning of December and considerable improvement was also shown in rubber and electrical apparatus works. Although logging operations in some parts of the country were retarded by lack of snow, there was nevertheless an increase of 33 per cent in the employment afforded in such work. Trade also showed improvement; retail stores, in particular, indicated greatly increased employment in anticipation of the holiday trade. Water transportation, in spite of improvement in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, was decidedly slacker on the whole, owing to the closing of the summer ports. The seasonal losses in construction noted in the last few reports continued during the present month. Hotels and restaurants also recorded smaller working forces.

Index numbers of employment by districts and by principal industrial groups are given in the table on page 3.

Note: The number employed on January 17, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1923	1922	1921
January 1	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1	91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1	97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1	99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1	100.2	93.1	88.9
September 1	100.0	93.7	88.7
October 1	99.5	94.6	90.2
November 1	98.8	95.8	90.2
December 1	95.7	95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative Weight	Dec.1 1923	Nov.1 1923	Dec.1 1922	Dec.1 1921
Maritime Provinces	8.7	91.2	95.2	92.1	89.5
Quebec	27.6	98.5	103.2	93.9	83.7
Ontario	42.0	93.4	96.0	94.4	85.9
Prairie Provinces	13.4	99.3	99.2	101.5	95.6
British Columbia	8.3	107.8	102.8	95.6	88.9
CANADA	100.	95.7	98.8	95.1	87.2

TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	Dec.1 1923	Nov.1 1923	Dec.1 1922
Montreal	13.8	93.6	99.1	94.7
Toronto	12.5	90.2	89.9	92.9
Ottawa	1.3	94.3	103.8	98.6
Hamilton	3.4	88.5	89.7	88.2
Winnipeg	3.1	88.2	88.6	97.8
Vancouver	2.7	98.1	98.6	90.7

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	Dec.1 1923	Nov.1 1923	Dec.1 1922	Dec.1 1921
Manufacturing	55.3	88.2	91.2	87.7	79.3
Lumber Products	5.7	88.6	106.2	90.9	76.3
Pulp and Paper	6.6	102.1	103.9	98.7	89.0
Textile Products	8.9	88.7	89.8	90.7	85.6
Iron and Steel	15.5	79.2	81.8	78.1	68.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	18.6	92.0	92.1	90.9	85.0
Logging	4.3	82.2	62.6	84.7	61.2
Mining	6.1	105.9	105.4	102.8	98.0
Communication	2.8	106.1	105.3	101.5	103.8
Transportation	14.5	113.8	116.8	115.3	106.9
Construction and maintenance	8.1	125.2	159.3	122.6	113.2
Services	1.6	106.2	108.5	95.8	93.4
Trade	7.3	96.8	93.1	97.0	96.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.	95.7	98.8	95.1	87.2

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THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1924

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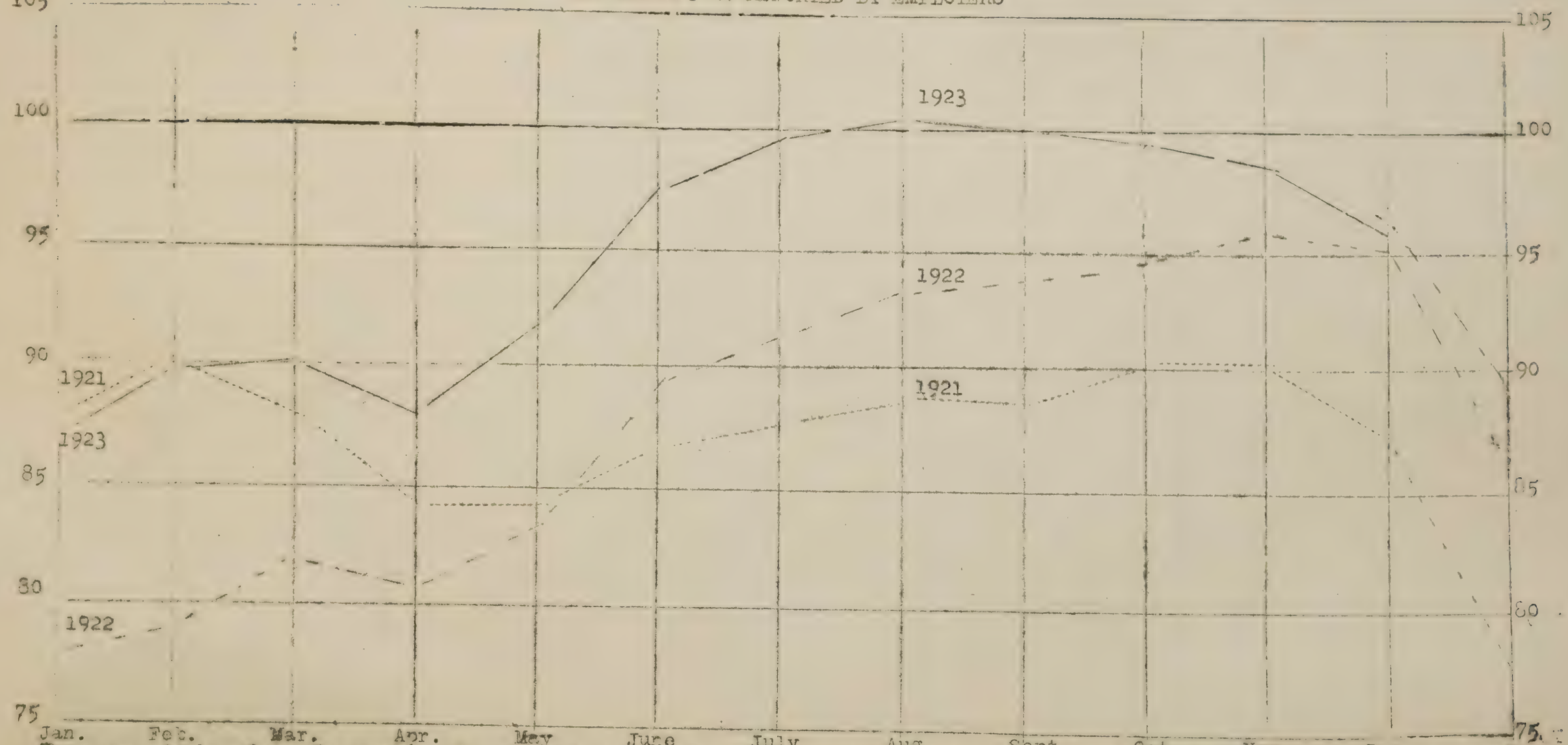
OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued January 21,1924.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A.,F.S.S.,F.R.S.S.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A.,F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of January, 1924, showed the large contraction always indicated at this time of year,although the declines were considerably less than at the beginning of January, 1923. According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a decrease of 57,581 persons or 7.3 per cent in the employment afforded by the reporting firms. The losses recorded at the same period of last year had affected over 72,000 persons or 9 per cent of the payroll. The reduction recorded during the period under review caused the curve of employment in the chart on the opposite page to follow very much the course it pursued last year. It was, however, somewhat higher than at the beginning of 1923 and considerably above the level indicated on January 1,1922.

The 5,768 firms making returns for the beginning of this month employed 729,950 persons as compared with 787,531 on December 1, 1923. The index number declined from 95.7 in the preceding month to 88.7 for the period under review; at the beginning of January, 1923, it had stood at 86.3, in 1922 at 77.9 and in 1921 at 87.7. The tendency in all industries except logging and retail trade, in which there were seasonal gains, was downward. The heaviest reductions were reported in manufacturing, largely owing to temporary shutdowns over the holidays and for inventories.

While shrinkage was reported in all provinces, the losses in Ontario and Quebec were the largest; those in the former affected some 25,900 workers and in the latter, approximately 17,900. The Maritime District, on account of seasonal gains in logging and transportation, was least affected by the general curtailment of operations.

Reductions in employment were recorded in all of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made. They were very extensive in Montreal, where pronounced contractions due to the closing of railway car, tobacco, textile and many other manufacturing plants were supplemented by large losses in shipping and stevedoring and in building construction. The payrolls of the firms reporting in this city were over 7 per cent less than at the beginning of December. In Toronto there was a large increase in retail trade, but textile, confectionery, iron and steel and many other factories reported substantial curtailment; the street railways afforded less employment and there were considerable declines in building construction. There was a reduction in employment in this city of between 4 and 5 per cent. Sawmills and building construction again suffered the heaviest losses in Ottawa, where there was a decrease of more than 3 per cent in the employment afforded by the reporting firms. Very large losses in locomotive, wire and other iron and steel works, in textile and other manufacturing establishments in Hamilton caused the index number to decline by about 10 per cent. In Winnipeg there were general but rather small reductions in a number of groups, the result being a contraction of 3 per cent. Continued curtailment of operations in sawmills was reported in Vancouver; there were also declines in shipping and stevedoring and some other industries, employment falling off by 7 per cent.

Without exception, the trend of employment in manufacturing was downward. Over 39,000 workers were released by the manufacturers reporting; this represented a decline of 9 per cent.

The most pronounced decreases were those in iron and steel, which affected over 9,600 persons. This reduction was generally distributed among the different groups in this division, but the losses in railway car and locomotive shops were the most extensive. Lumber, hosiery, knitting, fabric, garment, leather, meat packing, furniture, biscuit, canning, chocolate, sugar, pulp, paper, rubber, tobacco, clay, glass, stone and non-ferrous metal product works also registered substantital curtailment. Many of these plants will, however, have resumed operations shortly after the first of the month. The declines in manufacturing as a whole at the beginning of the present month were less than during the same period of last year. In logging there was an increase in personnel of over 3,700 workers or nearly 12 per cent, which was very much larger than the expansion recorded on January 1, 1923. While the volume of employment afforded in retail trade was not as great on January 1 as just before Christmas, it was nevertheless about 5 per cent higher than at the beginning of December. This increase largely exceeded that recorded at the same period of last year. In mining, communication, transportation and construction there were considerable declines.

The tables on page 3 give the index numbers of employment by districts and main industrial groups.

Note: The number employed on January 17, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1924	1923	1922	1921
January 1	88.7	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	[illegible]	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1		89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1		87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1		91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1		97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1		99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1		100.2	93.1	88.9
September 1		100.0	93.7	88.7
October 1		99.5	94.6	90.2
November 1		98.8	95.8	90.2
December 1		95.7	95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative Weight	Jan.1 1924	Dec.1 1923	Jan.1 1923	Jan.1 1922	Jan.1 1921
Maritime Provinces	8.8	86.3	91.[illegible]	90.8	78.1	95.9
Quebec	27.3	90.5	98.5	83.5	74.4	88.3
Ontario	41.9	86.1	93.4	85.6	78.3	83.4
Prairie Provinces	13.7	94.3	99.3	90.0	82.8	95.7
British Columbia	8.3	90.9	97.8	88.3	79.9	86.6
CANADA	100.	88.7	95.7	86.3	77.9	87.7

TABLE III- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	Jan.1 1924	Dec.1 1923	Jan.1 1923	Jan.1 1922
Montreal	13.6	86.3	93.6	79.8	73.2
Toronto	12.8	85.6	90.2	84.7	85.1
Ottawa	1.3	91.0	94.3	94.4	
Hamilton	3.3	79.0	88.5	81.5	
Winnipeg	3.3	85.3	88.2	92.6	85.2
Vancouver	2.7	91.1	98.1	87.7	79.9

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

	Relative Weight	Jan.1 1924	Dec.1 1923	Jan.1 1923	Jan.1 1922	Jan.1 1921
Manufacturing	54.2	80.1	88.2	78.1	68.7	78.4
Lumber products	5.1	74.8	88.6	80.1	62.7	67.0
Pulp and paper	6.9	98.4	102.1	95.4	85.9	101.8
Textile products	8.8	80.9	88.7	84.6	80.1	69.2
Iron and steel	15.3	72.6	79.2	64.7	49.6	81.9
Other manufacturing industries	18.1	82.8	92.0	81.7	78.3	75.7
Logging	4.9	92.1	82.2	87.0	59.5	88.6
Mining	6.4	100.5	105.9	100.8	93.0	100.3
Communication	2.9	104.2	106.1	97.4	101.1	105.4
Transportation	14.9	107.3	113.8	104.8	99.2	103.0
Construction and maintenance	6.9	98.8	125.2	96.0	92.4	102.9
Services	1.8	106.6	106.2	92.8	92.9	94.5
Trade	8.0	99.4	96.8	98.2	96.9	100.4
All Industries	100.	88.7	95.7	86.3	77.9	87.7

72-002

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1924

+ + +

Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low, M. P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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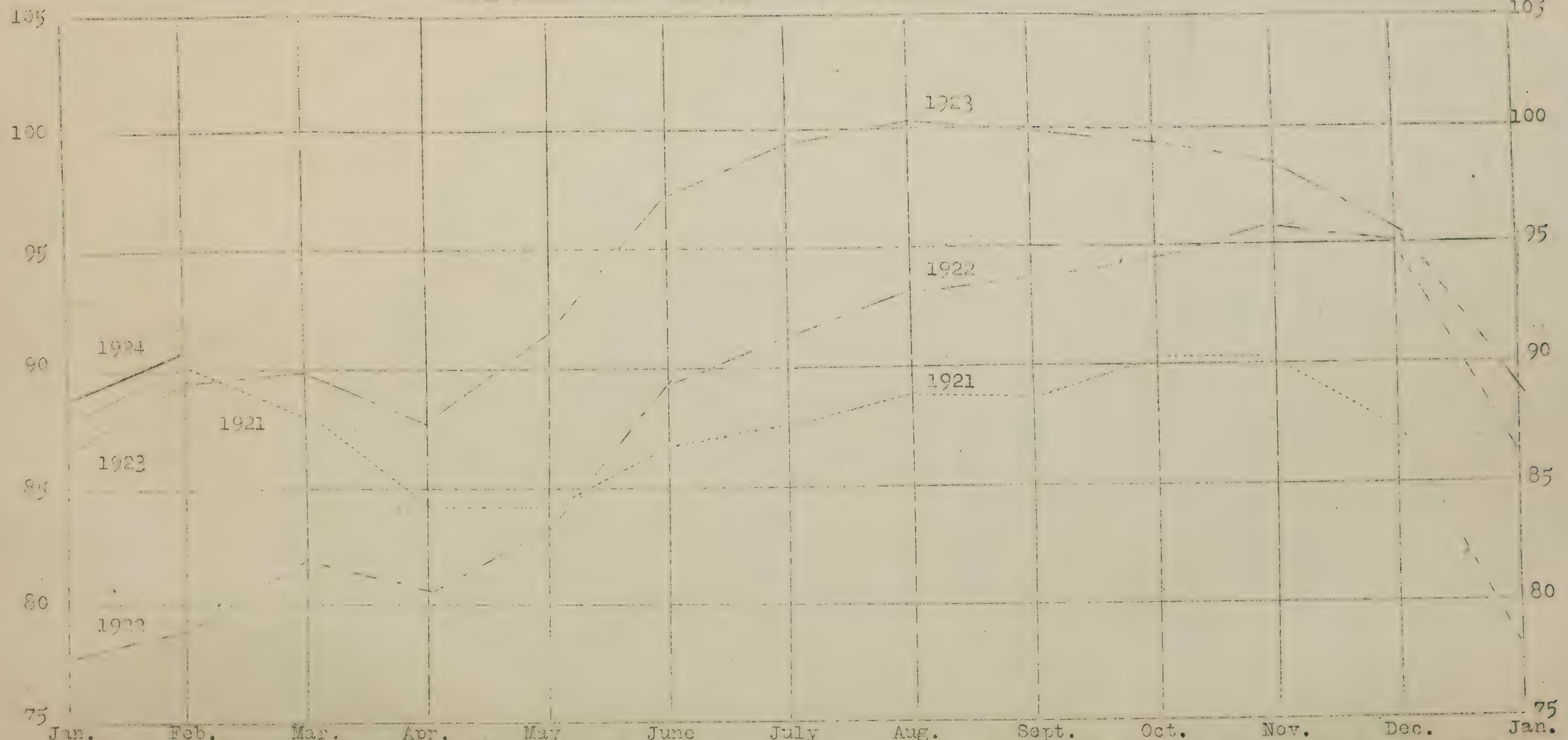
OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued February 25, 1924.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

At the beginning of February considerable revival from the losses recorded on the first of January was indicated in reports from employers received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The improvement repeats that indicated at the same time of year in 1923 and 1922; the recovery is not quite as extensive as in the former year, but the losses that preceded it had not been as large. The favourable trend of employment is shown in the chart on the opposite page, which also illustrates the fact that the curve continues to be above the level of the same period of the three preceding years.

Reports were tabulated from 5,896 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 749,363 persons as compared with 733,628 in the beginning of January. This increase of 15,735 workers caused the index number to rise slightly from 88.7 on January 1 to 90.6 on February 1. At the corresponding date of 1923 the index had stood at 89.5, in 1922 at 78.9 and in 1921 at 90.1. The tendency in manufacturing was distinctly favourable; logging and mining also showed expansion. On the other hand, transportation, construction and trade recorded curtailment of a seasonal nature.

Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reported increased activity, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces employment declined. In Ontario some 14,000 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting firms, chiefly in manufactures. The improvement in Quebec and British Columbia was also registered largely in factories; in addition, the latter recorded gains in mining. In the Maritime Provinces employment in iron and steel showed a decline, partly as a result of a trade dispute in the allied coal-mining industry. Seasonal dullness in construction also affected the situation. Railway transportation in the Prairie Provinces showed the usual decline incidental to this time of year, indicating reaction from the heightened activity attendant upon the movement of grain.

Employment in Montreal, Hamilton and Winnipeg was in greater volume than at the beginning of January, while continued curtailment of operations was reported in Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver. Tobacco, railway car shops, shipyards, rolling and forging mills and other iron and steel works in Montreal recorded considerable recovery, but trade, construction and textile works continued to show contraction. A large share of the decrease in Toronto was registered in retail stores, although the street railways also afforded less employment. On the other hand, textile, confectionery, printing and iron and steel plants reported increased activity. The largest decreases in Ottawa occurred in stores and in construction. Textile and iron and steel works in Hamilton recorded considerable additions to staffs. The improvement in Winnipeg was of a general character; the largest increases were reported in textiles. Varying conditions in different industries resulted in a very small reduction in employment in Vancouver. Construction and trade in that city were rather slacker, while manufacturing as a whole showed improvement.

Practically all branches of manufacturing showed some recovery from the heavy losses recorded on January 1. The resumption of work in many iron and steel plants caused the reinstatement of nearly 9,000 workers. The most extensive increases in this division were registered in automobile and railway car shops and in shipyards, but nearly all branches shared in the revival. In textiles approximately 4,300 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting concerns; the largest increases occurred in garment and knitting factories. Expansion on a somewhat smaller scale was indicated in sawmills, furniture, boot, shoe, pulp, paper, rubber, tobacco, brick, non-ferrous metal, meat packing and slaughtering establishments. The trend of employment in logging continued to be favourable; mining and railway construction also recorded substantial improvement. On the other hand, transportation, building and highway construction afforded less employment than in the preceding month, and retail stores showed considerable reductions in payroll following the Christmas season.

The tables on page 3 show the index numbers of employment by districts and main industrial groups.

Note: The number employed on January 17, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1924	1923	1922	1921
January 1	88.7	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	90.6	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1		89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1		87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1		91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1		97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1		99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1		100.2	93.1	88.9
September 1		100.0	93.7	88.7
October 1		99.5	94.6	90.2
November 1		98.8	95.8	90.2
December 1		95.7	95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District.	Relative Weight	Feb.1 1924	Jan.1 1924	Feb.1 1923	Feb.1 1922	Feb.1 1921
Maritime Provinces	8.3	83.2	86.3	90.4	78.6	96.3
Quebec	27.4	92.8	90.5	87.7	74.6	90.4
Ontario	42.9	90.0	86.1	90.0	79.5	88.1
Prairie Provinces	13.1	92.1	94.3	91.6	83.0	93.7
British Columbia	8.3	92.7	90.9	88.4	84.3	87.2
CANADA	100.	90.6	88.7	89.5	78.9	90.1

TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	Feb.1 1924	Jan.1 1924	Feb.1 1923	Feb.1 1922
Montreal	13.4	87.1	86.3	86.2	73.6
Toronto	12.4	84.7	85.6	88.5	81.8
Ottawa	1.3	89.7	91.0	95.7	
Hamilton	3.4	84.3	79.0	86.0	
Winnipeg	3.2	84.7	85.3	89.0	84.1
Vancouver	2.7	91.1	91.1	85.8	88.7

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	Feb.1 1924	Jan.1 1924	Feb.1 1923	Feb.1 1922	Feb.1 1921
Manufacturing	56.2	84.9	80.1	85.0	73.0	84.8
Lumber products	5.4	79.7	74.8	83.2	68.6	69.2
Pulp and paper	6.9	99.7	98.4	96.5	87.7	98.1
Textile products	9.2	86.6	80.9	89.5	86.2	79.4
Iron and steel	16.1	78.5	72.6	78.7	55.4	90.9
Other manufacturing industries	18.6	87.2	82.8	85.8	80.3	81.0
Logging	4.9	97.0	98.1	95.1	61.5	94.3
Mining	6.4	104.0	100.5	101.3	89.7	95.8
Communication	2.9	104.0	104.2	96.5	95.7	104.6
Transportation	14.0	103.7	107.3	101.5	97.0	101.3
Construction and maintenance	6.5	94.2	98.8	86.0	79.8	100.1
Services	1.8	106.3	106.6	99.4	91.7	94.2
Trade	7.3	91.2	99.4	93.7	90.3	92.5
All Industries	100.	90.6	88.7	89.5	78.9	90.1

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1924

+ + +

Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low, M. P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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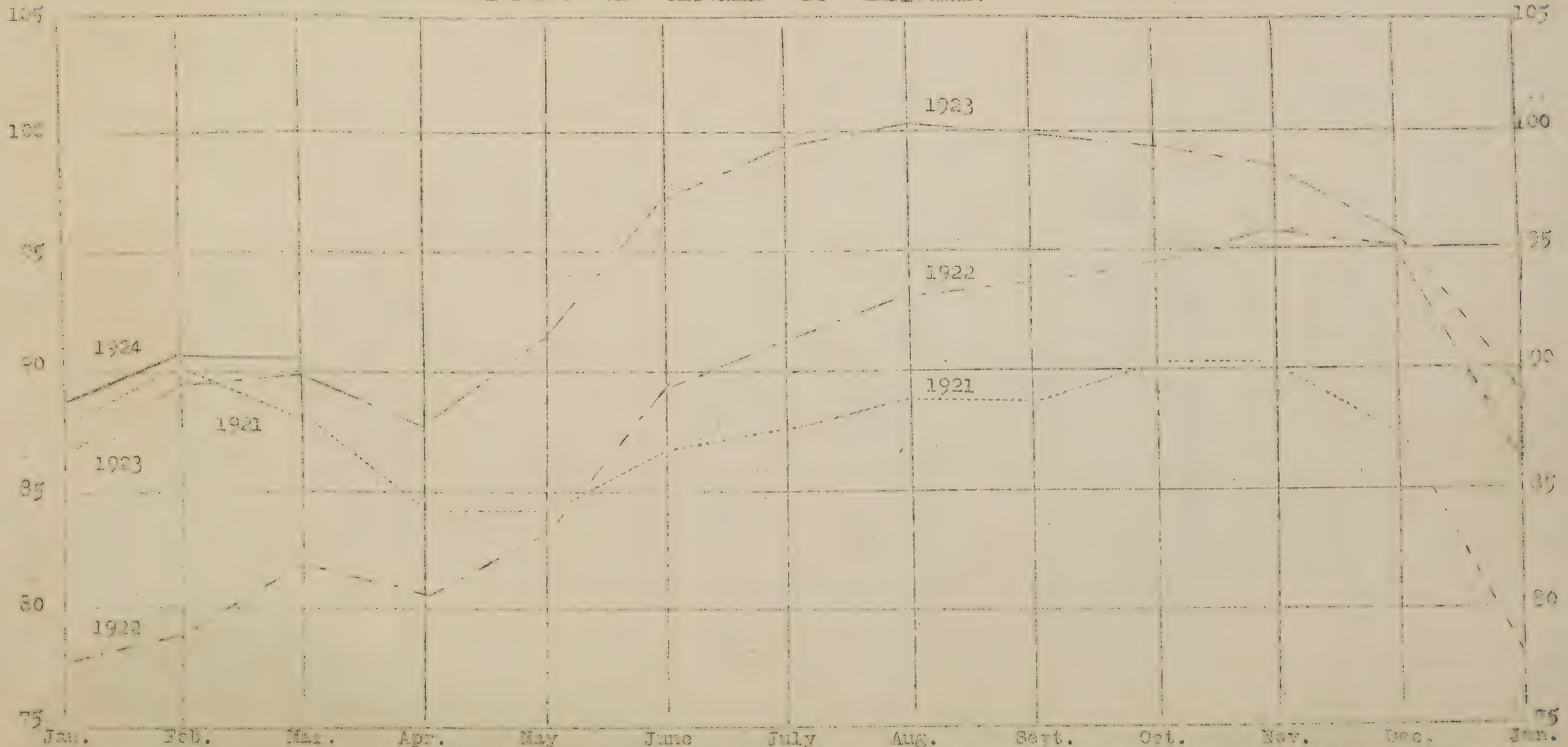
OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued March 24, 1924.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.,F.R.S.C.
General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

On the whole, practically no change in the situation since the preceding month was reported by employers at the beginning of March; the index number stood at 90.7 as compared with 90.6 on February 1. On the same date of 1923 the index was 89.9, in 1922, 81. and in 1921, 88.0. The curve in the chart on the opposite page reflec the static conditions indicated at the commencement of this month; on the corresponding date of last year the curve had followed an almost imperceptibly upward movement, but the level of employment is very slightly higher than at that time.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,886 firms employing 748,537 persons on March 1. Manufacturing as a whole reported improvement; communication, metallic ore mining, shipping and stevedoring, highway and railway construction also afford ed increased employment, but logging showed seasonal declines; coal mining, steam railway transportation and building construction record ed further curtailment of operations.

Employment by Provinces.

An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that employment in Quebec and British Columbia reported expansion, while in the remaining provinces the tendency was downward. In the Maritime Provinces the greatest losses occurred in coal mining and logging,but rolling mills were decidedly busier and steam railways afforded increased employment. In Quebec manufacturing showed considerable improvement and railway construction employed a larger number of men than at the beginning of February. On the other hand, logging and building construction were decidedly slacker. Varying tendencies in different divisions in Ontario resulted in a decline of 0.5 per cent. Iron and steel and several other branches of manufacturing were more fully employed; communication and railway construction also recorded larger working forces. On the other hand, textile factories, logging camps and steam railways reported the release of large number of workers. Contraction in three industries principally caused the decline in the Prairie Provinces - coal mining, railway transportation and construction. In British Columbia there was an increase in employment of 4.6 per cent, of which the greater part was recorded in logging, shipping and stevedoring, highway and railway construction and maintenance.

Employment by Cities.

Of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made, three, Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver, reported moderate improvement, while Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg registered lessened activity. The textile, iron and steel and telephone industries in Montreal recorded increased employment, but rubber, tobacco and building construction showed contractions. In Toronto the greater part of the decline occurred in textile and printing establishments; musical instrument works were also slacker and employment on street railways showed a falling off. On the other hand, telephones, iron, steel and non-ferrous metal works reported larger working forces than at the beginning of February. The only change of any size in Ottawa was an increase in pulp and paper mills; apart from this a moderately downward tendency was in evidence. Considerable improvement was reported in iron and steel works in Hamilton, but this increase was not sufficient to offset declines in textiles, tobacco and building construction. The changes in Winnipeg were not large; printing works and construction reported the most pronounced declines, in each case affecting less than 100 workers. A substantial increase in employment in shipping and stevedoring in Vancouver accounted for the bulk of the increase in that city.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing. Employers in this division increased their staffs by practically 4,000 workers or 1 per cent. Sawmills, furniture, wooden vehicle, sugar, confectionery, rubber, rolling, forging, agriculture implement, automobile, steel shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron, sheet metal, lead, tin, zinc and copper works reported considerable expansion. On the other hand, musical instrument, garment, cloth, tobacco, brewing and electric current plants employed smaller payrolls than at the beginning of February. Logging.- This industry showed considerable curtailment of a seasonal character, in which all provinces except British Columbia shared. Mining.- Employment in coal mining in the Prairie and Maritime Provinces was reduced, repeating the movement indicated at the same time of last year. Other branches of mining showed moderate improvement. Transportation.- Steam railway operations in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered substantial decreases; shipping and stevedoring in British Columbia was more active than in the preceding month. There were large losses in building construction, but moderate increases in highway and railway construction and maintenance. Trade, both wholesale and retail, afforded slightly less employment.

The tables on page 3 show the index numbers of employment by districts and main industrial groups.

Employment in other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom and the United States are taken from the latest available issues of the "Ministry of Labour Gazette" and the "Monthly Labor Review", respectively.

Great Britain. During the first three weeks of January there was a continuous improvement in employment, but in the fourth week activity was affected indirectly by the railway dispute. Among workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the percentage of unemployment on February 28 was 11.9 as compared with 13.1 at the end of January, 1923. The trade unions making returns reported 8.9 per cent of their members unemployed at the close of January as compared with 13.7 at the end of January of last year.

United States. Employment in the United States, as indicated in reports from 7,408 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries, decreased by 1.5 per cent in December. The payrolls of the reporting firms included 2,448,370 employees, whose total earnings during one week in December were $65,417,065. The same factories in November reported 2,484,503 employees and a total payroll of $66,540,656.

Note: The number employed in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1924	1923	1922	1921
January 1	88.7	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	90.6	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	90.7	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	[illegible]	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1		91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1		97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1		99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1		100.2	93.1	88.9
September 1		100.0	93.7	88.7
October 1		99.5	94.6	90.2
November 1		98.8	95.8	90.2
December 1		95.7	95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative Weight	Mar.1 1924	Feb.1 1924.	Mar.1 1923	Mar.1 1922	Mar.1 1921.
Maritime Provinces	8.3	82.4	83.2	90.7	80.7	90.7
Quebec	27.5	93.5	92.8	87.9	80.6	88.7
Ontario	42.7	89.8	90.0	90.8	81.7	86.[illegible]
Prairie Provinces	12.8	89.6	92.1	88.9	84.4	91.[illegible]
British Columbia	8.7	97.1	92.7	92.0	85.3	87.[illegible]
CANADA	100.	90.7	90.6	89.9	81.9	88.[illegible]

TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	Mar.1 1924	Feb.1 1924	Mar.1 1923	Mar.1 1922.
Montreal	13.4	87.7	87.1	85.9	80.5
Toronto	12.4	84.5	84.7	85.7	81.9
Ottawa	1.3	89.3	89.7	92.2	
Hamilton	3.4	83.0	84.3	89.2	
Winnipeg	3.2	83.8	84.7	86.4	82.6
Vancouver	2.7	94.2	91.1	90.4	91.1

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	Mar.1 1924	Feb.1 1924	Mar.1 1923	Mar.1 1922	Mar. 1921
Manufacturing	56.8	86.0	84.9	87.5	78.1	84.6
lumber products	5.5	82.1	79.7	85.8	70.8	72.[illegible]
Pulp and paper	6.8	100.3	99.7	97.7	88.9	97.3
Textile products	9.2	86.4	86.6	92.0	88.5	81.4
Iron and steel	16.7	80.8	78.5	82.5	68.5	88.0
Other manufacturing industries	18.6	87.5	87.2	87.2	81.0	82.[illegible]
Logging	4.7	90.8	97.0	88.8	54.8	81.[illegible]
Mining	6.2	99.7	104.0	98.6	90.3	92.[illegible]
Communication	2.9	105.4	104.0	97.4	97.5	104.[illegible]
Transportation	13.9	103.1	103.7	99.8	97.1	95.[illegible]
Construction and maintenance	6.4	93.1	94.2	83.8	83.7	89.[illegible]
Services	1.7	106.8	105.3	93.4	93.0	96.[illegible]
Trade	7.4	91.2	91.2	86.9	88.2	92.[illegible]
All Industries	100.	90.7	90.6	89.9	81.9	88.[illegible]

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1924

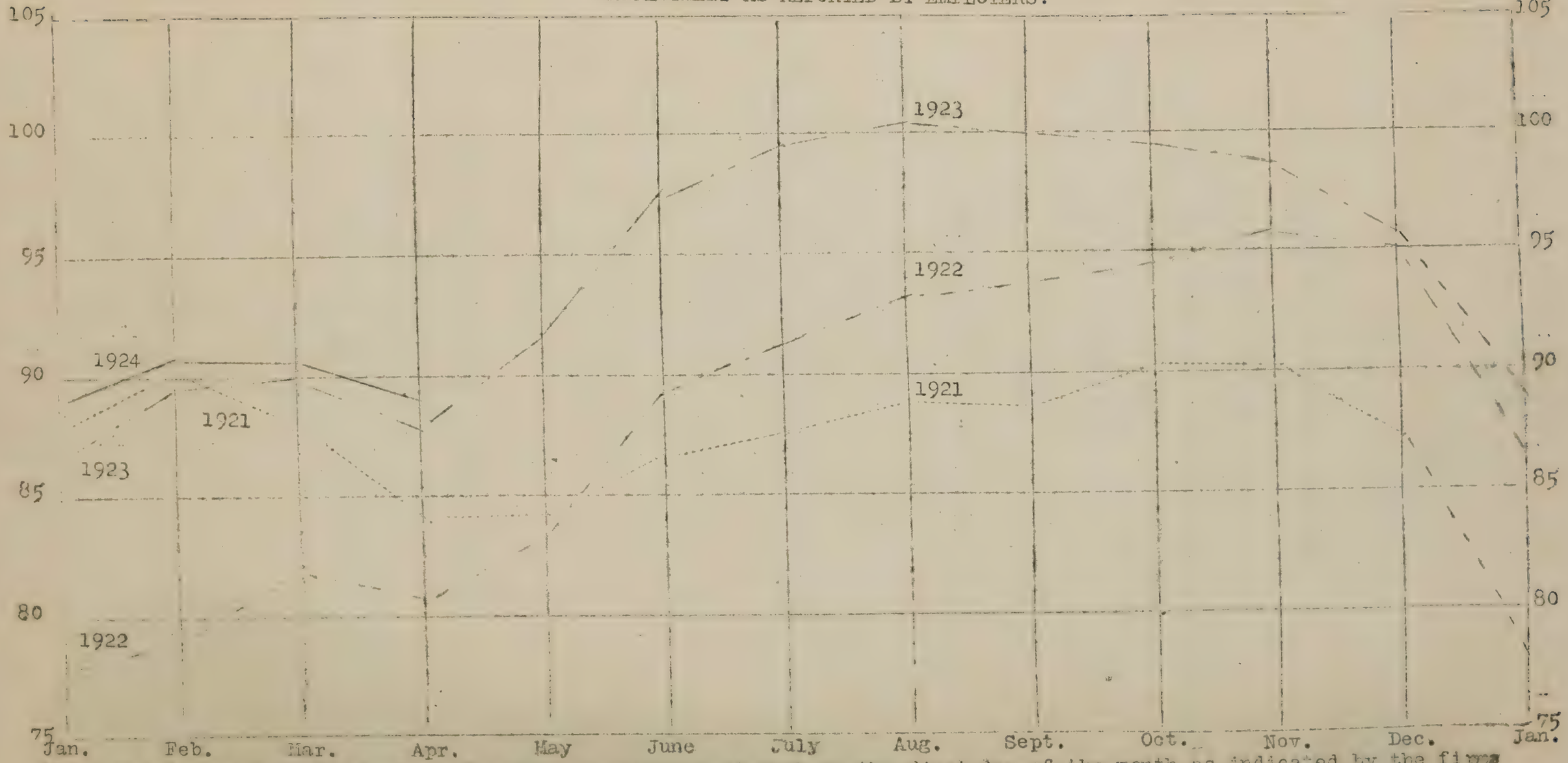
Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low, M. P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued April 26, 1924.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A.,F.S.S.,F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A.,F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of April showed a contraction of over one per cent; the curtailment of operations reported by employers was somewhat similar to thatindicated at the same period of 1923, although the shrinkage of last year affected a much larger percentage of the reported payroll. The curve in the chart on the opposite page reflects the comparatively slight decline recorded during the month under review, as well as the more steeply downward trend that it had shown at the beginning of April in 1923, 1922 and 1921.

Reports were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,883 firms, employing 737,505 persons on April 1 as compared with 749,048 in the month before. Manufacturing continued to show moderate improvement; communication, water transportation and laundries also reported increased activity. On the other hand, logging camps recorded very pronounced seasonal contractions and the construction industry as a whole was slacker.

Employment by Provinces.

Employers in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia reported increases in their payrolls, but in the remaining provinces there was a downward tendency. Reports were received from 510 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 63,536 persons or 2.7 per cent more than on March 1; the improvement occurred mainly in coal mining, shipping and stevedoring, while logging camps reported severe losses. In Quebec contractions in logging and railway construction offset additions to staff in a number of manufacturing industries, notably iron and steel, and in water transportation. The 1,295 firms from which reports were received employed 202,174 workers as against 206,210 in the preceding month; this was a contraction of 2 per cent. In Ontario employment declined considerably, chiefly on account of very substantial seasonal reductions in logging. There were, however, gains in a number of industries, notably iron and steel, sawmills and construction. Employers in Ontario reported 312,007 persons, or over 2 per cent less than on March 1. Curtailment of operations was also registered in the Prairie Provinces, according to returns from 768 firms, employing 92,935 workers. Heavy losses in logging and coal mining caused the bulk of the decrease, which was largely seasonal in character. In British Columbia, lumber mills, transportation and construction afforded more employment than in the preceding month. The payrolls of the 592 reporting firms aggregated 66,853 workers or over 2 per cent more than on March 1.

Employment by Cities.

Employers in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Vancouver reported improvement, but in Winnipeg activity was somewhat curtailed. In Montreal practically all industries except tobacco registered expansion; the largest increases occurred in iron and steel works, in shipping and in construction. A combined working force of 103,045 persons was indicated by the 725 firms making returns in that city. The increases in Toronto were also fairly general, although they were on a much smaller scale; the reported payrolls totalled 93,276 workers or 0.4 per cent more than on March 1. Improvement in textiles accounted for the bulk of the gain in Hamilton, the changes in other industries being slight. The 203 reporting firms employed 25,952 persons, which was over 2 per cent more than in the month before. A slightly upward trend in a number of industries was shown in Ottawa; the 127 firms making returns had enlarged their payrolls

by over one per cent to 9,648 persons. Moderate declines in wood yards, on street railways and in retail trade largely caused a one per cent reduction in employment in Winnipeg. A working force of 23,394 persons was indicated in that city. In Vancouver lumber mills were decidedly more active, as was also shipping and stevedoring and construction; 21,738 persons were employed by the firms making returns, who had reported 20,525 workers on March 1.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing. Further moderate improvement was registered by manufacturers, 3,851 of whom reported an aggregate payroll of 492,053 persons, which was 0.6 per cent more than on March 1. Sawmills, carriage, rubber, cotton, brick, automobile and railway car works, rolling mills, foundries and machine shops increased their payrolls, but pulp and paper mills, biscuit and tobacco factories were slacker, Logging.- General and very heavy losses were recorded in logging camps at the beginning of April, when 14,099 persons or 40 per cent of the payroll were released by the 225 firms making returns. Their working forces comprised 20,848 persons. Mining.- Little change on the whole was shown in the mining group, according to returns from 204 operators employing 46,139 persons. Large increases in coal mining in the Maritime Provinces were offset by declines in Alberta. Transportation Water transportation afforded more employment than in the previous month, but steam railways and local electric railways were slacker. The payrolls of the 257 transportation firms making returns aggregated 104,880 persons or 0.7 per cent more than on March 1. Construction.- Building and road contractors were a good deal busier, but railway construction afforded less employment. The number of persons employed by the firms making returns in this group declined by 2 per cent to 47,051 persons. Communication and Services reported slight improvement, while Trade showed very minor declines.

The tables on page 3 show the index numbers of employment by districts and main industrial groups.

Employment in other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom and the United States are taken from the latest available issues of the "Ministry of Labor Gazette" and the "Monthly Labor Review" respectively.

Great Britain. After the settlement of the railway dispute on January 29 employment quickly recovered from the decline caused by the shortage of transport, and there was further and continuous improvement during February. Among members of trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage of unemployed was 8.6 at the end of February, 1924, as compared with 8.9 at the end of January, 1924 and with 13.1 at the end of February, 1923. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, numbering approximately 11,500,000 and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private and domestic service, the percentage unemployed on February, 25, 1924 was 10.7, compared with 11.9 in January, 1924, and 12 at the end of February, 1923.

United States: Employment in manufacturing industries in the United States increased 1.2 per cent in February - this being the first general increase since June, 1923 - as shown by figures presented by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These unweighted figures are based on reports from 6,222 establishments in 52 industries, covering 2,693,63 employees, whose total earnings during one week in February were $72,552,483. The same establishments in January reported 2,661,233 employees and total payrolls of $67,970,982. Therefore, in addition to the increase in employment, there was an increase of 6.7 per cent in payroll totals and an increase of 5.4 per cent in per capita earnings.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	1924	1923	1922	1921
January 1	88.7	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	90.6	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	90.7	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	89.3	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1	[illegible]	91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1		97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1		99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1		100.2	93.1	88.9
September 1		100.0	93.7	88.7
October 1		99.5	94.6	90.2
November 1		98.8	95.8	90.2
December 1		95.7	95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

District	Relative Weight	Apr.1 1924	Mar.1 1924	Apr.1 1923	Apr.1 1922	Apr.1 1921
Maritime Provinces	8.6	84.6	82.4	90.5	80.6	87.2
Quebec	27.4	91.5	93.5	85.5	77.5	80.4
Ontario	42.3	87.6	89.8	88.4	81.1	83.5
Prairie Provinces	12.6	87.0	89.6	83.5	82.1	88.7
British Columbia	9.1	99.6	97.1	92.8	85.9	88.1
CANADA	100.	89.3	90.7	87.6	80.6	84.1

TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

City	Relative Weight	Apr.1 1924	Mar.1 1924	Apr.1 1923	Apr.1 1922
Montreal	14.0	90.1	87.7	83.3	76.0
Toronto	12.6	84.8	84.5	86.7	82.7
Ottawa	1.3	90.9	89.3	90.6	
Hamilton	3.5	85.2	83.0	88.4	
Winnipeg	3.2	82.3	83.8	85.7	83.6
Vancouver	2.9	99.8	94.2	86.9	87.8

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	Apr.1 1924	Mar.1 1924	Apr.1 1923	Apr.1 1922	Apr.1 1921
Manufacturing	58.2	86.5	86.0	85.6	78.0	80.7
Lumber products	5.7	83.8	82.1	88.3	76.2	74.3
Pulp and paper	6.9	98.8	100.3	97.4	90.1	91.6
Textile products	9.4	86.9	86.4	91.1	90.3	79.8
Iron and steel	17.2	82.0	80.8	77.2	64.9	78.2
Other manufacturing industries	19.0	87.5	87.5	86.5	81.3	82.3
Logging	2.8	54.2	90.8	57.8	27.2	44.5
Mining	6.3	99.5	99.7	97.0	88.9	88.0
Communication	3.0	106.0	105.4	98.0	98.2	101.8
Transportation	14.2	103.7	103.1	100.2	96.8	95.5
Construction and maintenance	6.4	91.4	93.1	85.2	81.4	86.7
Services	1.7	107.9	106.2	94.9	94.6	97.8
Trade	7.4	91.0	91.2	90.2	88.6	92.5
All Industries	100.	89.3	90.7	87.6	80.6	84.1

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THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1924

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Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low, M. P.,

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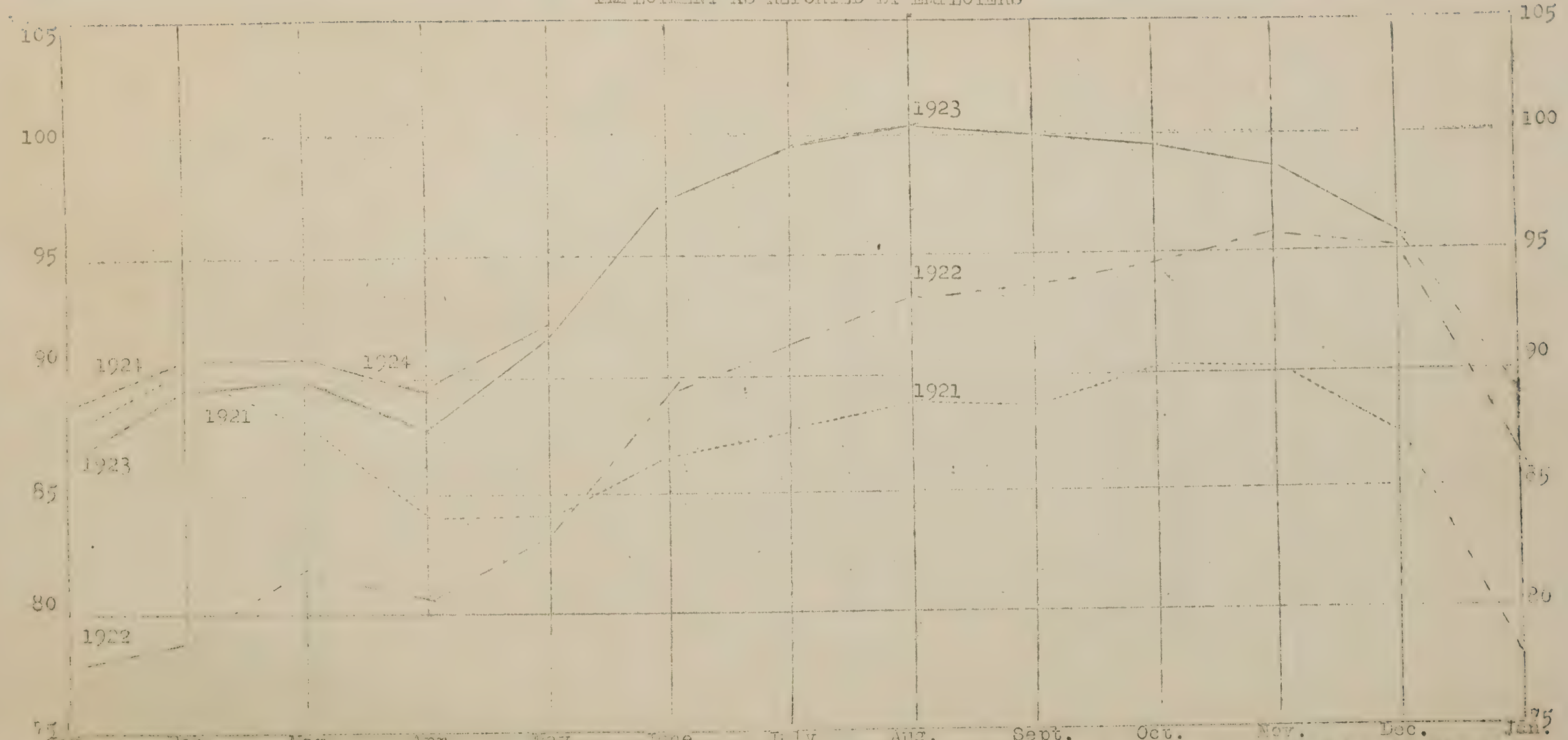
OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued May 22, 1924.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.,F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A.,F.S.S.

Considerable improvement in employment was indicated in reports from employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of May, when some 20,500 workers were added to the staffs of the reporting firms. This number was smaller than the increase recorded on May 1, 1923, but then it was recovery from larger losses than were indicated on April 1, 1924. The curve in the accompanying chart, therefore, continues to be slightly above the level of the same date of 1923. It is, however, a good deal higher than at the beginning of May in either 1922 or 1921.

An aggregate payroll of 760,700 persons was reported by the 6,008 firms making returns, who had employed 740,162 workers on April 1. The index number stood at 91.8 as compared with 89.3 in the preceding month and with 91.4; 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. While practically all industries shared in the upward movement, the gains in construction, manufacturing, mining and transportation were most noteworthy. The only declines of any size occurred in textiles, leather, iron and steel and logging.

Employment by Provinces.

All provinces shared in the expansion registered at the beginning of May, showing percentage gains of between 2 and 4 per cent in every case. The largest increase in the Maritime Provinces took place in coal mining, fish preserving plants, lumber mills and logging. Shipping and stevedoring, however, afforded much less employment than at the beginning of April, owing to the closing of the winter ports. Statements were received from 557 firms in this district, whose staffs aggregated 66,747, as compared with 64,399 in the preceding month. In Quebec, construction, transportation and logging showed the greatest improvement, but manufacturing also was more active. Returns were furnished by 1,311 firms; they employed 208,330 workers or 5,374 more than on April 1. Sawmills and other manufacturing plants in Ontario registered large additions to staffs, as did also building and railway construction, transportation and trade. A combined working force of 320,237 persons was indicated by the 2,747 employers reporting, as compared with 312,858 in the previous month. Railroad construction and maintenance recorded the most pronounced gains in the Prairie Provinces, but transportation, building and highway construction, trade, iron and steel also showed improvement. Coal mining, on the other hand, suffered some curtailment. The payrolls of the 777 employers making returns rose from 92,826 persons on April 1 to 95,896 at the beginning of May. In British Columbia, sawmills, fish canneries, metallic ore mines, highway and railway contractors reported large additions to payrolls. Statements were tabulated from 616 employers, whose staffs, standing at 69,490, were larger by 2,367 persons or 3.5 per cent than in the preceding month.

Employment by Cities.

The trend of employment was upward in all of the six cities for which special tabulations are made. Recovery in tobacco, together with increased activity in electric current and electrical appliance works, in transportation and construction accounted for most of the improvement in Montreal, where 2,739 persons were added to the payrolls of the 730 reporting firms. They employed 106,402 workers on May 1. In Toronto, construction and trade recorded expansion and mineral product factories also showed improvement. Statements were received from 812 firms with an aggregate payroll of 94,158 workers, as compared with 93,257 on April 1. Seasonal activity in sawmills accounted for most of the gain in Ottawa; pulp mills, on the other hand, were not as busy. The working force of the 126 firms making

returns aggregated 10,456 as compared with 9,684 in the preceding month. In Hamilton, 493 persons were added to the payrolls of the 206 reporting firms, who employed 36,585 workers on May 1. Improvement in iron and steel, construction and transportation caused the gain. Moderate, but general, increases in activity in Winnipeg resulted in a net gain of about one per cent; 300 firms reported 23,975 employees as compared with 23,733 in the preceding month. Sawmills, shipping and stevedoring registered the largest expansion in Vancouver where the payrolls of the 230 employers making returns were enlarged from 21,827 on April 1 to 22,487 at the beginning of May.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing. Further and more marked expansion was shown in this division on May 1, when 6,263 persons were added to the payrolls of the 3,909 reporting firms. They employed 435,954 persons or 1.5 per cent more than on April 1. This improvement is in contrast with the decline registered on May 1, 1923. Seasonal activity was indicated in food, rubber, tobacco, brick, electric current, electrical appliance and mineral product factories, but the leather, textile, iron and steel industries afforded less employment than in the preceding month. Logging.- Fluctuations in different parts of the country produced a net decline of 0.6 per cent in the number employed by the 228 logging firms making returns, whose payrolls aggregated 21,046 persons on May 1. River-driving operations in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces caused a revival which was offset by continued curtailment elsewhere. Mining.- Coal and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines employed a larger number of persons; the 216 mine operators reporting employed 48,070 workers as compared with 46,309 on April 1. This was an increase of 3.8 per cent, most of which occurred in the Nova Scotian coal fields. Construction and Maintenance.- A 21 per cent expansion in employment was indicated by the 420 construction firms making returns, whose staffs comprised 57,401 persons on May 1. Railway construction showed especially pronounced increases, but gains were also recorded in the building and highway divisions. Transportation.- Moderate improvement was shown in the employment afforded by steam and electric railways and also in shipping, according to statements from 273 employers; their working forces aggregated 106,778 persons as compared with 105,269 in the previous month. In Trade there was a one per cent increase in employment; the sales force of the 616 establishments reporting rose from 55,024 persons on April 1 to 55,584 on May 1. Communication also showed heightened activity, 22,283 persons being employed by the reporting concerns, as compared with 21,820 in the preceding month.

The tables on pages 3,4 and 5 show the index numbers of employment by districts, cities, industries and also by main industrial groups in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

Employment in Other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom and the United States are taken from the latest available issues of the "Ministry of Labour Gazette" and the "Monthly Labor Review," respectively.

Great Britain. Employment showed a further improvement in March. Among members of the reporting trade unions the percentage of unemployment was 7.8 at the end of March, 1924, compared with 8.1x at the end of February and with 12.3 at the end of March, 1923. Among workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, the percentage unemployed on March 24, 1924, was 9.9, compared with 10.7 on February 25, 1924, and 11.5 at the end of March, 1923.

United States. Employment in manufactures in the United States increased 1.2 per cent in February, this being the first general increase since June, 1923, as shown by figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. These unweighted figures are based on reports from 8,922 establishments in 52 industries, covering 2,693,636 employees, whose total earnings in one week in February were $72,552,483. The same establishments in January reported 2,661,233 employees and total payrolls of $67,970,982. Therefore, in addition to the increase in employment, there was an increase of 6.7 per cent in payroll totals and an increase of 5.4 per cent in per capita earnings.

x Revised figure.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review. In Table IV, it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area

TABLE I. Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan.1,1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9
Feb.1	78.9	76.8	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3
Mar.1	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3
Apr.1	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9
May 1	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
Jun.1	89.2	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6
Jul.1	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
Aug.1	92.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8
Sep.1	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Oct.1	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1
Nov.1	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Dec.1	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6
Jan.1,1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3
Feb.1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4
Mar.1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0
Apr.1	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8
May 1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
Jun.1	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
Jul.1	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
Aug.1	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Sep.1	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Oct.1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Nov.1	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Dec.1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan.1,1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb.1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar.1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
Apr.1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
Relative Weight on May 1, 1924.						
	100.	8.8	27.4	42.1	12.6	9.1

TABLE II. Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan.1,1923	79.8	84.7	94.4	81.5	92.6	87.7
Feb.1	86.2	88.5	95.7	86.0	89.0	85.8
Mar.1	85.9	85.7	92.2	89.2	86.4	90.4
Apr.1	83.3	86.7	90.6	88.4	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8	88.1	94.8	92.6	86.3	91.8
Jun.1	95.4	89.9	109.6	94.6	87.1	94.7
Jul.1	95.9	89.5	110.2	91.4	87.7	100.3
Aug.1	97.3	89.1	109.3	93.3	87.5	103.6
Sep.1	93.6	89.6	107.5	92.2	89.9	104.3
Oct.1	98.7	90.1	105.5	91.1	89.4	101.6
Nov.1	99.1	89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.6
Dec.1	93.6	90.2	94.3	88.5	88.2	98.1
Jan.1,1924	86.3	85.6	91.0	79.0	85.3	91.1
Feb.1	87.1	84.7	89.7	84.3	84.7	91.1
Mar.1	87.7	84.5	89.3	83.0	83.3	94.2
Apr.1	90.1	84.8	90.9	85.2	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3	85.6	98.3	86.4	82.0	102.2
Relative Weight on May 1, 1924.						
	14.0	12.4	1.4	3.5	3.2	3.0

TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	May 1 1924	Apr. 1 1924	May 1 1923	May 1 1922	May 1 1921
Manufacturing	57.3	87.7	86.5	90.5	79.0	80.2
Animal products-edible	1.8	86.5	81.0	83.8	86.0	87.5
Fur and products	.1	81.3	80.2	88.7	90.6	79.6
Leather and products	2.3	79.4	80.8	79.1	80.3	73.5
Lumber and products	6.1	91.6	83.8	95.5	88.9	86.6
Rough and dressed lumber	3.9	104.2	88.6	104.0	98.1	97.6
Lumber products	2.2	75.7	77.9	84.5	77.1	75.7
Musical instruments	.3	60.6	61.7	71.6	61.4	70.5
Plant products -edible	3.3	88.9	87.8	88.3	84.6	84.5
Pulp and paper products	6.7	98.7	93.8	101.1	93.6	94.8
Pulp and paper	3.2	102.4	102.1	107.4	93.7	98.2
Paper products	.8	88.4	90.8	90.9	87.5	80.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	97.9	97.8	97.1	95.4	95.2
Rubber products	1.4	76.1	75.1	84.3	66.8	66.0
Textile products	9.0	85.6	86.9	92.5	88.9	81.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	95.0	96.6	106.4	98.5	83.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	89.2	90.1	96.6	89.7	71.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	73.4	75.4	77.6	81.1	81.7
Others	1.1	94.6	93.5	98.5	88.7	79.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	96.4	90.8	92.2	95.1	95.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	103.6	111.4	91.7	75.0	89.3
Chemicals and allied products	.9	87.4	86.5	92.5	79.4	82.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	90.0	86.2	94.5	83.8	80.9
Electric current	1.5	119.9	116.9	111.9	110.4	104.1
Electrical apparatus	1.2	113.4	110.8	103.8	74.0	99.3
Iron and steel products	16.6	81.2	82.0	85.4	62.5	72.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	72.1	71.8	77.5	49.5	65.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	72.6	74.0	73.6	62.8	74.6
Agricultural implements	.3	59.1	60.4	64.0	48.6	87.7
Land vehicles	8.0	101.3	101.1	103.6	72.8	66.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	34.6	34.2	33.2	21.8	70.2
Heating appliances	.7	82.9	84.8	95.3	82.8	91.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.8	92.8	93.6	89.6	67.4	84.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	83.9	81.3	89.4	68.8	75.4
Others	2.0	74.1	74.0	80.4	66.2	78.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	85.4	84.6	87.0	65.1	69.7
Mineral products	1.3	103.8	96.8	100.2	94.9	93.2
Miscellaneous	.5	87.7	88.9	96.4	90.3	86.7
Logging	2.3	54.5	54.2	48.0	37.0	49.9
Mining	6.3	103.3	99.5	96.7	90.2	86.9
Coal	3.8	92.0	88.8	92.0	91.6	87.2
Metallic ores than coal)	1.7	147.7	145.2	118.9	92.4	83.3
Non-metallic minerals (other	.8	95.9	87.0	96.4	80.5	90.7
Communication	2.9	108.2	106.0	99.7	100.4	103.1
Telegraphs	.6	106.2	99.7	98.6	93.1	92.9
Telephones	2.3	108.7	107.6	100.0	102.2	105.9
Transportation	14.0	105.3	103.7	101.7	93.7	94.0
Street railways and cartage	2.5	113.8	109.0	112.2	119.0	103.1
Steam railways	9.9	97.3	96.8	95.6	89.6	90.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	173.1	169.5	143.8	160.8	122.8
Construction and maintenance	7.6	111.2	91.4	101.6	101.1	92.7
Building	2.4	95.8	85.4	77.9	86.3	87.7
Highway	.6	546.2	521.9	711.9	688.5	448.3
Railway	4.6	109.8	85.1	109.8	102.5	88.1
Services	1.8	108.0	107.9	97.1	95.8	93.3
Hotels and Restaurants	.9	109.8	111.1	95.3	94.7	97.2
Professional	.2	112.3	106.7	96.2	92.5	75.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	104.2	103.8	99.8	97.6	101.3
Trade	7.3	91.9	91.0	91.7	92.1	94.2
Retail	4.6	90.1	89.3	90.1	88.3	89.8
Wholesale	2.7	95.0	94.0	94.5	93.4	97.5
All Industries	100.	91.8	89.3	91.4	83.3	84.1

Table IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	May 1 1924	Apr. 1 1924	May 1 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	40.0	79.9	75.3	85.6
Lumber products	5.5	73.3	59.9	75.1
Pulp and paper	3.5	112.3	110.8	115.0
Textile products	5.5	95.6	97.4	105.6
Iron and steel	14.5	69.4	69.4	80.9
Other manufactures	11.0	86.0	75.1	82.6
Logging	1.6	36.1	21.7	10.8
Mining	26.0	111.4	98.5	107.2
Communication	3.2	92.1	87.5	84.4
Transportation	17.4	90.3	101.4	92.5
Construction & main-	5.4	80.7	75.1	87.5
Services tenance	.7	91.9	93.6	94.6
Trade	5.7	109.4	110.1	114.5
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.	88.1	84.6	90.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	65.6	89.4	89.3	89.9
Lumber products	4.2	98.4	97.4	102.0
Pulp and paper	8.7	96.7	96.8	101.2
Textile products	13.8	90.6	92.3	96.0
Iron and steel	15.7	83.3	84.6	80.7
Other manufactures	23.2	89.2	90.5	87.3
Logging	2.6	52.0	42.0	59.7
Mining	1.5	85.0	77.2	86.7
Communication	2.7	130.6	128.9	120.6
Transportation	13.9	119.6	100.7	100.0
Construction & main-	6.9	122.5	103.4	89.9
Services tenance	1.8	128.3	138.7	96.9
Trade	5.0	92.2	92.0	91.7
Quebec-All Industries	100.	94.1	91.5	90.3
Ontario - Manufacturing	67.5	86.3	85.2	90.6
Lumber products	6.5	93.5	82.1	94.7
Pulp and paper	7.5	100.1	100.8	100.9
Textile products	10.4	80.1	82.2	88.1
Iron and steel	20.6	82.7	82.4	88.7
Other manufactures	22.5	86.8	85.3	89.7
Logging	1.4	31.5	40.6	25.7
Mining	3.2	140.2	158.6	109.4
Communication	2.8	111.5	109.5	97.1
Transportation	10.2	105.1	102.4	113.3
Construction & main-	6.8	119.1	96.9	109.4
Services tenance	1.6	115.0	112.6	105.9
Trade	6.5	93.3	91.1	90.2
Ontario-All Industries	100.	89.8	87.6	91.6
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	33.1	95.8	95.5	96.1
Lumber products	1.9	61.6	66.1	78.7
Pulp and paper	3.1	98.5	96.3	97.8
Textile products	1.8	93.1	93.8	97.3
Iron and steel	15.8	98.3	97.4	99.9
Other manufactures	10.5	101.1	101.7	94.9
Logging	1.3	36.0	41.0	10.5
Mining	7.4	69.1	75.2	73.8
Communication	3.8	83.8	81.7	87.3
Transportation	24.3	95.6	93.8	92.6
Construction & main-	11.9	107.0	82.8	120.8
Services tenance	2.1	89.2	88.7	88.7
Trade	16.1	82.0	81.4	85.1
Prairie Provinces -All Industries	100.	89.4	87.0	90.4
British Columbia- Manufacturing	35.7	91.7	88.1	92.4
Lumber products	12.4	98.4	91.8	104.4
Pulp and paper	4.7	91.8	91.7	97.0
Textile products	1.1	104.4	106.6	119.7
Iron and steel	4.6	51.3	50.9	48.6
Other manufactures	8.9	122.8	119.7	113.7
Logging	12.3	126.4	125.5	117.4
Mining	14.6	106.9	106.7	99.8
Communication	3.0	120.5	118.6	111.8
Transportation	14.9	115.8	114.0	104.2
Construction & main-	9.1	96.6	79.7	77.3
Services tenance	3.1	91.0	91.9	90.1
Trade	7.3	110.9	112.0	108.2
British Columbia - All Industries	100.	102.9	99.6	97.5

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THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1924

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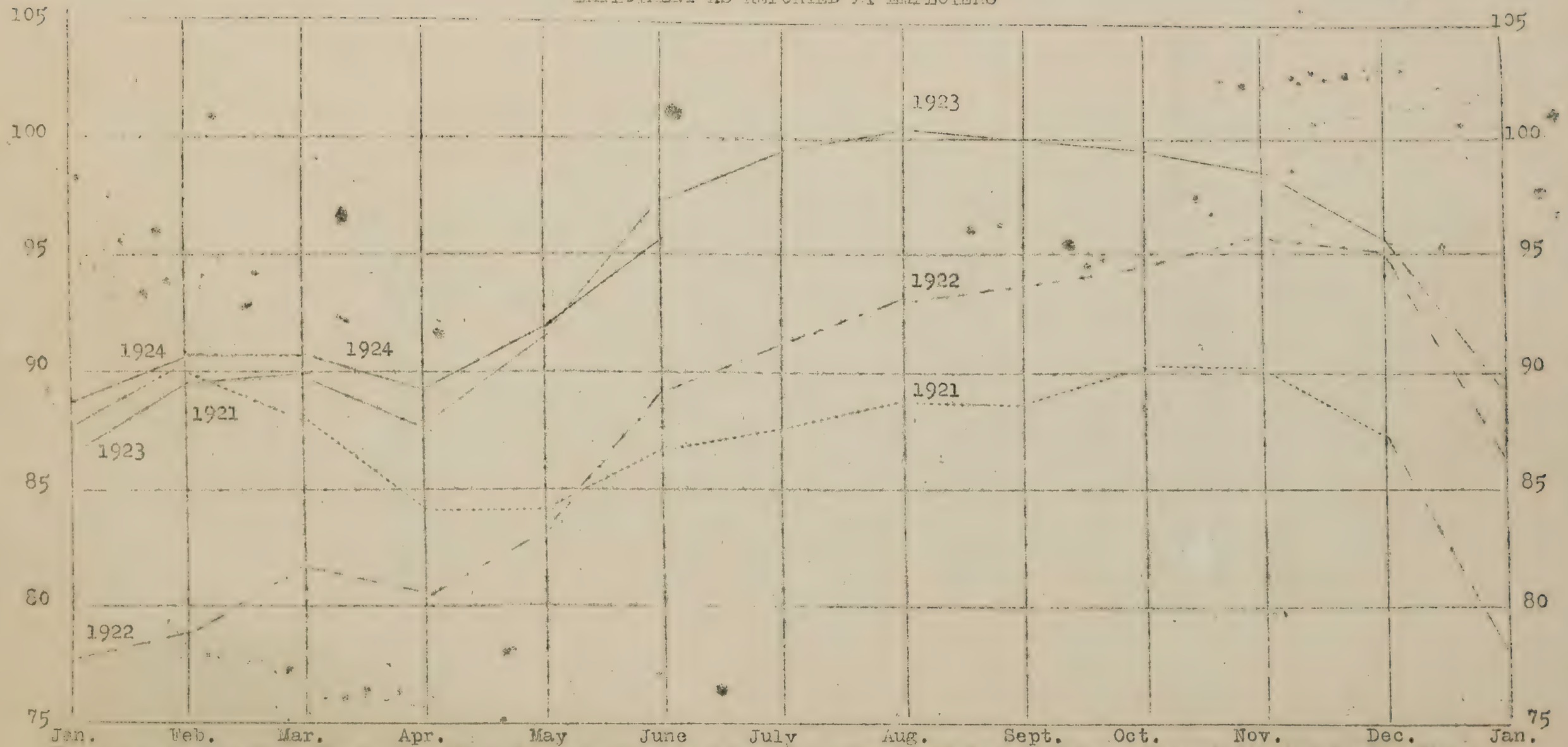
OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported on January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued June 23, 1924.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The trend of employment, as indicated in reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by employers of labour, was upward at the beginning of June. The expansion, providing work for some 26,700 additional persons, was larger than that indicated in the preceding month, but a good deal smaller than the increase registered on June 1, 1923. The curve in the accompanying chart shows the gain recorded on the date under review, as well as the more steeply upward movement indicated during the corresponding period of last year, which brought the level of employment then to a higher point than at the present time. This is the first month since the early spring of 1923 that the index number of employment has not been above the level shown in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The situation continues to be more favourable than in either 1922 or 1921.

Reports were tabulated from 5,965 employers, whose staffs aggregated 785,714 persons on June 1 as compared with 759,026 at the beginning of May. The index number stood at 95.2 as compared with 91.8 on May 1, 1924, and with 97.3; 89.2 and 86.6 on June 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The most marked increases during the present month were recorded in construction, transportation and manufacturing; communication, services and trade also reported increased activity. In none of these divisions, except services, was the expansion as pronounced as at the same date of last year.

Employment by Provinces.

Employment in all provinces was, on the whole, in greater volume than at the beginning of May; the largest percentage increases occurred in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces manufactures, especially fish preserving and lumber mills, were decidedly more active, as was construction. Logging, mining and transportation, however, showed large contractions, partly of a seasonal character. Statements were received from 559 firms, employing 67,615 persons on June 1 as compared with 66,157 in the preceding month. In Quebec, manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction reported marked improvement, while gains were also indicated in communication, mining, services and trade. A combined working force of 220,884 persons was recorded by the 1,304 firms making returns; this was 12,530 more than on May 1. In Ontario a large part of the improvement was in the construction and transportation industries, while manufacturing on the whole afforded less employment. Reports tabulated from 2,718 firms showed that they employed 327,660 persons as compared with 320,090 on May 1. Prairie Provinces - The commencement of seasonal activity in railroad construction accounted for the bulk of the increase in this district; sawmills, transportation and summer hotels also were busier, but firms in the logging, coal mining, and iron and steel industries reported smaller payrolls. The working force of the 753 employers making returns in the Prairie Provinces included 99,905 persons as compared with 95,020 in the preceding month. In British Columbia also marked improvement was registered in construction, but other industries, notably logging, shipping, lumber, pulp and paper were not so fully employed as at the beginning of May. Statements compiled from 631 firms showed that they employed 69,650 persons or 215 more than in the preceding month.

Employment by Cities.

Three of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Ottawa, and Winnipeg, registered improvement, while the other three - Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver, showed curtailment. The 723 Montreal employers reporting had 110,682 persons on their payroll at the beginning of June as compared with 106,137 in the previous month. Shipping and stevedoring was decidedly more active and increases were also recorded in construction, trade and some branches of manufacturing. Textiles and iron and steel, on the other hand, afforded less employment than at the beginning of May. The changes in Toronto were not large; manufactures registered declines, which were partly offset by improvement in construction. Statements were received from 800 firms, employing 93,327 persons, which was 566 less than in the preceding month. The largest increases in Ottawa occurred in construction. An aggregate working force of 10,788 persons was recorded by the 125 firms making returns, which had employed 10,387 on May 1. Curtailment in textiles and iron and steel accounted for most of the reduction in Hamilton, where 949 persons were released from the payrolls of the 199 reporting firms, who employed 25,385 persons on June 1. In Winnipeg the changes were comparatively slight; the largest increase occurred in construction while retail trade afforded less employment. Reports compiled from 287 firms showed that they had 23,582 persons in their employ as compared with 23,446 at the beginning of May. Reductions in personnel in shipping accounted for the decrease in Vancouver. A combined working force of 21,913 persons was employed by the 233 reporting firms as compared with 22,523 at the beginning of May.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing continued to show moderate improvement, the 3,899 reporting firms having enlarged their working forces from 434,185 on May 1 to 437,559 at the beginning of June. Seasonal activity in sawmills and fish canneries, together with improvement in pulp, paper, brick, electric current and mineral product works caused most of the increase, while the iron and steel textile and leather groups were less fully employed. Logging - Employment in this division declined on the whole, although large additions to staffs were reported in Quebec and Ontario, owing to river-driving operations. Statements received from 221 firms indicated a total working force of 20,571 persons, as compared with 20,938 at the beginning of May. Practically no change on the whole was indicated in mining; improvement in the mining of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals was offset by curtailment in coal mines. Two hundred and eight operators employed 47,888 persons, or 16 less than in the preceding month. Communication - An aggregate working force of 22,626 persons was indicated by the 168 employers reporting in this industry, as compared with 22,312 in the preceding month; most of this increase occurred on telephones. Transportation - Shipping and stevedoring showed substantial expansion, while employment on steam and street railways also increased. Statements were received from 268 firms in the transportation industry, employing 111,370 persons as compared with 106,549 in the preceding month. Construction and maintenance - The payroll of the 423 employers making returns increased from 58,291 persons to 75,839 on June 1. The greater part of this gain of over 30 per cent occurred on the railways, while building and highway construction employed many more workers. The trade and service groups also reported increased activity, that in the latter being due to the reopening of summer hotels. The firms reporting in these two industries employed 14,274 and 55,587 persons, respectively.

The tables on pages 4, 5 and 6 show the index numbers of employment by districts, cities, industries and also by main industrial groups in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

Employment in Other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom and the United States are taken from the latest available issues of the "Ministry of Labor Gazette" and the "Monthly Labor Review", respectively.

United Kingdom. There was a further improvement in employment in April. Among members of trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage of unemployment was 7.5 at the end of April, 1924, compared with 7.8 at the end of March and with 11.3 at the end of April, 1923. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed on April 28, 1924, was 9.7, compared with 9.9 on March 24, 1924, and 11.4 at the end of April, 1923.

United States. Employment in manufacturing industries in the United States increased 0.2 per cent in March, while payroll totals decreased 0.3 percent and per capita earnings decreased 0.4 per cent. These unweighted figures are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 8,320 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries covering 2,735,069 employees whose total earnings during one week in March were $73,299,024. The same establishments in February reported 2,730,133 employees and total payrolls of $73,505,800.

According to the New York Department of Labor, factory employment in that state declined considerably in May. This, following a similar movement in April, caused a reduction in employment of over 7 per cent in the two months, during which time it is estimated that over 100,000 workers were dropped from New York factory payrolls. Employment in Illinois also declined during May, according to a review of the industrial situation released by the Illinois Department of Labor.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II, and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review. In Table IV, it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

TABLE I. Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan.1,1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9
Feb.1	78.9	76.8	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3
Mar.1	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3
Apr.1	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9
May 1	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
Jun.1	89.2	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6
Jul.1	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
Aug.1	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8
Sep.1	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Oct.1	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1
Nov.1	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Dec.1	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6
Jan.1,1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3
Feb.1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4
Mar.1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0
Apr.1	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8
May.1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
Jun.1	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
Jul.1	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
Aug.1	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Sep.1	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Oct.1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Nov.1	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Dec.1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan.1,1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb.1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar.1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.3	89.6	97.1
Apr.1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
Jun.1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
Relative Weight of districts on June 1, 1924						
	100	8.6	28.1	41.7	12.7	8.9

TABLE II. Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan.1,1923	79.8	84.7	94.4	81.5	92.6	87.7
Feb.1	86.2	88.5	95.7	86.0	89.0	85.8
Mar.1	85.9	85.7	92.2	89.2	86.4	90.4
Apr 1	83.3	86.7	90.6	88.4	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8	88.1	94.8	92.6	86.3	91.8
Jun.1	95.4	89.9	109.6	94.6	87.1	94.7
Jul.1	95.9	89.5	110.2	91.4	87.7	100.3
Aug.1	97.3	89.1	109.3	93.3	87.5	103.6
Sep.1	93.6	89.6	107.5	92.2	89.9	104.3
Oct.1	90.7	90.1	105.5	91.1	89.4	101.6
Nov.1	88.1	89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.6
Dec.1	95.6	90.2	94.3	88.5	88.2	98.1
Jan.1,1924	86.3	85.6	91.0	79.0	85.3	91.1
Feb.1	87.1	84.7	89.7	84.3	84.7	91.1
Mar.1	87.7	84.5	89.3	83.0	88.8	94.2
Apr.1	90.1	84.8	90.9	85.2	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3	85.6	98.3	86.4	83.0	102.2
Jun.1	96.2	85.2	101.6	83.1	83.6	99.7
Relative Weight of Cities on June 1, 1924						
	14.0	11.9	1.4	3.2	3.0	2.8

TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	1 Relative Weight	June 1 1924	May 1 1924	June 1 1923	June 1 1922	June 1 1921
Manufacturing	55.7	88.4	87.7	93.5	84.2	81.1
Animal Products-edible	1.9	97.0	86.5	95.0	94.7	101.5
Fur and its products	.1	80.9	81.3	90.4	92.8	85.5
Leather and its products	2.1	76.5	79.4	78.1	77.2	75.3
Lumber and its products	6.9	106.6	91.6	112.4	107.0	99.7
Rough and dressed lumber	4.7	130.8	104.2	134.6	130.0	117.8
Lumber products	2.1	75.7	75.7	83.3	77.9	77.9
Musical instruments	.3	57.2	60.6	68.4	59.8	62.2
Plant products - edible	3.2	88.6	88.9	90.0	87.6	86.1
Pulp and paper products	6.5	100.6	98.7	104.4	96.5	94.2
Pulp and paper	3.2	106.7	102.4	114.7	100.5	97.1
Paper products	.7	86.7	88.4	91.2	84.7	81.0
Printing and publishing	2.6	98.0	97.9	96.7	95.6	95.3
Rubber products	1.4	75.6	76.1	84.3	70.1	69.4
Textile products	8.4	82.5	85.6	90.6	88.2	78.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	88.9	95.0	104.0	99.7	87.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	86.8	89.2	96.2	90.9	67.3
Garments and personal furnishing	2.8	72.2	73.4	75.5	78.1	76.7
Others	1.1	94.0	94.6	96.3	87.1	77.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	96.0	96.4	95.9	93.9	97.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	105.2	103.6	98.6	71.2	80.9
Chemicals and allied products	.8	86.4	87.4	91.6	88.3	81.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	92.5	90.0	100.3	90.8	89.1
Electric current	1.5	129.1	119.9	118.2	115.3	104.2
Electric apparatus	1.1	111.5	113.4	103.0	75.6	95.4
Iron and steel products	15.6	79.2	81.2	86.7	70.5	70.7
Crude, rolled and forge products	1.9	69.3	72.1	81.8	51.4	63.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	70.1	72.6	75.1	46.4	70.5
Agricultural implements	.8	57.9	59.1	66.4	49.0	81.1
Land vehicles	7.5	98.6	101.3	104.6	89.2	71.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	32.2	34.6	29.3	41.6	57.2
Heating appliances	.6	81.6	82.9	95.2	85.1	83.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	85.9	92.8	91.7	73.4	79.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	76.4	83.9	92.1	69.7	69.7
Others	1.9	72.5	74.1	81.1	68.9	74.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	84.2	85.4	91.1	67.7	68.6
Mineral products	1.3	107.5	103.8	104.1	96.7	89.6
Miscellaneous	.5	85.4	87.7	94.6	94.5	88.7
Logging	2.6	53.6	54.5	52.5	37.5	47.3
Mining	6.1	103.7	103.3	101.6	92.6	88.7
Coal	3.6	89.8	92.0	93.8	90.8	91.2
Metallic ores	1.7	155.7	147.7	126.2	99.2	81.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal	.8	99.6	95.9	105.3	92.4	87.6
Communication	2.9	109.8	108.2	102.2	100.6	106.1
Telegraphs	.6	108.2	106.2	102.4	93.1	95.4
Telephones	2.3	110.2	108.7	102.1	102.5	108.8
Transportation	14.2	110.1	105.3	109.0	106.2	98.1
Street railways and cartage	2.5	114.7	113.8	116.1	128.0	105.2
Steam railways	9.8	99.2	97.3	98.3	92.4	91.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	219.3	173.1	211.2	222.9	167.2
Construction and maintenance	9.6	147.3	111.2	140.2	129.5	111.9
Building	2.9	118.9	95.8	100.1	102.2	80.1
Highway	1.0	937.9	546.2	1956.6	1448.8	1004.3
Railway	5.7	143.8	109.8	146.6	129.8	112.1
Services	1.8	113.8	108.0	103.8	100.3	103.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	121.4	109.8	117.3	102.8	109.7
Professional	.2	111.5	112.3	98.1	96.9	81.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	104.3	104.2	100.2	97.7	100.6
Trade	7.1	92.5	91.9	91.9	90.0	92.5
Retail	4.5	91.1	90.1	90.2	87.6	89.2
Wholesale	2.6	95.2	95.0	95.1	94.2	98.3
All Industries	100.	95.2	91.8	97.3	89.2	86.6

1 For explanation of "relative weight", see note on page 5.

Table IV.- Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

Industry		1 Relative Weight	June 1 1924	May 1 1924	June 1 1923
Maritime Provinces-	Manufacturing	42.9	88.2	79.9	94.0
	Lumber products	9.0	122.6	73.3	111.2
	Pulp and paper	3.5	115.2	112.3	107.3
	Textile products	5.4	94.2	95.6	101.2
	Iron and Steel	14.0	67.9	69.4	82.2
	Other manufactures	11.0	92.3	86.0	97.6
	Logging	.7	15.9	36.1	12.9
	Mining	25.4	108.8	111.4	111.0
	Communication	3.1	93.7	92.1	85.8
	Transportation	13.8	72.1	90.3	77.4
	Construction and maintenance	7.9	120.3	80.7	119.7
	Services	.6	95.8	91.9	94.1
	Trade	5.6	109.8	109.4	117.3
Maritime Provinces -	All Industries	100.	90.0	88.1	93.9
Quebec -	Manufacturing	62.6	90.6	89.4	92.7
	Lumber products	4.7	118.1	98.4	120.6
	Pulp and paper	8.5	100.8	96.7	107.6
	Textile products	12.7	88.7	90.6	94.2
	Iron and steel	14.7	82.8	83.3	83.9
	Other manufactures	22.0	89.5	89.2	88.6
	Logging	3.1	65.3	52.0	71.8
	Mining	1.5	87.7	85.0	95.7
	Communication	2.6	135.8	130.6	120.1
	Transportation	15.5	141.6	119.6	136.2
	Construction and Maintenance	8.1	151.6	122.5	120.6
	Services	1.8	134.6	128.3	27.5
	Trade	4.8	94.6	92.2	93.1
Quebec-	All Industries	100.	99.9	94.1	99.1
Ontario	Manufacturing	65.3	85.7	86.3	93.1
	Lumber products	7.2	107.4	93.5	114.3
	Pulp and paper	7.4	102.1	100.1	103.1
	Textile products	9.7	76.6	80.1	86.5
	Iron and steel	19.1	78.4	82.7	89.1
	Other manufactures	21.9	86.7	86.8	91.7
	Logging	1.6	34.2	31.5	24.6
	Mining	3.2	143.9	140.2	124.9
	Communication	2.7	111.5	111.5	101.2
	Transportation	10.5	110.8	105.1	116.4
	Construction and maintenance	8.8	160.4	119.1	162.0
	Services	1.5	113.6	115.0	106.9
	Trade	6.4	94.0	93.3	91.6
Ontario-	All Industries	100.	92.1	89.8	96.8
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	31.3	95.8	95.8	97.5
	Lumber products	2.4	78.0	61.6	81.0
	Pulp and paper	2.8	97.8	98.5	96.1
	Textile products	1.4	79.8	93.1	92.3
	Iron and steel	14.5	95.8	98.8	100.7
	Other manufactures	10.2	103.6	101.1	93.9
	Logging	.5	13.1	36.0	12.1
	Mining	6.9	87.9	69.1	75.9
	Communication	3.7	86.4	83.8	89.0
	Transportation	23.8	98.4	95.6	92.4
	Construction and maintenance	10.1	150.9	107.0	163.0
	Services	2.6	125.2	86.2	110.2
	Trade	15.1	81.5	82.0	82.9
Prairie Provinces -	All Industries	100.	94.1	89.4	95.5
British Columbia	Manufacturing	35.9	91.9	91.7	96.7
	Lumber products	15.2	97.0	98.4	111.1
	Pulp and paper	4.3	83.1	91.8	102.3
	Textile products	1.0	98.4	104.4	118.5
	Iron and steel	4.5	51.1	51.3	48.2
	Other manufactures	9.9	134.8	122.8	119.5
	Logging	11.0	115.5	126.4	120.7
	Mining	14.7	109.0	106.9	99.6
	Communication	3.0	122.1	120.5	117.0
	Transportation	13.8	108.8	115.8	101.0
	Construction and maintenance	11.0	116.0	96.6	88.3
	Services	3.3	94.3	91.0	91.4
	Trade	7.3	112.3	110.9	107.9
British Columbia -	All Industries	100.	103.4	102.9	100.4

1 For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 5.

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low. M. P.,
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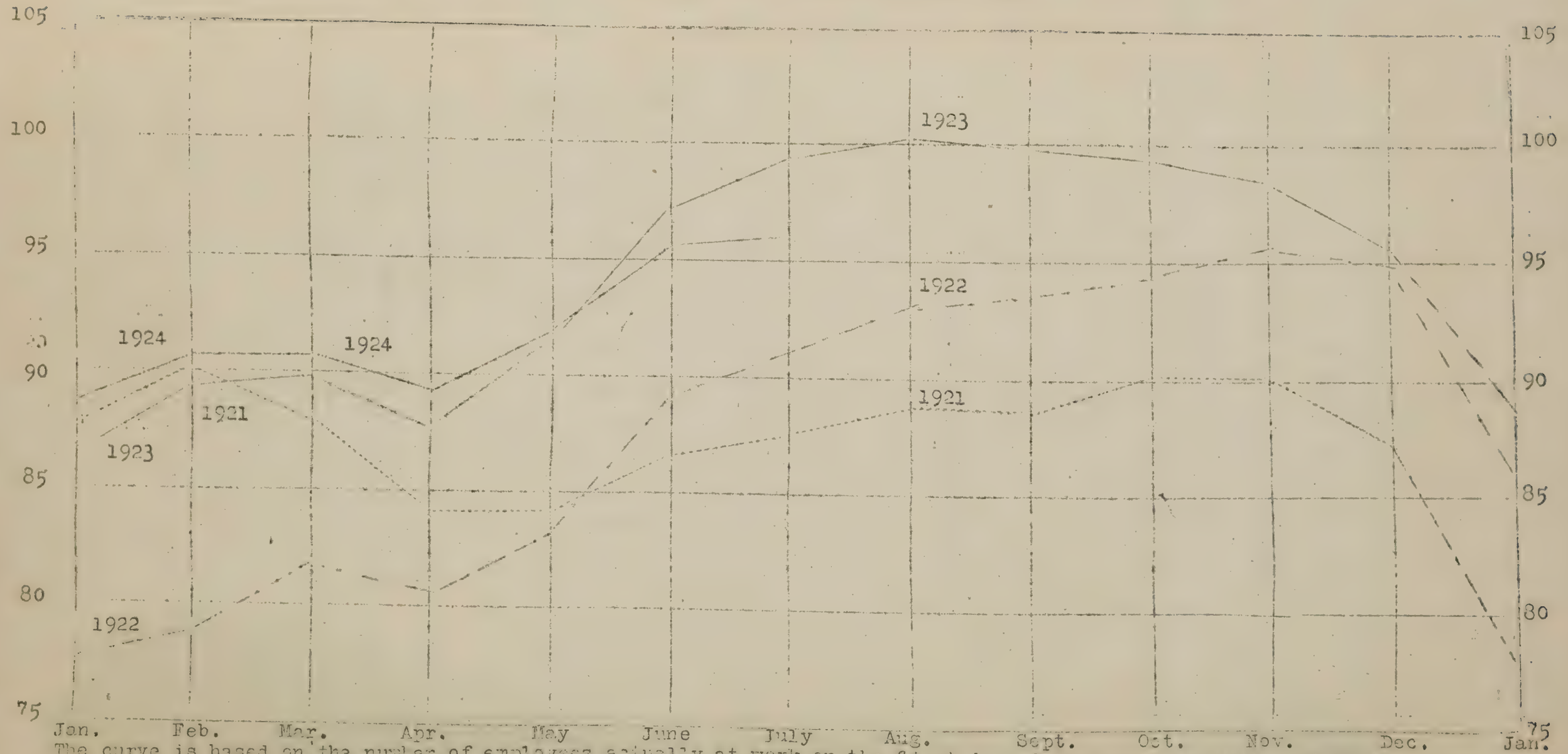

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Dominion Statistician: R.H.Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S.A.Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

A continuation of the moderately upward movement that employment has shown in recent months was recorded at the beginning of July, although the improvement was less pronounced than in the preceding month and also than in the corresponding month of last year. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,752 firms who employed 785,507 workers on July 1, as compared with 781,988 on June 1. This fractional percentage increase caused the index number to rise from 95.2 on the latter date to 95.9 for month under review, as compared with 99.5; 91.1 and 87.5 on July 1, 1923, 1922, and 1921 respectively. Reflecting the slight gain at the beginning of this month, the curve in the accompanying chart shows a small upward movement which parallels the course followed in 1921, but is less steep than that of 1922 and 1923. Although the curve is on a lower level than in the corresponding period of last year, it is still considerably higher than in either 1922 or 1921.

The gains indicated at the beginning of July were very largely confined to seasonal expansion in construction, railway operation, saw-mills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed dullness mainly due to between-season slackness in textiles, supplementing declines in iron and steel industries.

Employment by Provinces

Rather small additions to staffs were recorded in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia; in the Prairie Provinces there was a substantial increase in activity, while in Ontario the tendency was downward.

In the Maritime Provinces improvement in lumber and paper mills, in logging, railway transportation, construction and summer hotels was largely offset by curtailment in textiles, iron and steel, coal mines and shipping and stevedoring. Returns were received from 525 firms, with an aggregate working force of 66,890 persons, or 150 more than on June 1.

Varying conditions were indicated in Quebec, where the payrolls of the 1,240 reporting firms were enlarged from 219,688 in their last report to 220,282 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing as a whole afforded more employment, in spite of seasonal dullness in some lines; this was largely due to summer activity in saw-mills. Construction also recorded increased activity and services and railway transportation showed improvement. On the other hand, logging registered further seasonal contractions; asbestos mines afforded reduced employment and shipping and stevedoring, in which employment usually fluctuates largely, reported less activity.

In Ontario declines in employment in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel, offset expansion in transportation, construction, services and communication. Statements were compiled from 2,629 employers with an aggregate working force of 322,922 persons as compared with 325,561 at the beginning of June.

In the Prairie Provinces the gain of approximately 5 per cent was confined very largely to construction, while coal mining showed the slackness usual at this time of year. The working force of the 736 reporting employers aggregated 104,482 persons, or nearly 4,500 more than in their last report.

In British Columbia there were substantial gains in construction and also in fish preserving plants; the lumber industry, however, afforded less employment. According to returns from 622 firms, they employed 70,931 persons as compared with 70,000 at the beginning of June.

Employment by Cities

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that Ottawa and Winnipeg firms recorded slight improvement, while in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and Vancouver reductions on a comparatively small scale were indicated. In Montreal, the bulk of the decrease took place in shipping, but manufacturing as a whole was slacker. Returns were tabulated from 684 firms employing 107,712 persons as compared with 109,342 in their last report. This was a decrease of about 1.5 per cent. In Toronto, moderate improvement in construction and some other divisions was offset by curtailment in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel. A combined working force of 92,629 persons was registered by the 754 reporting firms, who had employed 92,330 at their last report. The improvement in Ottawa was largely due to seasonal activity in lumber mills and on highway construction. Statements were received from 121 firms with 10,736 employees or 111 more than on June 1. In Hamilton, returns were tabulated from 200 employers, with an aggregate working force of 24,933 persons as compared with 25,400 in the preceding month. General reductions in factory employment accounted for most of this loss. In Winnipeg, construction, telephones and some branches of manufacturing recorded increased activity. The staffs of the 279 firms reporting were increased by 287 persons to 23,715 at the beginning of July. In Vancouver, curtailment of operations in saw mills caused a decline in employment, which was partly offset by improvement in construction and some other industries. Reports were compiled from 217 employers whose staffs aggregated 21,464 as compared with 21,615 on June 1.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing as a whole registered reduced activity, according to returns from 3,752 factories, in which 429,835 persons were employed. On June 1 the same works had employed 433,960 persons. Iron and steel reported a large part of the decline; textiles also showed decreases incidental to midsummer and leather and rubber registered declines. On the other hand, fish preserving plants, lumber mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, tobacco and clay, glass and stone works were decidedly more active. Part of the decrease in manufactures is probably due to the fact that, since Dominion Day fell on a Tuesday, a number of factories closed down over the week-end and did not reopen until after the holiday. Logging reported further seasonal losses, while Mining was not so fully employed. In the former industry, 215 employers reported 16,481 workers, as compared with 20,741 on June 1, and in the latter, 207 operators employed 46,284 persons, or 1,823 less than in the preceding month. Construction in all its branches showed substantial improvement, over 12,500 workers having been added to the the payrolls of the 418 reporting contractors, who employed 89,325 persons. Railway Transportation employed a larger number than at the beginning of June, while Shipping and Stevedoring was slacker; 111,325 persons were engaged in the transportation group as a whole, as compared with 111,199 in the preceding month. Communication and Services reported gains, but Trade was rather less busy. The number employed in these industries was 22,851, 14,911 and 54,495, respectively.

The tables on pages 4, 5 and 6 show the index numbers of employment by districts, cities, industries and also by main industrial groups in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

Employment in Other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom and the United States are taken from the latest available issues of the "Ministry of Labour Gazette" and the "Monthly Labour Review" respectively:

United Kingdom. The improvement in employment, which has been in progress since the beginning of the year, continued during May. Among members of trade unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was 7.0 at the end of May 1924, compared with 7.5 at the end of April and with 11.3 at the end of May 1923. Among work people covered by the Unemployed Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed on May 26 was 9.5, compared with 9.7 on April 28 and 11.2 at the end of May,1923.

United States. Employment in manufacturing industries in the United States decreased 2.1 per cent in April; payroll totals decreased 2.5 per cent; and per capita earnings decreased 0.4 per cent. These unweighted figures are presented by the United States Department of Labour through the Bureau of Labour Statistics and are based on reports from 8,422 establishments in 52 industries, covering 2,706,709 employees whose total earnings during one week in April were $71,966,302. The same establishments in March reported 2,765,953 employees and total payrolls of $73,834,536.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review. In Table IV, it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

TABLE I. Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan.1,1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	75.3	82.8	79.9
Feb.1	78.9	76.8	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3
Mar.1	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3
Apr.1	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9
May 1	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
Jun.1	89.2	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6
Jul.1	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
Aug.1	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8
Sep.1	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Oct.1	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1
Nov.1	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Dec.1	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6
Jan.1,1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3
Feb.1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4
Mar.1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0
Apr.1	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8
May 1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
Jun.1	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
Jul.1	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
Aug.1	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Sep.1	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Oct.1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Nov.1	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Dec.1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan.1,1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb.1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar.1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
Apr.1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
Jun.1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
Jul.1	95.9	90.6	100.6	92.4	99.1	105.8
Relative Weight of employment by districts on July 1, 1924						
	100	8.5	23.1	41.1	13.3	9.0

Table II. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities

	Montreal	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan.1,1923	[illegible]	94.7	95.4	[illegible]	90.5	87.7
Feb.1	86.2	88.5	95.7	86.0	89.0	85.8
Mar.1	85.9	85.7	92.2	89.0	86.4	90.4
Apr.1	85.3	86.7	90.6	88.4	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.3	88.1	94.8	92.6	86.3	91.8
Jun.1	95.4	89.9	109.6	94.6	87.1	94.7
Jul.1	95.9	89.5	110.2	91.4	87.7	100.3
Aug.1	97.3	89.1	109.3	93.3	87.5	103.6
Sep.1	98.6	89.6	107.5	92.2	89.9	104.3
Oct.1	98.7	90.1	105.5	91.1	89.4	101.6
Nov.1	99.1	89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.6
Dec.1	93.6	90.2	94.3	88.5	88.2	98.1
Jan.1, 1924	86.3	85.6	91.0	79.0	87.3	91.1
Feb.1	87.1	84.7	89.7	84.3	84.7	91.1
Mar.1	87.7	84.5	89.3	83.0	83.8	94.2
Apr.1	90.1	84.8	90.9	85.2	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3	85.6	98.3	86.4	83.0	102.2
Jun.1	96.2	85.2	101.6	83.1	83.6	99.7
Jul.1	94.8	83.9	101.3	81.7	85.6	99.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities on July 1, 1924						
	13.7	11.7	1.4	3.2	3.0	2.7

TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries

Industry	[1]Relative Weight	July 1 1924	June 1 1924	July 1 1923	July 1 1922	July 1 1921
Manufacturing	54.7	87.7	88.4	93.6	84.2	80.9
Animal Products-edible	2.0	101.3	97.0	94.9	97.4	92.8
Fur and products	.1	81.1	80.9	91.8	97.5	86.2
Leather and products	2.0	74.7	76.5	78.2	79.6	76.6
Lumber and products	7.1	111.9	106.6	121.0	113.3	99.3
Rough and dressed lumber	5.0	142.8	130.8	151.0	139.3	116.6
Lumber products	2.1	73.2	75.7	81.3	78.5	77.4
Musical instruments	.3	55.7	57.2	65.0	56.8	64.8
Plant products - edible	3.2	91.2	88.6	94.9	91.6	91.4
Pulp and paper products	6.5	99.9	100.6	104.9	97.3	90.9
Pulp and paper	3.3	106.8	106.7	115.8	102.3	91.9
Paper products	.7	84.6	86.7	90.6	85.3	77.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	96.9	98.0	96.9	95.2	94.2
Rubber products	1.3	71.0	75.6	77.9	76.5	68.8
Textile products	8.0	81.1	82.5	87.3	88.0	80.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	84.7	88.9	97.8	100.4	92.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	87.9	86.8	94.4	91.0	70.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	72.1	72.2	74.3	76.8	76.3
Others	1.0	89.5	94.0	91.7	87.8	77.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	98.5	96.0	100.2	99.9	102.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	108.2	105.2	101.9	61.4	86.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	83.7	86.4	89.2	88.1	86.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	94.1	92.5	102.7	94.6	83.2
Electric current	1.5	129.1	129.1	123.0	121.6	104.8
Electric apparatus	1.1	108.3	111.5	103.8	74.8	92.3
Iron and steel products	14.9	76.0	79.2	85.0	65.6	70.1
Crude, rolled and forge products	1.5	57.8	69.3	77.5	57.7	63.1
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	1.1	68.1	70.1	76.6	63.1	67.3
Agricultural implements	.7	55.2	57.9	65.0	56.0	66.6
Land vehicles	7.6	98.8	98.6	103.2	72.3	75.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	39.7	32.2	27.4	28.2	47.7
Heating appliances	.6	75.4	81.6	91.9	86.8	85.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	80.9	85.9	93.5	74.0	85.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	59.5	76.4	88.9	68.6	63.2
Others	1.9	68.0	72.5	79.6	69.9	71.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	84.0	84.2	90.8	71.4	70.7
Mineral products	1.2	106.8	107.5	107.6	97.4	88.8
Miscellaneous	.5	83.2	85.4	90.2	92.2	83.8
Logging	2.1	43.1	53.6	48.4	31.4	35.4
Mining	5.9	99.9	103.7	101.6	94.4	92.2
Coal	3.4	85.2	89.8	92.8	91.6	94.7
Metallic ores	1.8	154.1	155.7	127.9	99.1	84.0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	95.2	99.6	107.3	101.1	93.8
Communication	2.9	111.7	109.8	103.4	100.6	107.4
Telegraphs	.6	108.7	108.2	104.6	98.6	98.7
Telephones	2.3	112.5	110.2	103.1	101.1	109.8
Transportation	14.2	110.0	110.1	112.2	109.2	99.6
Street railways and cartage	2.5	114.6	114.7	116.8	131.9	103.2
Steam railways	10.0	101.6	99.2	102.4	94.6	92.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	192.9	219.3	209.5	233.9	193.9
Construction and maintenance	11.4	175.8	147.3	169.1	157.4	126.7
Building	3.1	130.4	118.9	127.5	112.9	92.0
Highway	1.9	1763.2	937.9	2766.5	3369.9	1337.1
Railway	6.4	159.9	143.8	163.2	145.2	127.7
Services	1.9	122.5	113.8	115.1	104.4	108.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	136.9	121.4	128.7	112.0	120.2
Professional	.2	111.4	111.5	102.3	92.8	79.0
Personal (chiefly laundry)	.6	106.1	104.3	100.6	96.7	98.7
Trade -	6.9	92.1	92.5	92.3	90.7	92.7
Retail	4.4	89.9	91.1	90.1	88.3	90.7
Wholesale	2.5	93.2	94.2	96.2	95.0	96.7
All Industries	100.	95.9	95.2	99.5	91.1	87.5

1 For explanation of term "relative weight", see note on page 4.

Table IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

Industry	[1]Relative Weight	July 1 1924	June 1 1924	July 1 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	42.6	89.2	88.2	99.6
Lumber products	9.8	140.7	122.6	150.9
Pulp and Paper	3.6	120.2	115.2	119.0
Textile products	4.8	84.1	94.2	100.6
Iron and Steel	13.8	66.6	67.9	80.8
Other manufactures	10.6	93.3	92.3	94.8
Logging	1.0	22.6	15.9	80.8
Mining	24.3	103.5	108.8	110.9
Communication	3.2	93.0	93.7	88.3
Transportation	13.3	68.8	72.1	73.2
Construction and maintenance	9.3	145.3	120.3	182.5
Services	.9	137.0	95.8	128.5
Trade	5.4	107.4	109.8	118.0
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	90.6	90.0	101.0
Quebec				
Manufacturing	62.9	91.9	90.6	93.1
Lumber products	5.5	142.5	118.1	135.5
Pulp and paper	8.5	101.6	100.8	108.4
Textile products	12.2	87.2	88.7	90.7
Iron and steel	14.8	83.4	82.8	82.7
Other manufactures	21.9	89.6	89.5	89.5
Logging	2.0	43.0	65.3	52.8
Mining	1.2	69.8	87.7	95.3
Communication	2.6	135.2	135.8	120.4
Transportation	15.2	138.9	141.6	139.5
Construction and maintenance	9.5	177.8	151.6	152.9
Services	1.8	140.4	134.6	134.8
Trade	4.8	94.1	94.6	93.0
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	100.6	99.9	100.5
Ontario				
Manufacturing	63.8	83.0	85.7	91.7
Lumber products	7.3	108.0	107.4	117.2
Pulp and paper	7.4	99.7	102.1	103.3
Textile products	9.6	76.0	76.6	82.8
Iron and steel	17.8	72.2	78.4	86.2
Other manufactures	21.7	85.3	86.7	91.5
Logging	1.4	29.9	34.2	21.6
Mining	3.2	145.0	143.9	128.7
Communication	2.8	113.3	111.5	103.1
Transportation	10.9	113.4	110.8	113.8
Construction and maintenance	9.9	179.3	160.4	181.8
Services	1.6	117.3	113.6	110.2
Trade	6.4	93.9	94.0	91.8
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	91.4	92.1	97.2
Prairie Provinces				
Manufacturing	30.3	97.2	95.8	102.0
Lumber products	2.4	83.3	73.0	84.7
Pulp and paper	8.7	95.8	97.8	95.4
Textile products	1.3	77.3	79.8	92.0
Iron and steel	14.0	97.2	95.8	103.5
Other manufactures	9.9	105.7	103.6	101.2
Logging	.4	10.8	13.1	9.6
Mining	6.2	63.7	67.9	72.4
Communication	3.7	91.1	85.4	89.2
Transportation	23.2	99.5	98.4	99.0
Construction and maintenance	19.5	198.7	150.9	119.9
Services	2.6	126.8	125.5	121.4
Trade	14.1	80.8	81.5	82.0
Prairie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	99.1	94.1	101.4
British Columbia				
Manufacturing	35.4	93.1	91.9	99.6
Lumber products	15.1	92.8	97.0	112.1
Pulp and paper	4.3	83.9	83.1	97.3
Textile products	.9	103.4	99.4	118.6
Iron and steel	4.3	48.7	51.1	47.2
Other manufactures	10.8	154.9	134.8	137.3
Logging	9.2	99.1	115.5	120.5
Mining	14.7	110.1	109.0	99.0
Communication	3.0	124.1	122.1	116.6
Transportation	13.4	107.7	108.8	107.7
Constructions and maintenance	13.7	147.3	116.0	98.7
Services	3.4	103.4	97.3	95.0
Trade	7.2	112.6	112.3	102.9
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	105.8	103.4	103.9

[1] For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1924

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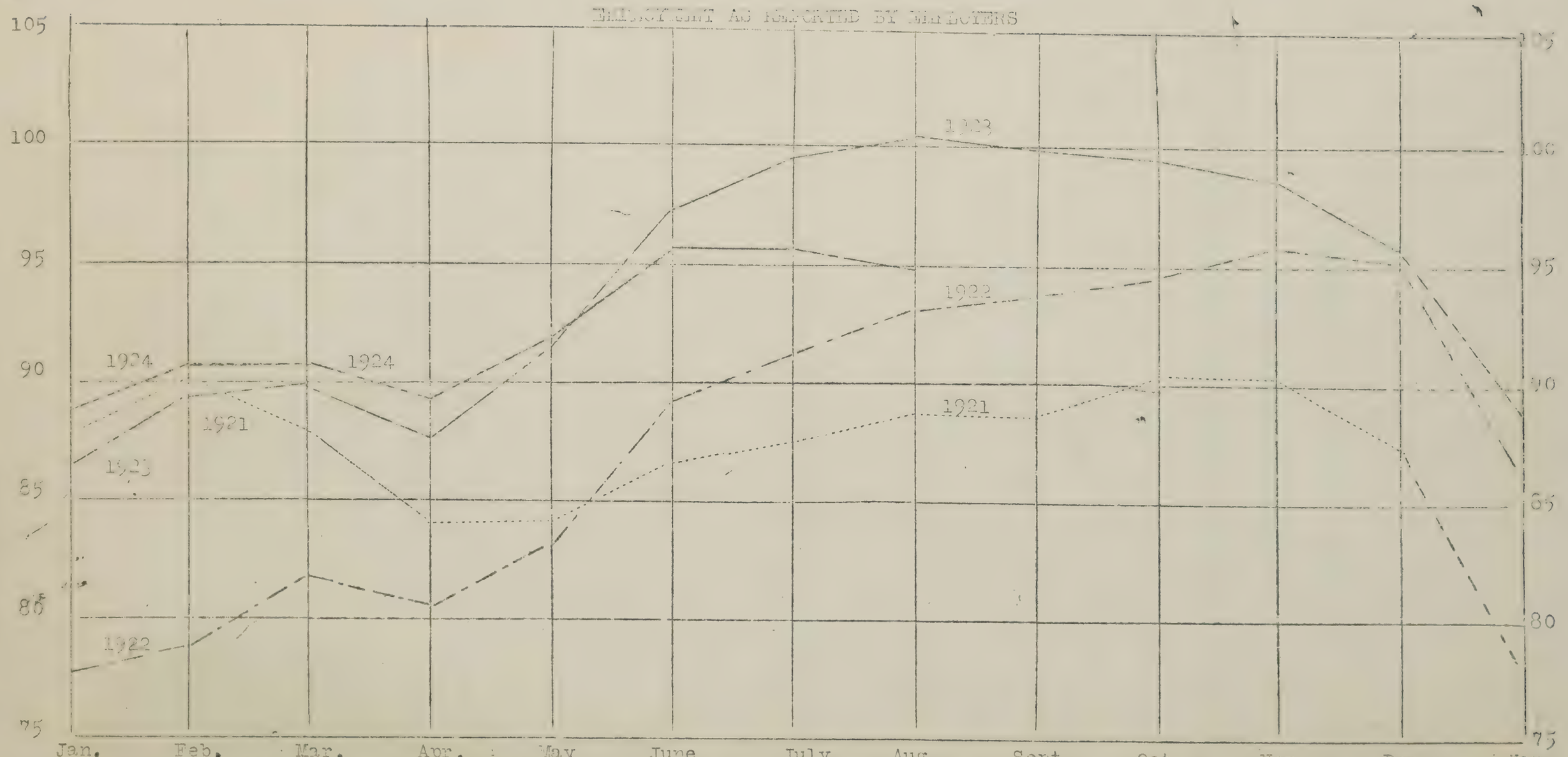
1924



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued August 26, 1924.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H.Coats, B.A.,F.S.S. (Hon.),F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S.A.Cudmore, M.A.,F.S.S.

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, employment showed a downward tendency at the beginning of August, when over 10,000 persons were released by the 5,727 firms making returns. They employed 775,759 workers as compared with 786,378 on July 1; this decline caused the index number to fall from 95.9 in the preceding month to 94.7 at the beginning of August. On the same date in 1923 the index was 100.2; in 1922, 93.1 and in 1921, 88.9.

The contraction indicated by employers on the first of this month is shown in the chart on the opposite page, as is also the moderately upward movement that had been recorded on the same date of the three previous years. The situation, while not so good as on August 1, 1923, continues to be better than in 1922 and 1921.

Firms in the manufacturing division as a whole, notably in iron and steel, and in logging and railway construction reported curtailment of activity, but communication, shipping and stevedoring, building and highway construction showed continued improvement; canneries also registered large additions to staffs.

Employment by Provinces.

British Columbia was the only province to record an increase in employment; elsewhere there were reductions ranging from 0.2 per cent in the Maritime Provinces to 2.8 per cent in the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- Manufacturing, chiefly fish canning, textiles and iron and steel, reported contractions, as did also logging camps and coal mines. Transportation, construction and trade, on the other hand, registered increased activity. Statements were received from 523 firms, employing 67,159 persons, or 154 less than on July 1.

Quebec.- In this province manufacturers employed smaller working forces; the declines in iron and steel (which occurred mainly in vehicle works) were most noteworthy. Logging and railway construction were also slacker. Communication, transportation, building and highway construction and services, however, were more active. The 1,222 employers from which returns were tabulated had 216,562 employees as compared with 220,895 in their last report.

Ontario.- An aggregate working force of 318,929 persons was indicated by the 2,624 reporting firms, who employed 322,881 at the beginning of July. Curtailment in some branches of manufactures, notably in iron and steel and textiles, was counterbalanced to some extent by seasonal expansion in canneries. Logging camps reported further reductions; transportation, railway construction and trade were also less fully employed, while mining, communication, building and highway construction reported improvement.

Prairie Provinces.- Contractions in railway construction in this district were partly offset by increases in employment in iron and steel and textile factories and in breweries. The result was a net reduction of 2,975 workers in the staffs of the 754 reporting firms, which employed 101,698 persons on August 1.

British Columbia.- The trend of employment was again upward at the beginning of August, when 793 persons were added to the payrolls of the 606 reporting firms; they employed 71,409 workers. Manufacturing was decidedly more fully employed, particularly the sawmilling and

fruit canning divisions. Transportation, building and railway construction, trade and mining also showed improvement. Logging and highway construction, however, employed smaller working forces than at the beginning of July.

Employment by Cities.

Firms in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver registered additions to staffs, while in Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton curtailment was indicated.

Montreal.- Considerable declines in railway car shops were more than offset by expansion in other branches of manufactures, in communication, water transportation and construction. According to returns from 670 employers, they had 107,454 persons on their paylists as against 107,202 on July 1.

Toronto.- The decreases in this city were comparatively large, 1,125 persons having been released by the 747 firms reporting, who employed 90,611 workers. Contractions in manufacturing, chiefly caused this decline; textiles and iron and steel recorded the largest losses.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a general but slight falling off, according to statements tabulated from 123 firms, employin 10,721 persons as compared with 10,825 in the preceding month.

Hamilton.- Further though less extensive reductions were registered in Hamilton, where the 197 reporting firms employed 24,472 workers or 389 less than at the beginning of July. There were considerable contractions in iron and steel, but improvement in building construction and canneries partly counteracted these declines.

Winnipeg.- Very little change was noted in this city; slight increases were recorded in abattoirs, trade and construction, while textiles showed small declines. A combined working force of 23,675 persons was reported by the 279 firms making returns, which employed 23,613 on July 1.

Vancouver.- General improvement was shown in Vancouver; manufacturing, trade and building construction registered the most marked gains. Reports were compiled from 218 firms, employing 22,146 workers on August 1, as compared with 21,473 at the beginning of July.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing, in spite of substantial improvement in fruit and vegetable canneries and smaller gains in biscuit, flour, starch, boot, shoe and electric current factories, recorded a fairly large decrease on the whole. Railway car and automobile plants showed large reductions; textile, fish preserving, lumber, rubber, chemical, glass, electric apparatus and nickel works also recorded curtailment of operations. The 3,723 manufacturers reporting employed 423,671 persons or 6,848 less than in the preceding month. Logging.- Further contractions were indicated in logging camps, according to 211 firms, employing 13,797 workers as compared with 16,427 on July 1. Mining.- Coal mines employed smaller working forces, but metallic ore mines were busier. Statements were received from 213 operators in the mining division, who had 46,222 persons on payroll; on July 1 they had 46,413 workers. Communication.- An aggregate working force of 23,331 persons was registered by the 163 firms making returns in this division. This was 468 more than in their last report. Telephones and telegraphs both shared in the improvement. Transportation.- Moderate gains were indicated in the transportation group, largely on account of expansion in shipping and stevedoring. Steam railway operation, on the other han gave employment to fewer persons, while street railways reported very little change. The 275 divisional superintendents and other employers making returns in the transportation industries employed 112,189 workers as compared with 111,352 on July 1. Construction and Maintenance. - Building and highway contractors recorded improvement, but in railway

construction smaller working forces were employed than in the preceding month; this decline is a month earlier than such late summer contractions have occurred in recent years and caused employment in the construction group as a whole to diminish. Statements compiled from 431 employers showed that they had 88,099 persons on payroll, which was 2,191 less than in the preceding month. Trade showed little change on the whole; increases in the wholesale division were rather more than offset by declines in retail stores. A total sales force of 53,814 workers was indicated by the 554 firms reporting, who had employed 53,891 in their last report.

The tables on pages 4, 5 and 6 show the index numbers of employment by districts, cities, industries, and also by main industrial groups in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

Employment in Other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom and the United States are taken from the latest available issues of the "Ministry of Labour Gazette" and the "Monthly Labor Review," respectively:

United Kingdom.- During the first half of June there was a decline in employment, the Whitsun holidays being extended in many cases. In the latter half of the month, however, there was a recovery, and at the end of June the numbers of workpeople unemployed were about the same as at the end of May. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage of unemployed was 7.2 at the end of June, 1924, compared with 7.0 at the end of May and with 11.1 at the end of June, 1923. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000 and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed on June 23, 1924, was 9.4, compared with 9.5 on May 26, 1924, and 11.3 at the end of June, 1923.

United States.- Employment in manufacturing industries in the United States, following a decline in May, decreased by 3.8 per cent in June, while payroll totals decreased 6.7 per cent, and per capita earnings decreased 3 per cent. These unweighted figures are presented by the United States Department of Labor and are based on reports from 8,627 establishments in 52 industries, covering 2,524,657 employees, whose total earnings during one week in June were $63,892,615. The same establishments in May reported 2,624,141 employees and total payrolls of $68,460,342.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review. In Table IV, it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

TABLE I.- Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan.1,1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9
Feb.1	78.9	76.8	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3
Mar.1	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3
Apr.1	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9
May 1	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
Jun.1	89.2	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6
Jul.1	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
Aug.1	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8
Sep.1	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Oct.1	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1
Nov.1	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Dec.1	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6
Jan.1,1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3
Feb.1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4
Mar.1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0
Apr.1	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8
May 1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
Jun.1	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
Jul.1	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
Aug.1	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Sep.1	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Oct.1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Nov.1	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Dec.1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan.1,1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb.1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar.1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
Apr.1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
Jun.1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
Jul.1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug.1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at August 1,1924.						
	100.	8.7	27.9	41.1	13.1	9.2

TABLE II.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan.1,1923	79.8	84.7	94.4	81.5	92.6	87.7
Feb.1	86.2	88.5	95.7	86.0	89.0	85.8
Mar.1	85.9	85.7	92.2	89.2	86.4	90.4
Apr.1	83.3	86.7	90.6	88.4	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8	88.1	94.8	92.6	86.3	91.8
Jun.1	95.4	89.9	109.6	94.6	87.1	94.7
Jul.1	95.9	89.5	110.2	91.4	87.7	100.3
Aug.1	97.3	89.1	109.3	93.3	87.5	103.6
Sep.1	93.6	89.6	107.5	92.2	89.9	104.3
Oct.1	98.7	90.1	105.5	91.1	89.4	101.6
Nov.1	99.1	89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.6
Dec.1	93.6	90.2	94.3	88.5	88.2	98.1
Jan.1,1924	86.3	85.6	91.0	79.0	85.3	91.1
Feb.1	87.1	84.7	89.7	84.3	84.7	91.1
Mar.1	87.7	84.5	89.3	83.0	83.8	94.2
Apr.1	90.1	84.8	90.9	85.2	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3	85.6	93.5	86.4	83.0	102.2
Jun.1	96.2	85.2	101.6	83.1	83.6	99.7
Jul.1	94.8	83.9	101.3	81.7	85.6	99.0
Aug.1	95.1	83.9	100.6	80.9	85.5	102.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at August 1, 1924.						
	13.9	11.7	1.4	3.2	3.1	2.9

TABLE III.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	x Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1924	July 1 1924	Aug. 1 1923	Aug. 1 1922	Aug. 1 1921
Manufacturing	54.6	86.2	87.7	93.5	85.8	81.3
Animal products-edible	1.9	98.4	101.3	94.5	94.1	94.[illegible]
Fur and products	.3	87.5	81.1	83.4	85.7	69.[illegible]
Leather and products	2.0	74.9	74.7	76.5	77.6	78.[illegible]
Lumber and products	7.1	111.0	111.9	123.0	116.6	10[illegible]
Rough and dressed lumber	5.1	142.1	142.8	156.9	144.1	125.[illegible]
Lumber products	2.0	71.9	73.2	78.5	80.1	7[illegible]
Musical instruments	.3	57.8	55.7	66.5	56.3	57.8
Plant products-edible	3.5	98.9	91.2	97.7	93.4	94.7
Pulp and paper products	6.6	99.9	99.9	105.5	95.8	89.8
Pulp and paper	3.3	107.3	106.8	117.1	100.1	93.0
Paper products	.7	82.6	84.6	89.5	84.4	72.6
Printing and publishing	2.6	97.0	96.9	97.2	94.6	91.5
Rubber products	1.3	68.1	71.0	65.7	77.6	71.2
Textile products	7.9	78.9	81.1	87.2	86.4	77.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	85.4	84.7	100.5	101.3	87.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	78.6	87.9	93.1	90.2	71.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	70.8	72.1	72.2	72.3	71.2
Others	1.0	87.0	89.5	92.2	87.1	79.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	98.6	98.5	100.5	100.4	100.8
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	107.6	108.2	101.3	72.3	64.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	81.4	83.7	86.9	88.0	82.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	91.8	94.1	102.1	95.7	89.9
Electric current	1.6	132.0	129.1	125.1	123.7	110.3
Electrical apparatus	1.1	106.0	108.3	101.3	77.3	75.2
Iron and steel products	14.3	72.5	76.0	84.8	70.8	70.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	56.8	57.8	75.7	64.8	66.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	66.4	68.1	78.0	62.9	67.6
Agricultural implements	.7	49.5	55.2	61.8	56.2	50.1
Land vehicles	7.1	92.0	98.8	103.1	84.1	81.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.6	39.7	24.9	21.9	45.9
Heating appliances n.e.s.	.6	79.1	75.4	94.6	85.4	78.2
Iron and steel fabrication,	.6	79.5	80.9	97.5	74.4	85.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	68.9	5[illegible].5	87.4	69.2	58.7
Others	1.8	67.2	68.0	80.2	71.3	67.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	80.2	84.0	90.4	72.7	65.5
Mineral products	1.3	108.1	106.8	105.0	96.7	85.4
Miscellaneous	.4	76.4	83.2	87.9	88.0	81.0
Logging	1.7	36.2	43.1	42.2	27.9	32.3
Mining	6.0	99.4	99.9	101.0	96.2	91.0
Coal	3.3	82.9	85.2	90.7	92.8	95.3
Metallic ores	1.9	159.2	154.1	132.4	101.6	82.8
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	95.2	95.2	106.9	105.7	87.7
Communication	3.0	113.9	111.7	105.2	103.1	107.1
Telegraphs	.6	111.1	108.7	109.4	102.9	98.8
Telephones	2.4	114.7	112.5	104.1	103.1	109.4
Transportation	14.5	110.8	110.0	113.4	111.6	102.7
Street railways and cartage	2.4	115.9	114.6	119.6	133.7	111.1
Steam railways	10.2	100.8	101.6	103.2	97.0	95.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	211.6	192.9	201.3	236.7	177.1
Construction and maintenance	11.4	173.1	175.8	183.7	169.4	144.6
Building	3.3	137.5	130.4	143.2	121.0	111.9
Highway	2.2	1946.9	1723.2	3548.3	3440.4	2519.4
Railway	5.9	144.6	159.9	171.6	156.6	138.9
Services	1.9	12[illegible].4	12[illegible].5	118.7	104.7	107.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	137.6	13[illegible].9	135.1	113.4	118.6
Professional	.2	110.4	111.4	108.7	99.2	74.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	104.3	103.1	100.5	96.0	99.4
Trade	6.9	91.7	92.1	91.7	90.1	91.4
Retail	4.4	89.4	89.9	89.2	86.8	87.[illegible]
Wholesale	2.5	96.1	96.2	96.4	96.2	98.2
All Industries	100.	94.7	95.9	100.2	93.1	88.9

x For explanation of term "relative weight," see note on page 4.

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

Industry	* Relative Weight	Aug.1 1924	July 1 1924	Aug.1 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	40.7	84.0	89.2	92.1
Lumber products	9.9	138.8	140.7	149.[illegible]
Pulp and paper	3.6	116.9	120.2	121.[illegible]
Textile products	4.2	74.4	84.1	102.[illegible]
Iron and steel	12.7	61.5	66.3	69.[illegible]
Other manufactures	10.3	86.3	93.3	86.[illegible]
Logging	.3	8.4	22.6	11.[illegible]
Mining	23.0	98.1	103.5	105.[illegible]
Communication	3.3	95.7	93.0	92.[illegible]
Transportation	14.0	72.7	68.8	73.7
Construction and maintenance	12.3	190.3	145.3	221.3
Services	.9	146.7	137.0	139.5
Trade	5.5	111.2	107.4	114.0
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.	90.2	90.6	97.0
Quebec Manufacturing	62.3	89.1	91.9	94.4
Lumber products	5.6	142.5	142.5	146.9
Pulp and paper	8.6	100.3	101.6	87.9
Textile products	12.0	85.3	87.2	89.9
Iron and steel	13.7	75.8	83.4	87.2
Other manufactures	22.4	88.5	89.6	88.6
Logging	1.8	36.4	43.0	42.3
Mining	1.3	73.7	69.8	94.5
Communication	2.7	140.4	135.2	122.6
Transportation	15.7	141.0	138.9	140.9
Construction and maintenance	9.6	179.6	177.8	165.8
Services	1.9	146.6	140.4	139.8
Trade	4.7	92.9	94.1	92.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.	98.7	100.6	101.9
Ontario Manufacturing	63.6	81.9	83.0	97.[illegible]
Lumber products	7.3	105.8	108.0	116.[illegible]
Pulp and paper	7.4	99.0	99.7	102.6
Textile products	9.5	73.9	76.0	83.0
Iron and steel	17.3	69.4	72.2	85.5
Other manufactures	22.1	86.5	85.3	90.0
Logging	1.0	22.6	29.9	17.2
Mining	3.4	148.8	145.0	131.0
Communication	2.9	114.8	113.3	104.0
Transportation	10.9	112.5	113.4	117.5
Construction and maintenance	10.2	180.4	179.3	197.7
Services	1.6	117.1	117.3	112.5
Trade	6.4	92.5	93.9	90.2
Ontario - All Industries	100.	90.3	91.4	97.1
Prairie Provinces Manufacturing	31.9	88.9	97.2	101.[illegible]
Lumber products	2.5	82.5	83.3	86.[illegible]
Pulp and paper	2.8	93.3	95.8	99.2
Textile products	1.5	84.0	72.3	64.4
Iron and steel	14.7	99.2	97.2	105.2
Other manufactures	10.4	108.0	105.7	102.1
Logging	.2	7.5	10.8	11.4
Mining	6.4	64.4	63.7	74.[illegible]
Communication	3.9	92.0	91.1	91.2
Transportation	23.7	98.8	99.5	101.3
Construction and maintenance	17.1	168.8	198.7	212.[illegible]
Services	1.7	117.1	126.8	118.0
Trade	14.9	80.6	80.8	83.[illegible]
Prairie Provinces- All Industries	100.	86.4	99.1	104.[illegible]
British Columbia Manufacturing	39.7	97.7	93.1	104.0
Lumber products	15.1	93.6	82.8	114.8
Pulp and paper	9.0	98.9	83.9	102.5
Textile products	1.0	102.0	103.4	122.1
Iron and steel	4.3	50.9	48.7	48.3
Other manufactures	11.3	163.6	154.9	148.7
Logging	8.8	94.6	99.1	123.1
Mining	14.8	111.6	110.1	101.0
Communication	3.0	124.8	124.1	120.5
Transportation	13.7	110.8	107.7	114.5
Construction and maintenance	12.7	137.3	147.3	97.2
Services	3.3	104.2	103.4	100.5
Trade	7.2	114.1	112.6	113.0
British Columbia - All Industries	100.	107.1	105.8	107.2

* For explanation of term "relative weight," see note on page 4.

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1924

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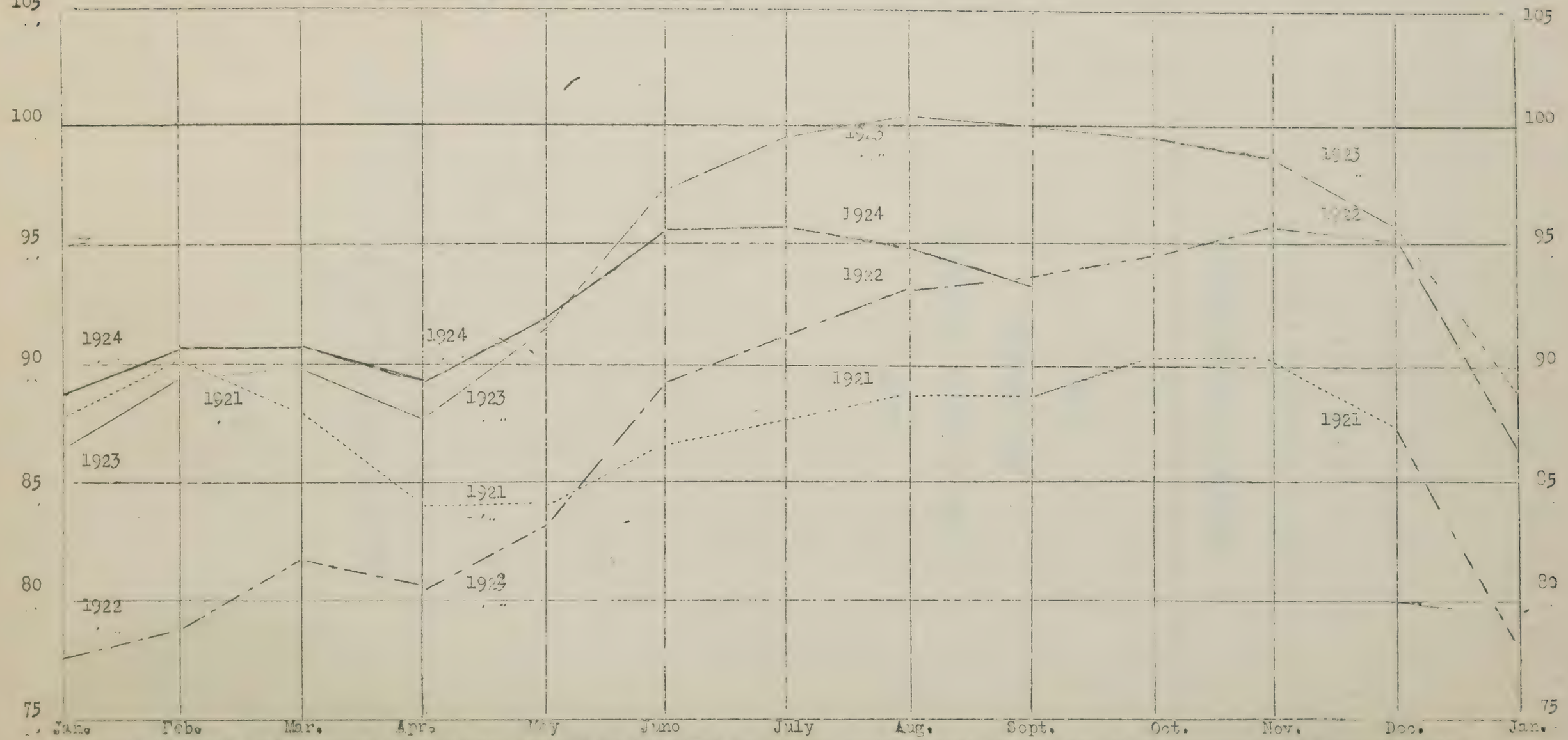
Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low. M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued September 23, 1924.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S, (Hon), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment showed a further decrease at the beginning of September, paralleling the movement indicated at the same time in 1923 and 1921. The declines in personnel recorded at this time of year are usually due, in part, to the farmers' demands for harvest workers. The decrease in the index number caused by the contraction recorded on September 1 is, however, larger than the average reduction on the same date of the last three or four years. The 5,942 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 767,204 persons, on September 1, or 14,374 less than on August 1. The index number declined from 94.7 on the latter date to 93.1 at the beginning of this month as compared with 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7 on September 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The course of employment since January 1, 1921, is shown in the chart on the opposite page.

The most pronounced contractions in employment at the beginning of this month were registered in iron and steel, nearly all branches of which showed severe curtailment; nickel mining, railway and highway construction and transportation also reported less activity. On the other hand, logging, building construction, coal mining, trade and some branches of manufacturing showed improvement.

Employment by Provinces.

The trend of employment in all provinces was downward. Firms in Ontario recorded the most extensive actual losses in payroll, although the percentage reduction in the Maritime Provinces was larger. Business activity in British Columbia showed the least falling off.

Maritime Provinces.- Rolling mills, construction and transportation registered pronounced contractions, but textiles and coal mines were busier, according to returns from 520 firms employing 64,610 persons. On August 1 they had an aggregate payroll of 67,449 workers.

Quebec.- The largest decreases in Quebec were shown in iron and steel, textiles, transportation and railway construction. Building and highway construction, trade and some manufactures, however, reported offsetting gains. Returns were received from 1,316 employers whose staffs aggregated 216,622 persons, or 2,280 less than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- Declines in iron and steel principally caused the contraction in this province, although nickel-copper mining, rubber, railway transportation and construction afforded less employment. Logging camps, on the other hand, were decidedly busier, and textile, food, and some other classes of manufacturing showed improvement. The 2,714 firms making returns employed 319,208 persons as compared with 321,088 on August 1.

Prairie Provinces.- Reductions in railway construction and operation were responsible for most of the decrease of between 2 and 3 p.c. in this district, while coal mines and building contractors reported increased activity. Statements tabulated from 767 firms showed that they employed 99,632 persons; in the preceding month they had employed 102,546 workers.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing and logging showed improvement, but highway and railway construction registered declines on a larger scale. The result was a decrease of 461 in the staffs of the 625 firms reporting. They employed 71,132 persons.

Employment by Cities.

Firms in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Quebec recorded reduced employment, while in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver increased activity was noted.

Montreal.- Textile and iron and steel factories indicated considerable declines, as did also shipping and stevedoring. Building construction, on the other hand, showed marked improvement. According to the 719 reporting employers, their staffs declined from 109,278 on August 1 to 106,899 at the beginning of September.

Quebec.- A slightly downward tendency was noted in Quebec City, largely due to curtailment in leather factories. A combined working force of 8,538 persons was indicated by the 95 reporting firms; they had 8,631 persons working for them in the preceding month.

Toronto.- For the first time since the end of April, employment in Toronto showed a favourable trend. This was largely owing to improvement in manufacturing, mainly in textile works. Statements were received from 787 firms, employing 99,209 persons or 792 more than in the preceding month.

Ottawa.- A further slight decline was recorded in Ottawa; pulp and lumber mills showed the largest losses. A combined working force of 10,632 was reported by the 128 firms making returns, who employed 10,929 persons on the date of their last report.

Hamilton.- Employment in iron and steel showed a pronounced falling off, which was partly offset by substantial recovery in textiles. The changes in other industries were slight. Reports were compiled from 199 employers whose staffs aggregated 24,077, as compared with 24,476 on August 1.

Winnipeg.- Further improvement was recorded in Winnipeg; 290 firms reported 24,230 persons on pay-roll, or 276 more than in the preceding month. Building contractors, abattoirs and some other branches of manufacturing registered the gain.

Vancouver.- Employment in sawmills, food factories, construction and transportation increased moderately in Vancouver, where 468 workers were added to the paylists of the 226 firms making returns. They employed 22,488 persons at the beginning of September.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- Further contractions were indicated in manufacturing as a whole, chiefly on account of large declines in iron and steel and smaller losses in leather, garment, brick and nonferrous metal factories. Food, pulp and paper, electric current and some other branches of manufacturing, on the other hand, afforded considerably more employment. Statements were received from 3,862 manufacturers, employing 426,440 persons as compared with 416,728 on August 1.

Logging camps showed a revival of seasonal activity; 2,841 persons were added to the payrolls of the 211 reporting firms, which employed 17,002 persons.

Mining. Increases in coal mines were more than offset by contractions in nickel-copper mines in Ontario. An aggregate working force of 46,032 persons was indicated by the 212 operators making returns, as compared with 46,392 on August 1.

Communication on the whole, was slacker; additions to staffs on telegraphs were more than offset by contractions on telephones. The 166 employers making returns reported 23,252 persons or 172 less than in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Employment in the operation departments of the railways and in shipping and stevedoring declined, while no general change was indicated on street railways and in cartage. Statements were compiled from 273 employers whose staffs totalled 109,168 persons as compared with 112,145 on August 1.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further curtailment was indicated in railway construction, and highway contractors also employed smaller working forces. Building construction, however, continued to improve. A combined working force of 85,074 persons was recorded by the 465 employers and divisional superintendents making returns; they had 89,213 workers in the preceding month.

Trade.- Moderate gains were indicated by the 579 retail and wholesale establishments reporting, whose staffs were increased from 54,632 on August 1 to 54,813 at the beginning of September.

The tables on pages 4,5 and 6 show the index numbers of employment by districts, cities, industries and also by main industrial group in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics

Employment in Other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are take from the latest available issue of the "Ministry of Labour Gazette". The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official report of the indicated state.

United Kingdom.- Employment, on the whole, showed a slight decline during July. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the percentage unemployed at 28th July, 1924 was 9.9, compared with 9.4 at 23rd June, 1924, and 11.5 at the end of July, 1923. Among members of reporting Trade Unions the percentage of unemployed was 7.4 at the end of July, 1924, compared with 7.2 at the end of June and with 11.1 at the end of July, 1923.

New York.- The recession in factory employment appears to have about touched bottom. Declines in some New York factories during August were offset by increases in others, so that employment went no lower than in July. Important increases were noted in August in the manufacture of building materials; textile mills are still in the midst of a serious reduction, although improvement was shown in some cases. Shipyards, brass and copper mills reported contractions. The manufacture of wood and leather products employed larger payrolls and iron and steel mills, which have felt successive declines, held their own in August.

Illinois.- First signs of an impending revival of business in Illinois have begun to appear; in August the reporting manufacturers added 0.3 of 1 p.c. to their July payrolls, but this slight gain still leaves employment on a low level. Leather, drug, oil, automobile, agricultural implement, rail and other iron and steel works recorded improvement.

Wisconsin.- The trend of factory employment was downward in July. Canning showed seasonal improvement and gains were shown in leather, rubber and building material factories. Metals, wood, and textile works, however, were slacker.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review. In Table IV, it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

TABLE I.- Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan.1,1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9
Feb.1,	78.9	76.8	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3
Mar.1,	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3
Apr.1,	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9
May 1,	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
June 1,	89.2	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6
July 1,	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
Aug.1,	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8
Sept.1,	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Oct.1,	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1
Nov.1,	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Dec.1,	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6
Jan.1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3
Feb.1,	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4
Mar.1,	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0
Apr.1,	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8
May 1,	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
June 1,	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
July 1,	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
Aug.1,	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Sept.1,	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Oct. 1,	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Nov.1,	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Dec.1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan.1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb.1,	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar.1,	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
Apr.1,	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1,	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1,	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1,	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1,	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept.1,	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at September 1, 1924.						
	100.	8.4	28.2	41.1	13.0	9.3

TABLE II. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan.1,1923	79.8	84.7	94.4	81.5	92.6	87.7
Feb.1,	86.2	88.5	95.7	86.0	89.0	85.8
Mar.1,	85.9	85.7	92.2	89.2	86.4	90.4
Apr.1,	83.3	86.7	90.6	88.4	85.7	86.9
May 1,	88.8	88.1	94.8	92.6	86.3	91.8
June 1,	95.4	89.9	109.6	94.6	87.1	94.7
July 1,	95.9	89.5	110.2	91.4	87.7	100.3
Aug. 1,	97.3	89.1	109.3	93.3	87.5	103.6
Sept.1,	93.6	89.6	107.5	92.2	89.9	104.3
Oct. 1,	98.7	90.1	105.5	91.1	89.4	101.6
Nov.1,	99.1	89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.6
Dec.1,	93.6	90.2	94.3	88.5	88.2	98.1
Jan.1, 1924	86.3	85.6	91.0	79.0	85.3	91.1
Feb.1,	87.1	84.7	89.7	84.3	84.7	91.1
Mar. 1,	87.7	84.5	89.3	83.0	83.8	94.2
Apr.1,	90.1	84.8	90.9	85.2	82.3	99.8
May 1,	92.3	85.6	98.3	86.4	83.0	102.2
June 1,	96.2	85.2	101.6	83.1	83.6	99.7
July 1,	94.8	83.9	101.3	81.7	85.6	96.0
Aug. 1,	95.1	83.9	100.3	80.9	85.5	102.3
Sept.1,	92.9	85.3	100.6	79.4	86.4	104.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at September 1, 1924.						
	13.9	12.0	1.4	3.1	3.2	2.9

Industry	Relative Weight	Sept. 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1921
Manufacturing	54.3	[illegible]	86.2	93.0	86.5	79.3
Animal products - edible	2.0	100.2	98.4	94.1	95.4	93.5
Fur and products	.1	[illegible]	87.5	90.5	96.6	90.0
Leather and products	2.1	72.7	74.9	76.3	78.3	78.8
Lumber and products	7.3	110.5	110.0	119.7	114.8	95.4
Rough and dressed lumber	5.3	142.5	142.1	153.1	142.0	111.6
Lumber products	2.0	68.2	71.9	76.5	78.9	74.9
Musical instruments	.3	62.3	57.8	64.7	59.4	54.5
Plant products-edible	3.8	101.8	98.9	97.9	99.0	102.7
Pulp and paper products	6.7	[illegible]	99.9	104.5	96.6	88.4
Pulp and paper	3.3	107.4	107.3	116.8	101.6	89.2
Paper products	.8	87.6	82.6	88.0	83.5	73.6
Printing and publishing	2.6	96.6	97.0	95.5	95.0	91.9
Rubber products	1.2	67.3	68.1	70.8	71.7	55.9
Textile products	8.1	79.9	78.9	85.0	85.7	80.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	84.7	85.4	91.6	100.6	90.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	82.3	78.6	93.0	86.0	71.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	72.6	70.8	73.7	73.1	76.4
Others	1.1	86.2	87.0	92.2	86.6	81.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	99.3	98.6	88.2	99.9	101.8
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	105.8	107.6	111.1	69.4	79.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	82.3	81.4	87.0	88.6	81.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	89.7	91.8	102.4	94.4	85.8
Electric current	1.3	133.2	132.0	125.3	123.0	108.6
Electrical apparatus	1.1	107.2	106.0	104.7	79.5	81.2
Iron and steel products	13.2	65.7	72.5	86.0	72.3	66.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	42.2	56.8	78.4	60.9	61.1
Machinery other than vehicles	1.0	65.4	66.4	79.1	64.3	64.6
Agricultural implements	.5	39.5	49.5	61.6	53.1	38.9
Land vehicles	6.4	82.5	92.0	105.9	87.3	74.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	28.1	31.6	27.2	23.8	41.9
Heating appliances	.6	82.0	79.1	92.9	86.5	85.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.o.p.	.6	74.0	79.5	100.3	84.6	82.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	64.2	68.9	85.5	73.0	60.9
Others	1.9	67.1	67.2	76.3	71.7	67.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	78.0	80.2	91.0	78.5	65.0
Mineral products	1.3	108.0	108.1	103.5	94.4	85.5
Miscellaneous	.5	82.6	76.4	86.5	90.1	83.4
Logging	2.2	43.7	36.2	43.1	36.5	41.9
Mining	6.0	99.1	99.4	104.0	97.1	96.0
Coal	3.5	84.8	82.9	94.6	93.9	100.4
Metallic ores	1.7	148.1	159.2	132.7	102.2	87.9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	99.9	95.2	108.8	105.5	83.6
Communication	3.0	115.1	113.9	106.4	103.4	106.8
Telegraphs	.6	[illegible]	111.1	111.4	101.4	98.7
Telephones	2.4	[illegible]	114.7	105.1	104.0	108.8
Transportation	14.2	107.8	110.8	113.4	111.2	106.6
Street railways and cartage	2.5	[illegible]	115.9	121.6	125.3	107.5
Steam Railways	9.6	[illegible]	110.8	107.0	97.8	98.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	[illegible]	211.6	163.9	255.2	217.5
Construction and maintenance	11.1	[illegible]	173.1	189.9	164.3	141.6
Building	3.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	147.2	123.6	199.0
Highway	2.2	[illegible]	946.9	3667.2	3239.7	2,269.0
Railway	5.4	[illegible]	144.6	[illegible]	149.1	137.3
Services	2.0	[illegible]	122.4	[illegible]	105.0	107.3
Hotel and restaurant	1.2	[illegible]	137.6	[illegible]	113.2	118.0
Professional	.2	[illegible]	110.4	111.4	94.3	81.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	[illegible]	104.3	[illegible]	95.9	98.8
Trade	7.2	[illegible]	91.7	[illegible]	90.8	92.1
Retail	4.6	[illegible]	89.4	[illegible]	87.1	88.4
Wholesale	2.6	[illegible]	96.1	98.1	97.3	99.1
All Industries	100	95.1	94.7	100	93.7	88.7

For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

TABLE IV.- Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

Industry	x Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1924	Aug.1. 1924	Sept.1, 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing...	39.9	79.0	84.0	95.7
Lumber products...	10.4	137.7	138.8	149.1
Pulp and paper....	3.6	112.5	116.9	121.6
Textile products..	5.1	86.5	74.4	102.0
Iron and steel....	10.2	47.2	61.5	79.0
Other manufactures	10.6	86.2	86.3	82.9
Logging.....	.4	9.3	8.4	12.6
Mining.....	24.5	100.5	98.1	110.3
Communication.....	3.5	95.5	95.7	96.5
Transportation.....	13.8	69.3	72.7	75.7
Construction and maintenance.....	11.3	166.3	190.3	228.5
Services.....	.8	136.0	146.7	131.2
Trade.....	5.8	108.3	111.2	114.5
Maritime Provinces -All Industries.	100	86.6	90.2	101.4
Quebec - Manufacturing.....	61.9	87.8	89.1	92.8
Lumber products...	5.8	141.3	142.5	145.4
Pulp and paper....	8.8	102.5	100.3	108.2
Textile products..	12.1	82.4	85.3	84.4
Iron and steel....	12.9	71.2	75.8	87.1
Other manufactures.	22.3	89.1	88.5	89.6
Logging.....	1.7	35.3	36.4	36.6
Mining.....	1.4	77.5	73.7	96.7
Communication.....	2.7	140.8	140.4	122.1
Transportation.....	15.2	136.1	141.0	132.4
Construction and maintenance....	10.3	188.3	179.6	172.3
Services.....	1.2	143.6	146.6	142.5
Trade.....	7.9	94.[illegible]	92.9	93.9
Quebec- All Industries.....	100	97.3	98.7	100.1
Ontario Manufacturing.....	62.8	79.7	81.9	90.6
Lumber products...	7.4	105.0	105.8	111.6
Pulp and paper....	7.6	99.4	99.0	101.3
Textile products..	9.8	76.6	73.8	83.1
Iron and steel....	15.4	61.1	69.4	85.9
Other manufactures	22.6	87.7	86.5	90.1
Logging.....	1.9	39.5	22.6	27.7
Mining.....	3.1	134.6	148.8	129.5
Communication.....	2.8	111.4	114.8	105.1
Transportation.....	10.9	110.9	112.5	122.3
Construction and maintenance.....	10.3	177.7	180.4	206.4
Services.....	1.[illegible]	119.5	117.1	114.0
Trade.....	6.5	93.5	92.5	90.1
Ontario-All Industries.....	100	88.9	90.3	98.1
Prairie Provinces Manufacturing..	32.7	98.8	98.9	101.5
Lumber products....	2.4	79.8	82.5	87.3
Pulp and paper....	2.9	94.0	93.3	99.8
Textile products...	1.6	88.6	84.0	93.6
Iron and steel....	14.9	97.9	99.2	105.5
Other manufactures.	10.9	109.2	108.0	101.8
Logging.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.5	8.1
Mining.....	6.8	66.9	64.4	79.8
Communication.....	4.0	92.7	92.0	92.3
Transportation.....	23.4	95.8	98.8	102.2
Construction and maintenance....	15.[illegible]	148.3	168.8	175.2
Services.....	2.9	113.3	117.1	117.9
Trade.....	14.[illegible]	80.2	80.6	83.6
Prairie Provinces-All Industries.	100	93.9	93.4	101.1
British Columbia Manufacturing...	37.4	98.7	97.7	102.7
Lumber products...	15.3	93.9	93.6	111.0
Pulp and paper....	4.6	96.0	98.9	106.4
Textile products..	1.0	100.4	102.0	118.0
Iron and steel....	4.6	52.5	50.9	48.5
Other manufactures..	11.8	153.6	163.6	150.0
Logging.....	9.3	100.0	94.8	117.0
Mining.....	15.0	112.7	111.6	102.2
Communication.....	3.1	127.1	124.8	123.4
Transportation.....	13.5	109.4	110.8	115.8
Construction and maintenance...	10.2	116.5	137.3	97.1
Services.....	3.5	102.9	104.2	104.4
Trade.....	7.4	115.0	114.1	113.3
British Columbia - All Industries	100	106.0	107.1	106.6

x For explanation of term "relative weight", see note on page 4.

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

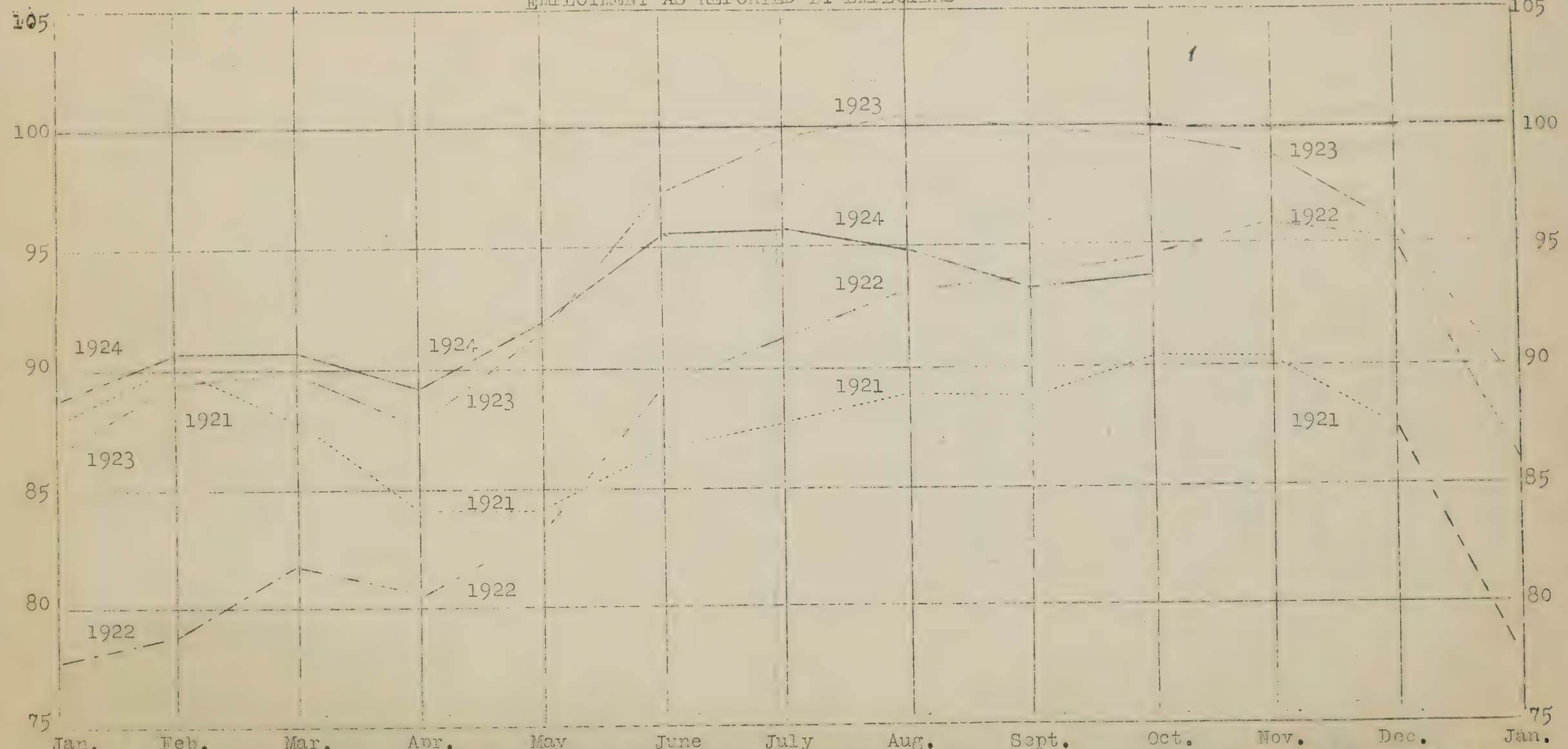
THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1924

Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low. M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA

Issued October 23, 1924.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The trend of employment at the beginning of October was upward, according to returns from 5,855 firms tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; these employers increased their payrolls from 765,422 persons on September 1 to 771,932 at the first of this month. This gain caused the index number to rise to 93.9 as compared with 93.1 in the preceding month. On October 1, 1923, it was 99.5, in 1922, 94.6 and in 1921, 90.2. Contractions had been indicated on the same date of last year, but employment then was on a higher level, as may be seen in the chart on the opposite page.

Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, especially in the textile, iron and steel, canning and confectionery divisions. Logging, transportation and trade were also more active, while further though smaller declines were registered in construction.

Employment by Provinces.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario enlarged their working forces, while in the remaining provinces contractions were indicated.

Maritime Provinces.- Iron and steel, textiles, logging, construction and trade reported improvement, but employment in coal mines, paper and lumber mills and summer hotels declined. Statements were received from 514 firms, employing 65,813 persons as compared with 64,604 at the beginning of September.

Quebec.- Fluctuations in different industries produced a net reduction of 354 persons in the staffs of the 1,281 employers making returns; they had 215,332 persons on payroll on October 1. Textile, tobacco and confectionery factories, logging, transportation and trade were decidedly busier. On the other hand, saw-mills reported marked seasonal curtailment and rubber, iron and steel plants were slacker. Construction work also declined.

Ontario.- Substantial improvement was shown in manufactures in Ontario; textile, food, iron and steel, especially automobile works reported the largest additions to staffs. Logging camps also recorded considerable expansion. The only decreases of any size were those in construction. An aggregate working force of 324,515 persons was employed by the 2,685 reporting firms as compared with 315,173 workers in September.

Prairie Provinces.- Reductions in personnel in railway car shops, together with declines in construction and in summer hotels, caused a shrinkage in employment of about 2 per cent in this district. Coal mining was more active, as were also local transportation and printing establishments. The 764 firms from which returns were tabulated employed 97,686 persons or 2,239 less than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- Losses in construction, canneries and summer hotels were partly offset by gains in logging, metallic ore mines, shipping and stevedoring and trade. The payroll of the 611 reporting firms declined from 70,034 on September 1 to 68,586 at the beginning of October.

Employment by Cities

Employment improved in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Ottawa there was no change in the situation on the whole.

Montreal.- Manufacturing as a whole registered expansion, especially in the textile division. Transportation and trade also employed larger working forces, but iron and steel and construction were slacker. Reports were tabulated from 705 employers, whose staffs were increased by 1,071 persons to 107,268 at the beginning of October.

Quebec.- Leather and clothing works in this city were rather busier, and improvement was also recorded in wholesale trade. An aggregate working force of 8,651 persons was reported by the 90 firms making returns, as compared with 8,428 on September 1.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed considerable revival, textile works in particular making large additions to payrolls. Trade was also more active. The staffs of the 781 firms reporting were increased from 92,160 persons to 93,365 at the beginning of this month.

Ottawa.- Additions to staffs in pulp and paper works and in trade were offset by declines in construction and a few other industries. A combined working force of 10,681 persons was reported by the 126 firms making returns.

Hamilton.- Food and iron and steel factories were more fully employed than at the beginning of September, but there were declines in construction. According to returns from 197 employers, their staffs totalled 24,385 as compared with 24,028 in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- Reports were received from 291 firms in Winnipeg, whose payrolls were larger by 231 persons than on September 1, aggregating 24,418 on the date under review. The pulp, paper and printing industry accounted for the bulk of this gain.

Vancouver.- There was a small increase in employment in Vancouver. Electric current works, shipping and stevedoring, building construction and trade employed slightly larger working forces than in the preceding month, while food and non-ferrous metal factories and highway construction afforded less employment. Statements compiled from 208 firms showed that they employed 21,645 persons at the beginning of October as compared with 21,582 on September 1.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.- Improvement was indicated in manufacturing on the whole, although edible animal product, lumber, brick and glass works were slacker. The largest gains were recorded in textiles, all branches of which shared in the expansion. The automobile, crude, rolled and forged and some other divisions of iron and steel also registered considerable gains, but these were partly offset by further curtailment of operations in railway car shops. Leather, canning, confectionery, paper, printing, tobacco and electric current works reported the addition of large numbers of operatives. Statements were tabulated from 3,821 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 422,440 persons as compared with 416,367 on September 1.

Logging.- Logging camps continued to show seasonal expansion, according to returns from 210 firms. They employed 20,734 workers or 3,647 more than in the preceding month. The gains were fairly generally distributed over the country.

Mining.- Coal mines on the whole were rather slacker, but improvement was indicated in metallic ore mines and, on a smaller scale, in non-metallic mineral mines. A combined working force of 46,057 persons was employed by the 210 reporting operators, who employed 45,998 in their last report.

Communication.- Reductions in personnel were recorded by telegraph and telephone companies, 163 of which employed 22,873 persons as compared with 23,152 on September 1.

Transportation.- Street railways and cartage and shipping and stevedoring employed larger working forces than on September 1, while steam railways reported further though less pronounced contractions. The number of persons on the pay rolls of the

275 firms making returns in the transportation group was 110,433 as compared with 109,248 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued curtailment of operations was indicated in construction; the building, highway and railway divisions all shared in the shrinkage. Statements compiled from 439 employers showed that their staffs declined from 84,725 at the beginning of September to 80,615 at the beginning of the present month.

Services.- Summer hotels reported the falling off in activity usual to this time of year, while little change was shown in the other divisions of the service group. The 163 firms making returns employed 13,929 persons as compared with 14,804 in their last report.

Trade.- An aggregate sales force of 54,851 persons was reported by the 574 firms making returns; in the preceding month they employed 54,041. Improvement was recorded in both retail and wholesale trade.

The tables on pages 4,5 and 6 show the index numbers of employment by districts, cities, industries and also by main industrial groups in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

Employment in Other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the "Ministry of Labour Gazette". The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official report of the indicated state.

United Kingdom. The decline in employment which was observed in July continued during August. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the percentage unemployed at 25th August, 1924, was 10.6, compared with 9.9 at 28th July, 1924, and 11.8 at the end of August, 1923. Among members of reporting Trade Unions, the percentage of unemployed was 7.9 at the end of August, 1924, compared with 7.4 at the end of July and with 11.4 at the end of August, 1923.

New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, September reports from manufacturers in that State definitely established the upward turn in employment which was noted in August. It is estimated that in the month of August at least 40,000 workers were added to factory payrolls, still leaving out of factory employment about 150,000 workers who were so employed a year ago. The percentage gain in September was from 3 to 4 per cent. Increases were found in practically all industrial groups outside of building materials, including among others, the fur, custom garment making, metal, furniture, textile and knitting divisions.

Massachusetts.- The number of persons represented on the August payroll of the 844 reporting establishments was 193,504, and their average earnings were $23.27 as compared with 187,849 persons and average earnings of $22.88 in July. Cotton, boot, shoe, woollen and electrical machinery plants reported improvement; the foundry and machine industries showed little change, while in dyeing and finishing, hosiery and knit goods and rubber works there were decreases in employment.

Illinois.- The upward trend in factory employment in Illinois which began in August was continued in September. The manufacturers reporting, having 1,180 plants in 56 industries employed 275,057 workers in September or 0.6 per cent more than in August. Employment in mines improved considerably; metals, machinery and conveyances also employed larger working forces. The automobile industrie in particular, reported marked recovery. In wood, canning, leather, chemical and knitting works there were gains.

Wisconsin.- From July 16th to August 16th industrial employment practically remained at the same level. Manufacturing lines as a group show a loss of 0.4 per cent in the number of employees, whereas outdoor industries generally show moderate gains.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees in all districts and industries on the date under review. In Table IV, it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

TABLE I.- Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan.1,1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9
Feb.1	78.9	76.8	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3
Mar.1	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3
Apr.1	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9
May 1	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
June 1	89.2	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6
July 1	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
Aug.1	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8
Sept.1	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Oct.1	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1
Nov.1	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Dec.1	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6
Jan.1,1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3
Feb.1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4
Mar.1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0
Apr.1	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8
May 1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
June 1	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
July 1	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
Aug.1	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Sept.1	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Oct.1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Nov.1	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Dec.1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan.1,1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb.1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar.1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
Apr.1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug.1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept.1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct.1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at October 1, 1924.						
	100.	8.5	27.9	42.0	12.7	8.9

TABLE II.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan.1,1923	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5	92.6	67.7
Feb.1	86.2		88.5	95.7	86.0	89.0	85.8
Mar.1	85.9		85.7	92.2	89.2	86.4	90.4
Apr.1	83.3		86.7	90.6	88.4	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8		88.1	94.8	92.6	86.3	91.8
June 1	95.4		89.9	109.6	94.6	87.1	94.7
July 1	95.9		89.5	110.2	91.4	87.7	100.3
Aug.1	97.3		89.1	109.3	93.3	87.5	103.0
Sept.1	93.6		89.6	107.2	92.2	89.9	104.3
Oct.1	98.7		90.1	105.2	91.1	86.4	101.9
Nov.1	99.1		89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.5
Dec.1	93.6		90.2	94.3	88.5	88.2	98.1
Jan.1,1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0	85.3	91.1
Feb.1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3	84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.0	83.8	94.2
Apr.1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4	83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1	83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	101.3	81.7	85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	100.6	80.9	85.5	102.3
Sept.1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	86.1	104.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at October 1,1924.							
	13.9	1.1	12.1	1.4	3.2	3.2	2.8

TABLE III.-Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	* Relative wgt.	Oct. 1 1924	Sept. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1923	Oct. 1 1922	Oct. 1 1921
Manufacturing	54.7	85.7	84.5	91.8	86.7	81.[illegible]
Animal products -edible	1.9	97.0	100.2	88.6	92.4	91.[illegible]
Fur and products	.1	88.3	87.3	100.2	99.1	97.[illegible]
Leather and products	2.1	74.4	73.7	78.9	79.1	81.[illegible]
Lumber and products	7.1	107.9	110.5	116.4	108.3	91.[illegible]
Rough and dressed lumber	5.1	137.7	143.5	146.4	129.1	104.[illegible]
Lumber products	2.0	70.0	68.2	76.6	80.2	75.[illegible]
Musical instruments	.4	65.3	62.3	66.6	66.7	62.[illegible]
Plant products -edible	3.9	106.5	101.8	103.9	103.8	104.0
Pulp and paper products	6.7	101.1	100.5	104.7	96.9	86.7
Pulp and paper	3.2	105.2	107.4	115.1	101.0	85.7
Paper products	.8	91.8	87.6	91.0	87.7	79.[illegible]
Printing and publishing	2.7	99.5	96.6	97.1	95.1	91.[illegible]
Rubber products	1.2	66.5	67.3	67.4	74.6	65.1
Textile products	8.5	85.4	79.9	86.9	88.7	84.[illegible]
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	91.9	84.7	93.6	100.4	93.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	86.2	82.3	95.1	91.5	80.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	76.4	72.6	77.0	77.8	80.2
Others	1.1	94.6	86.2	91.8	88.5	82.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	101.5	99.3	101.1	100.9	102.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	112.0	105.8	104.2	80.5	80.1
Chemicals and Allied products	.8	82.6	82.3	88.5	89.0	80.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	87.0	89.7	99.8	92.8	83.4
Electric current	1.6	131.5	133.2	122.1	122.9	105.3
Electrical apparatus	1.2	112.1	107.2	104.3	81.9	78.7
Iron and steel products	13.3	66.6	65.7	81.3	72.1	70.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	47.3	42.2	69.2	60.4	62.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	66.1	65.4	76.8	63.6	64.5
Agricultural implements	.5	35.3	39.5	60.0	53.3	42.5
Land vehicles	6.4	81.8	82.3	97.4	86.1	82.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.4	28.1	31.0	22.1	43.0
Heating appliances n.e.s.	.6	83.2	82.0	92.2	89.0	84.4
Iron and steel fabrication	.6	76.1	74.0	115.6	88.1	82.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	67.4	64.2	82.0	73.4	64.1
Others	1.9	69.1	67.1	76.9	73.4	66.0
Non-Ferrous metal products	1.4	77.8	78.0	89.7	74.8	63.1
Mineral products	1.3	108.1	108.0	100.3	97.3	87.7
Miscellaneous	.5	82.5	82.6	82.1	83.9	82.3
Logging	2.7	53.4	43.7	51.7	42.1	48.1
Mining	6.6	99.0	99.1	104.9	101.1	96.4
Coal	3.4	83.8	84.8	95.2	99.4	102.3
Metallic ores	1.3	151.5	148.1	138.5	103.7	85.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	99.0	99.9	111.6	106.2	81.4
Communication	3.0	111.2	113.1	106.6	102.8	105.1
Telegraphs	.6	108.4	113.8	109.3	102.2	99.5
Telephones	2.4	112.0	112.9	105.9	103.0	106.9
Transportation	14.3	109.0	107.8	116.2	114.0	109.3
Street railway and cartage	2.6	117.2	114.9	122.4	130.4	115.7
Railways	9.8	98.0	98.5	106.9	100.2	99.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	211.3	195.6	204.5	241.5	218.5
Construction and maintenance	10.4	137.5	135.3	171.8	168.2	142.5
Building	3.3	135.4	140.9	144.5	128.1	102.9
Highway	2.0	1020.4	1915.6	2499.5	4233.8	2365.1
Railway	5.1	126.0	132.0	140.2	137.6	143.0
Services	1.8	115.0	129.7	113.7	102.0	104.5
Hotel and Restaurant	1.0	122.1	136.2	123.4	106.8	110.3
Professional	.2	111.5	101.0	113.0	96.9	92.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	105.9	105.3	101.0	96.0	96.7
Trade	7.1	93.1	92.1	93.2	91.9	92.4
Retail	4.6	91.1	89.7	90.5	88.8	88.5
Wholesale	2.5	97.0	96.6	98.2	97.4	99.4
All Industries	100.	93.9	93.1	99.5	94.6	90.2

* For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

TABLE IV.- Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

Industry	x Relative Weight	Oct. 1. 1924	~~Aug. 1~~ Sept. 1 1924	Oct. 1. 1923.
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	39.9	80.6	79.0	90.8
Lumber products....	8.9	133.9	137.7	134.1
Pulp and paper....	3.2	102.8	112.5	118.1
Textile products...	5.2	95.7	86.5	88.0
Iron and steel.....	10.6	50.4	47.2	75.0
Other manufactures.	10.7	88.0	86.2	86.2
Logging.....	1.2	27.4	9.3	13.6
Mining.....	22.9	95.8	100.5	109.7
Communication.....	3.3	93.5	95.6	94.7
Transportation.....	13.7	70.1	69.3	71.3
Construction and maintenance.....	12.5	189.9	166.3	210.2
Services.....	.6	93.0	136.0	94.3
Trade.....	5.9	118.6	108.3	117.4
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.	88.3	86.6	97.0
Quebec- Manufacturing.....	61.7	87.4	87.8	94.6
Lumber products.....	5.2	127.9	141.3	140.0
Pulp and paper.....	8.9	102.1	102.5	108.7
Textile products.....	12.9	88.8	82.4	90.6
Iron and steel.....	12.5	68.4	71.2	86.4
Other manufactures...	22.2	88.7	89.1	90.6
Logging.....	2.1	41.3	35.3	56.4
Mining.....	1.4	78.1	77.5	102.0
Communication.....	2.8	141.9	140.8	121.4
Transportation.....	15.7	140.0	136.1	144.0
Construction and maintenance.....	9.3	172.9	188.3	121.0
Services.....	1.9	147.8	143.6	135.4
Trade.....	5.1	96.9	94.4	93.5
Quebec-All industries.....	100.	97.6	97.8	104.0
Ontario Manufacturing.....	63.5	83.1	79.7	88.0
Lumber products.....	7.2	106.1	105.0	110.2
Pulp and paper.....	7.5	100.3	99.4	102.4
Textile products.....	10.0	81.5	76.6	83.0
Iron and steel.....	16.1	65.3	61.1	77.8
Other manufactures.....	22.7	88.9	83.7	90.9
Logging.....	2.7	55.5	39.5	41.0
Mining.....	3.1	137.8	134.6	135.0
Communication.....	3.7	108.9	111.4	106.6
Transportation.....	10.6	111.1	110.9	119.0
Construction and maintenance.....	9.4	170.1	177.7	188.8
Services.....	1.6	115.2	119.5	113.4
Trade.....	6.4	95.0	93.5	92.8
Ontario-All Industries.....	100.	91.6	88.9	96.0
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing...	32.0	93.7	98.8	101.5
Lumber products.....	2.3	75.0	79.8	82.0
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	103.3	94.0	95.1
Textile products.....	1.6	89.0	88.6	97.5
Iron and steel.....	13.3	85.4	97.9	107.3
Other manufactures.....	11.6	109.2	109.2	100.9
Logging.....	.3	7.4	9.1	6.0
Mining.....	7.5	71.2	66.9	83.0
Communication.....	3.8	88.9	92.7	93.2
Transportation.....	24.0	96.4	95.8	109.5
Construction and maintenance.....	15.2	139.9	148.3	155.5
Services.....	2.2	87.1	115.3	107.0
Trade.....	15.0	79.6	80.2	83.6
Prairie Provinces-All Industries	100.	91.4	93.9	100.7
British Columbia-Manufacturing..	37.8	97.4	98.7	100.2
Lumber products....	16.0	94.0	93.9	110.9
Pulp and paper.....	5.2	98.8	96.0	99.8
Textile products...	.8	93.2	100.4	114.3
Iron and steel.....	4.6	50.8	52.5	54.0
Other manufactures.	11.2	167.5	167.6	132.4
Logging.....	9.9	103.1	100.0	107.1
Mining.....	15.6	113.3	112.7	98.2
Communication.....	3.1	122.2	127.1	119.4
Transportation.....	14.0	107.9	109.4	114.4
Construction and maintenance.....	9.9	103.0	116.5	103.7
Services.....	3.1	95.7	102.9	97.6
Trade.....	6.6	119.1	115.3	114.3
British Columbia-All Industries..	100	104.0	106.0	104.2

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1924

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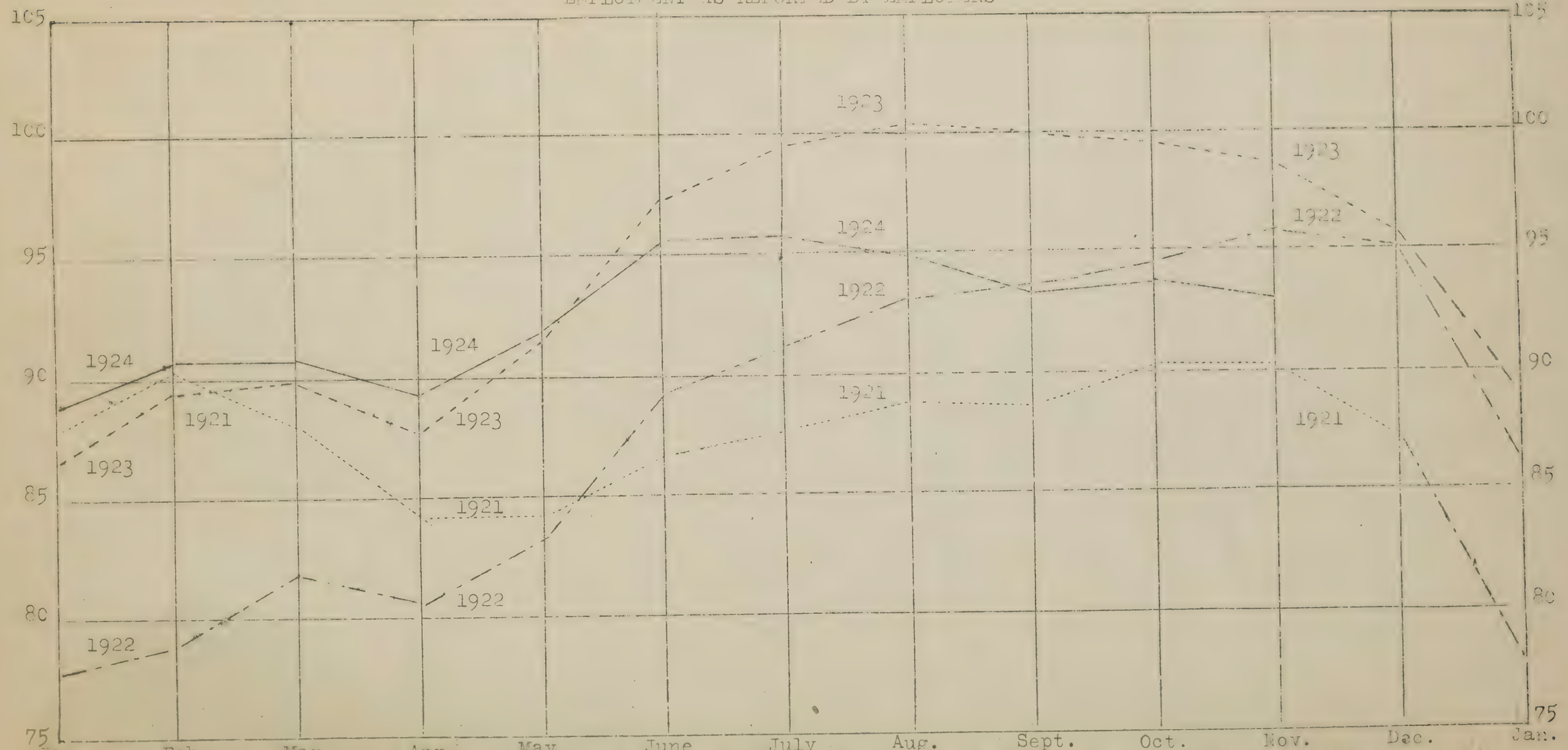
Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low. M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
General Statistics Branch
Ottawa, Canada.

Issued November 26, 1924.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H.Coats, B.A.,F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: H.A.Cudmore, M.A.,F.S.S.

The improvement in the employment situation indicated at the beginning of October was not maintained during the month, and on November 1 there was a rather small decrease in the number of persons employed by the 5,737 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. They had a combined payroll of 762,848, as compared with 770,595 on October 1. The index number therefore declined from 93.9 on the latter date to 93.0 at the beginning of November, while on November 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it had stood at 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2, respectively. Contractions affecting approximately the same number of workers were recorded on the first of November of last year, but as may be seen in the chart on the opposite page, employment then was on a somewhat higher level.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole declined; construction, hotels and shipping also showed seasonal contractions, while logging, mining, steam railway operation and trade registered considerable improvement.

Employment by Provinces.

Employment declined in all except the Prairie Provinces, where the recovery indicated slightly exceeded the decreases recorded at the beginning of October.

Maritime Provinces.- Seasonal contractions in saw-mills and construction mainly caused a fairly large reduction in employment. Transportation, coal mining and fish canning also showed curtailment. Returns were tabulated from 502 employers, whose staffs aggregated 62,087 persons, as compared with 65,916 on October 1.

Quebec.- Sawmills, iron and steel factories, transportation and construction reported losses in personnel that were partly offset by improvement in rubber, leather, logging, trade and communication. The result was a decline of 957 or 0.4 per cent in the payrolls of the 1,257 employers from whom returns were received; these had a combined working force of 213,481 persons on November 1.

Ontario.- In spite of marked seasonal expansion in logging, supplemented by improvement on a smaller scale in abattoirs, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal works and transportation, employment in Ontario showed a net decline. This occurred mainly in sawmills, canneries and construction, and was of a seasonal character; pulp and paper, iron and steel and rubber plants were also less fully engaged. An aggregate payroll of 319,447 persons was employed by the 2,632 reporting firms, as compared with 323,718 at the beginning of October.

Prairie Provinces.- Considerable improvement was noted on the whole in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel; sawmills and brick and cement works, however, were slacker, as is usual at this time of year. Marked seasonal gains were reported in logging and coal mining and steam railway operation also afforded greatly increased employment. Activity in construction and hotels showed a seasonal decline. The 750 firms making returns employed 99,696 workers, or 2,776 more than in their last report.

British Columbia.- There was a seasonal curtailment of operations in fish and fruit canneries and sawmills and in construction in British Columbia, but iron and steel, logging and railways transportation were more active. Statements were compiled from 596 employers, whose staffs declined from 69,603 persons on October 1 to 68,137 on the date under review.

Employment by Cities.

Of the seven cities for which separate tabulations are made, five - Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed reductions in employment, while in Toronto and Quebec increased activity was noted.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal declined, largely on account of seasonal contractions in shipping and stevedoring, together with reductions in manufacturing. Communication, construction and trade, on the other hand, showed gains. A combined payroll of 104,789 persons was recorded by the 686 reporting firms, who employed 106,300 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Firms in this city reported improvement on the whole; leather and transportation in particular registered increased activity, while clothing works were slacker. Statements were received from 92 employers, whose staffs registered 8,879 persons, or 119 more than on October 1.

Toronto.- Manufacturing was decidedly more active, the iron and steel industries in particular showing considerable recovery. Local transportation and road construction were also busier. There was an increase in the staffs of the 757 firms making returns of 929 persons, or about 1 p.c.; on November 1 they employed 93,348 workers.

Ottawa.- There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in the employment afforded in Ottawa, occurring mainly in lumber mills and road construction. The 120 firms reporting had an aggregate working force of 9,905, or 614 less than on October 1.

Hamilton.- Employment in rubber declined, largely owing to a shut down for inventory in a large factory. Construction was also slacker. Reports were compiled from 192 employers, whose payrolls totalled 24,009 as compared with 24,232 persons in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- The trend of employment in Winnipeg was downward; construction recorded the largest losses, but decreases on a smaller scale took place in a number of industries. According to reports from 282 firms, they reduced their payrolls from 24,265 persons on October 1 to 23,732 at the beginning of November.

Vancouver.- Employment in this city also showed a falling off; improvement in iron and steel was more than offset by curtailment in sawmills and construction. Statements were compiled from 225 employers whose staffs, aggregating 22,614, were smaller by 202 persons, or 0.9 p.c. than on October 1.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- Marked seasonal curtailment of operations in sawmills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, together with reductions in pulp and paper and petroleum factories, caused a decline of between one and two per cent in manufacturing. All other groups in this division, however, recorded moderate improvement; the gains in rubber, iron and steel, leather, textiles, musical instruments, electric current and electrical apparatus were largest. Statements were received from 3,720 manufacturers employing 412,757 operatives, as compared with 420,355 at the beginning of October.

Logging.- Further important gains were indicated in logging, 7,249 men being added since October 1 to the payrolls of the 223 reporting firms; they employed 28,562 persons.

Mining.- Coal mining in Alberta was more active than in the preceding month, but in Nova Scotia there was a small decline in employment. Other classes of mining registered little change. An aggregate working force of 46,302 persons was recorded by the 208 operators making returns in this division, as compared with 46,002 in their last report.

Transportation.- Steam railway operation in the Western Provinces showed improvement, while seasonal curtailment was indicated in shipping and stevedoring, mainly in Quebec. Statements were

compiled from 272 employers in the transportation group, whose staffs declined from 109,948 on October 1 to 109,491 at the beginning of November.

Construction.- Continued seasonal losses were reported in construction, all branches of which afforded less employment on the whole. The 428 reporting contractors employed 73,983 persons, or 6,891 fewer than in the preceding month.

Services.- Hotels registered further decreases, following their active season, while laundries were also slacker; 13,235 persons were engaged in the service group, as compared with 13,959 on October 1.

Trade.- Moderate improvement was indicated in retail stores, while wholesale establishments reported little change, according to 564 firms employing 55,491 persons, or 201 more than in the preceding month.

The tables on pages 4,5 and 6 give the index numbers of employment by districts, cities, industries and also by main industrial groups in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

Employment in Other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the "Ministry of Labour Gazette". The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official report of the indicated state.

United Kingdom.- Employment showed a further slight decline, on the whole, during September. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed on September 22,1924, was 10.8, compared with 10.6 on August 25, 1924 and 11.7 at the end of September,1923. Among members of reporting trade unions the percentage of unemployed was 8.6 at the end of September,1924, compared with 7.9 at the end of August and with 11.3 at the end of September, 1923.

New York.- Factory employment increased 1 p.c. from September to October, a seasonal gain that repeats the expansion of the same period of last year. Marked improvement was indicated in steel mills; furniture, piano, cotton, knitting, dress goods and candy factories also reported increased activity. On the other hand, plants producing building materials reported seasonal losses, while sugar refineries, tobacco, glove, felt and velour hat, and metal furniture works were not as busy as in September.

Illinois.- The increases in factory employment noted in August and September did not continue into October; some significant advances in metal industries were more than offset by declines in other groups, so that there was a net loss of 1 p.c. It is estimated that 12 p.c. fewer factory workers were employed than in October, 1923. Gains during the month under review were recorded in factories turning out glass, brick, heating apparatus, agricultural implements, leather, chemical, furniture, flour and feed. On the other hand, foundries, car shops, electrical apparatus, planing, printing, clothing, canning and some other works were slacker.

Wisconsin.- From August 15 to September 15, industrial employment took a favourable turn, following 5 months uninterrupted downward trend. Manufacturing, exclusive of canning, showed a 2.5 p.c. increase in employment, especially in the metal, lumber, rubber and leather divisions. Pulp and paper, textile, food and building material works, however, were slacker. Construction also showed losses, while trade registered improvement.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan.1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review. In Table IV, it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

TABLE I.- Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan.1,1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9
Feb.1	78.9	76.8	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3
Mar.1	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3
Apr.1	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9
May 1	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
June 1	89.2	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6
July 1	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
Aug.1	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8
Sept.1	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Oct.1	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1
Nov.1	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Dec.1	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6
Jan.1,1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3
Feb.1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4
Mar.1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0
Apr.1	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8
May 1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
June 1	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
July 1	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
Aug.1	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Sept.1	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Oct.1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Nov.1	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Dec.1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan.1,1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb.1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar.1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
Apr.1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug.1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept.1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct.1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov.1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at November 1, 1924.						
	100.	8.1	28.0	41.9	13.1	8.9

TABLE II.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan.1,1923	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5	92.6	87.7
Feb.1	86.2		88.5	95.7	86.0	89.0	85.8
Mar.1	85.9		85.7	92.2	89.2	86.4	90.4
Apr.1	83.3		86.7	90.6	88.4	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8		88.1	94.8	92.6	86.3	91.8
June 1	95.4		89.9	109.6	94.6	87.1	94.7
July 1	95.9		89.5	110.2	91.4	87.7	100.3
Aug.1	97.3		89.1	109.3	93.3	87.5	103.6
Sept.1	93.6		89.6	107.5	92.2	89.9	104.3
Oct.1	98.7		90.1	105.5	91.1	89.4	101.8
Nov.1	99.1		89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.6
Dec.1	93.6		90.2	94.3	88.5	88.2	92.1
Jan.1,1924	88.3		85.6	91.0	79.0	85.3	91.1
Feb.1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3	84.7	91.1
Mar.1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.0	83.8	94.2
Apr.1	90.1		84.8	90.8	81.2	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4	83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1	83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	101.3	81.7	85.6	99.0
Aug.1	95.1	96.9	83.9	100.6	80.9	85.5	102.3
Sept.1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	86.4	104.0
Oct.1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	86.1	104.0
Nov.1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	84.2	103.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at November 1,1924.							
	13.7	1.2	12.2	1.3	3.1	3.1	2.9

Industry	Relative Wgt.	Nov. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1934	Nov. 1 1933	Nov. 1 1932	Nov. 1 1931
Manufacturing	54.1	84.3	85.7	91.2	87.7	81.1
Animal products-edible	1.6	92.3	97.0	87.2	82.3	89.4
Fur and products	.1	86.4	86.3	103.1	107.3	103.7
Leather and products	2.2	75.6	74.4	80.2	83.2	83.7
Lumber and products	6.2	94.8	107.9	106.2	100.5	87.[illegible]
Rough and dressed lumber	4.2	114.4	157.7	128.4	114.2	94.7
Lumber products	2.0	70.0	70.0	76.8	81.9	78.[illegible]
Musical instruments	.4	68.3	65.3	68.1	73.2	67.6
Plant products-edible	3.6	101.0	106.5	100.3	101.9	101.0
Pulp and paper products	6.7	100.4	101.1	103.9	99.6	89.4
Pulp and paper	3.2	103.9	105.2	113.1	104.0	89.[illegible]
Paper products	.8	89.7	91.8	91.7	92.3	83.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	99.8	93.5	97.9	96.9	92.5
Rubber products	1.3	69.3	66.5	65.3	70.1	69.1
Textile products	8.7	85.8	85.4	89.8	91.8	86.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	94.1	91.9	101.2	105.1	95.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	88.7	86.2	95.7	95.1	87.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	74.1	76.4	75.9	80.7	77.5
Others	1.1	95.2	94.6	95.8	92.7	85.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	101.7	101.5	102.3	98.3	100.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	116.7	112.0	107.8	92.3	77.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	82.0	83.6	88.6	88.3	84.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	86.1	87.0	99.9	95.5	82.3
Electric current	1.6	134.4	131.5	124.1	116.9	107.8
Electrical apparatus	1.2	116.6	112.1	104.6	87.5	73.7
Iron and steel products	13.5	66.9	66.6	81.8	74.7	69.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	44.9	47.3	66.8	56.1	65.3
Machinery other than vehicles	1.1	64.9	66.1	78.5	65.2	61.5
Agricultural implements	.5	37.5	35.3	57.8	54.2	43.1
Land vehicles	6.6	84.2	81.8	100.5	90.9	84.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	27.3	30.4	28.7	33.2	31.5
Heating appliances	.6	85.0	83.2	92.6	93.9	89.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	75.6	76.1	97.6	89.2	73.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	66.3	67.4	78.6	78.0	61.1
Others	1.9	68.4	69.1	79.3	78.3	67.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	78.0	77.8	89.0	77.1	63.1
Mineral products	1.5	105.6	108.1	99.7	96.0	87.5
Miscellaneous	.5	83.1	82.5	88.2	91.8	83.0
Logging	3.7	71.2	53.4	62.6	65.0	59.[illegible]
Mining	6.1	100.5	99.0	105.4	104.5	93.1
Coal	3.5	86.0	83.8	96.7	105.7	104.7
Metallic ores	1.8	152.0	151.5	137.4	104.0	87.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	99.0	99.9	102.1	99.4	89.[illegible]
Communication	3.0	111.2	111.2	103.5	103.8	101.[illegible]
Telegraphs	.6	108.7	108.4	103.7	103.9	103.[illegible]
Telephones	2.4	112.5	112.0	104.5	101.7	104.[illegible]
Transportation	14.4	108.2	109.0	116.8	114.7	110.5
Street railway and cartage	2.6	116.8	117.2	123.0	127.0	120.6
Railways	10.0	98.8	99.0	106.1	102.2	101.[illegible]
Shipping & stevedoring	1.8	192.0	211.3	231.7	239.0	305.[illegible]
Construction & maintenance	9.7	141.6	157.5	156.3	153.0	189.[illegible]
Building	3.2	130.8	155.4	141.4	123.1	103.7
Highway	1.8	1638.3	1828.4	2335.2	2963.0	2308.5
Railway	4.7	118.1	125.0	137.3	133.3	140.4
Services	1.7	103.3	115.0	108.5	88.5	99.[illegible]
Hotel & restaurant	.9	113.0	122.1	114.6	93.5	99.8
Professional	.2	111.1	111.5	111.4	94.8	94.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	103.3	105.9	109.5	94.9	97.[illegible]
Trade	7.3	93.8	93.1	93.1	93.8	93.0
Retail	4.7	91.7	91.1	91.2	93.8	95.7
Wholesale	2.6	97.9	97.0	96.6	93.4	95.1
All Industries	100.	93.0	93.9	98.3	95.8	90.3

TABLE IV.- Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

Industry	x Relative Weight	Nov.1 1924	Oct.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
Maritime Provinces- Manufacturing.....	39.2	73.1	80.6	89.0
Lumber products.....	8.3	109.2	133.9	116.2
Pulp and paper.....	3.6	109.1	102.0	103.9
Textile products.....	5.2	94.9	95.7	98.9
Iron and steel	10.7	48.0	50.4	74.4
Other manufactures....	10.8	84.0	88.0	87.2
Logging	1.3	28.2	27.4	29.9
Mining	24.0	95.4	95.8	107.4
Communication	3.5	91.5	93.5	94.1
Transportation	14.3	68.8	70.1	72.4
Construction	10.9	159.8	189.9	189.6
Services.....	.6	88.8	93.0	90.1
Trade	6.2	116.3	112.6	116.4
Maritime Provinces -All industries..	100.	83.7	88.3	95.2
Quebec - Manufacturing.....	61.5	86.8	87.4	87.4
Lumber products.....	4.6	111.5	137.9	120.7
Pulp and paper.....	8.8	101.4	102.1	107.4
Textile products.....	13.1	89.5	88.8	93.0
Iron and steel.....	12.3	67.4	68.4	85.5
Other manufactures....	22.7	90.2	88.7	76.0
Logging	3.1	61.5	41.3	57.4
Mining	1.4	78.4	78.1	89.5
Communication	2.9	146.9	141.9	122.2
Transportation	14.9	132.1	140.0	145.5
Construction	9.2	167.8	172.9	184.4
Services.....	1.8	135.9	147.8	131.3
Trade	5.2	99.3	96.9	93.4
Quebec - All industries.....	100.	97.1	97.6	103.2
Ontario - Manufacturing.....	62.8	81.3	83.1	88.1
Lumber products.....	6.4	92.6	106.1	101.6
Pulp and paper.....	7.4	98.6	100.3	102.4
Textile products.....	10.1	81.4	81.5	86.7
Iron and steel	16.2	65.4	66.3	79.1
Other manufactures....	22.7	88.4	88.9	89.8
Logging.....	4.1	81.5	55.5	62.7
Mining.....	3.1	136.4	137.8	137.4
Communication	2.7	107.9	108.9	104.6
Transportation	10.9	112.1	111.1	112.3
Construction	8.4	148.9	170.1	170.6
Services.....	1.5	113.5	115.2	113.3
Trade.....	6.5	94.2	95.2	93.4
Ontario - All industries.....	100.	90.4	91.6	96.0
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing.....	31.8	96.9	93.7	100.8
Lumber products.....	1.8	59.7	75.0	70.5
Pulp and paper.....	3.1	104.6	103.3	96.6
Textile products.....	1.7	93.2	89.0	97.4
Iron and steel	14.5	96.0	85.4	105.5
Other manufactures...	10.7	98.1	100.2	104.3
Logging	.9	28.4	7.4	12.7
Mining	8.0	78.6	71.2	68.4
Communication	3.8	88.8	88.9	91.7
Transportation	24.5	100.3	96.4	110.3
Construction	14.3	136.2	139.9	138.8
Services.....	2.0	86.5	97.1	88.6
Trade	14.7	79.7	79.6	83.1
Prairie Provinces -All industries...	100.	94.1	91.4	99.3
British Columbia - Manufacturing.....	36.4	92.3	97.4	97.1
Lumber products.....	14.9	89.5	94.0	109.1
Pulp and paper.....	5.2	98.1	98.8	99.1
Textile products....	.9	96.4	93.2	113.1
Iron and steel	5.1	55.4	50.8	51.5
Other manufactures..	10.3	139.6	167.5	127.2
Logging.....	10.2	106.6	103.1	109.7
Mining.....	15.7	113.7	113.3	101.6
Communication	5.1	123.0	125.2	116.1
Transportation.....	14.1	108.3	107.9	111.1
Construction	9.6	98.3	103.0	95.0
Services.....	3.1	94.9	95.7	91.1
Trade.....	7.8	119.8	119.1	113.3
British Columbia-All industries.....	100.	102.1	104.0	102.0

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 1.

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1924

(As reported by employers of 15 hands and over)

NOTE: Statements relat ng to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada are published, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low. M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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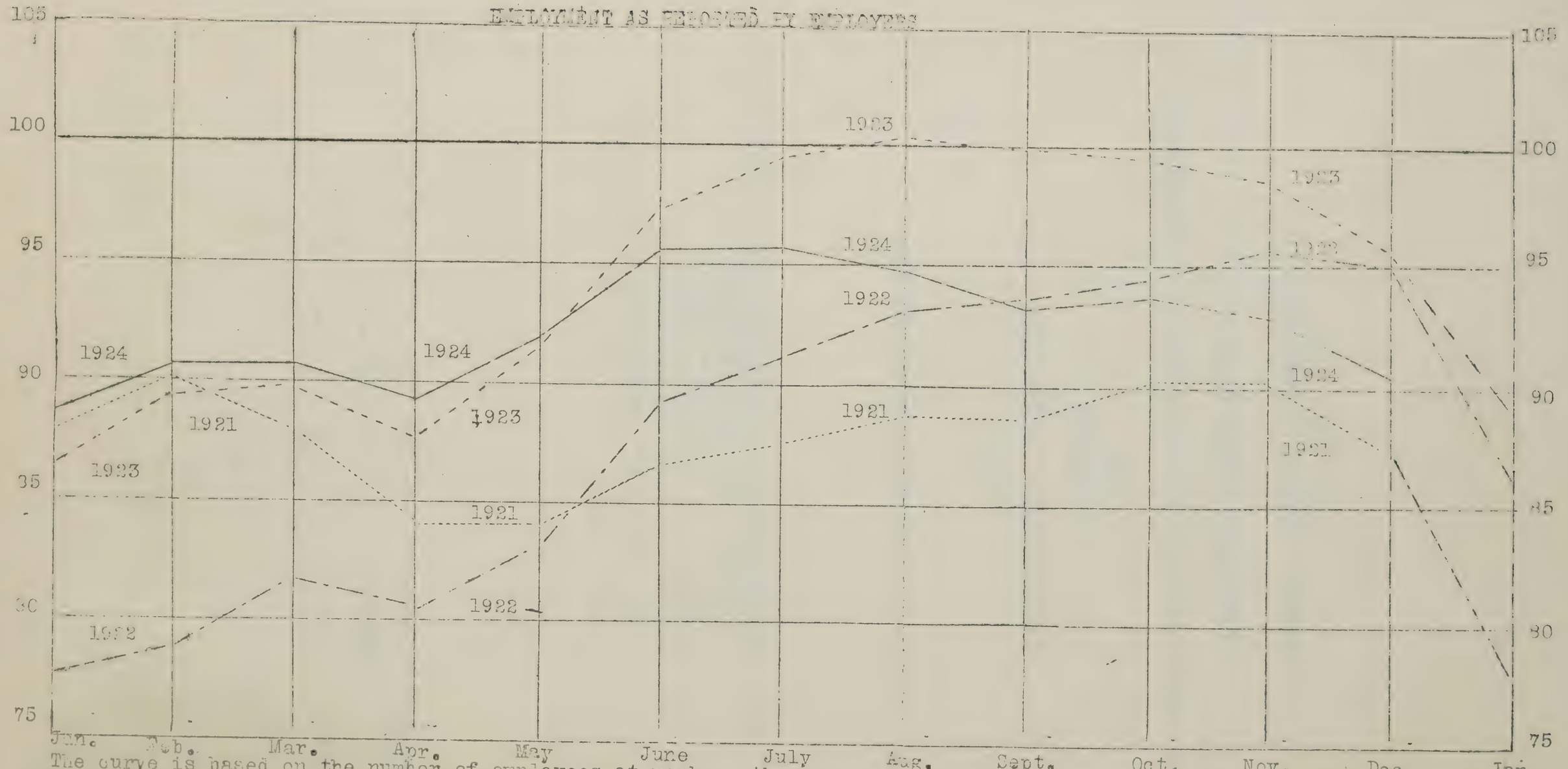
OTTAWA

1924



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
General Statistics Branch
Ottawa, Canada.

Issued December 26,1924.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, M.A., F.S.S.(Hon.) F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore M.A., F.S.S.

Continued contraction in the volume of employment was reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of December, when 18,837 persons were released from the payrolls of the 5,880 firms making returns; they employed 749,841 workers on December 1. The index number stood at 90.8, as compared with 93.0 at the beginning of November, and with 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on December 1,1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. On the same date of last year, some 25,000 workers were let out by the employers reporting but, as may be seen in the chart opposite, the level of employment then was higher.

Employment declined in all industries except logging, mining and retail trade, in all of which there were large seasonal gains. The most extensive shrinkage was noted in construction and manufacturing, and was also chiefly seasonal in character.

Employment by Provinces.

Firms in all provinces recorded reduced activity. Ontario and Quebec registered the largest decreases.

Maritime Provinces.- Sawmills and highway construction showed a pronounced falling off in employment afforded, and fish canning, iron and steel were also slacker. Logging, coal mining and retail trade, however, reported substantial improvement. Statements were received from 506 firms employing 59,028 workers, as compared with 62,454 on November 1.

Quebec.- There was a general slowing up of activity in manufactures in Quebec; sawmills, pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel recorded the heaviest losses, while electrical appliance works showed the only large increases in the group. Logging, trade and transportation also afforded greatly increased employment, that in the last named representing a final effort to clean up around the harbours before the close of navigation. On the other hand, construction showed pronounced curtailment. The working force of the 1,288 reporting employers aggregated 210,577 or 4,178 less than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- In spite of marked improvement in logging, trade, rubber and electrical apparatus factories, there was a 2 p.c. decrease in employment in Ontario. Contractions in sawmills, textiles, transportation and construction chiefly caused the reductions. A combined payroll of 314,213 persons was employed by the 2,713 firms making returns; they had 321,540 employees on November 1.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing as a whole afforded more employment, chiefly in abattoirs and iron and steel works. Logging, mining and trade also showed expansion. Declines on a larger scale, however, took place in construction. The result was a loss of 2,093 in the staffs of the 767 employers, whose returns were tabulated, and who had 99,052 persons in their employ on December 1.

British Columbia.- There was a further seasonal shrinkage in lumber mills and fish canneries, while employment in construction, mining and transportation also decreased. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were much more active. According to reports from 606 firms, they employed 66,971 workers, as against 68,784 in the preceding month.

Employment by Cities.

Employment in all cities except Toronto declined; the losses in Hamilton were most extensive.

Montreal.- Further reductions in employment were recorded in Montreal, 510 persons being released from the staffs of the 690 reporting firms; they employed 103,002 workers. There were large gains in transportation preceding the close of navigation, and smaller increases in retail trade and electrical apparatus works. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, and particularly textile, iron and steel plants, construction and services afforded less employment.

Quebec.- The staffs of the 92 employers from whom statements were received declined from 8,493 on November 1 to 8,339 at the beginning of December. Construction reported the only large decrease.

Toronto.- Another but smaller increase in personnel was registered in Toronto, largely on account of seasonal expansion in retail stores. Improvement was also indicated in abattoirs. Textiles and some other manufactures, however, were slacker and construction and transportation also afforded less employment. Statements were tabulated from 785 firms whose working forces aggregated 94,380 persons, or 275 more than in the preceding month.

Ottawa.- Curtailment in construction caused a falling off in employment in Ottawa, where 367 workers were released by the 125 reporting employers; they had 9,692 persons on payroll on December 1.

Hamilton.- The trend of employment in this city was downward, mainly on account of losses in textiles and construction. Returns were compiled from 202 firms employing 23,521 persons, as compared with 24,278 at the beginning of November.

Winnipeg.- Building contractors registered the largest declines in Winnipeg, but there were also reductions in manufacturing. Trade, on the other hand, was busier. An aggregate working force of 2[illegible] was indicated by the 285 reporting employers, as compared with 23,791 in the preceding month.

Vancouver.- Additions to staffs in retail stores were offset by contractions in iron and steel and construction. The payrolls of the 228 employers making returns stood at 22,638 at the first of December; on November 1 they totalled 22,840.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- The payrolls of the 3,807 manufacturers making returns declined from 416,278 persons on November 1 to 404,459 at the beginning of December. The completion of the season's cut in many lumber mills accounted for more than half of this decrease; textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel also registered large reductions. The only pronounced gains in this group were in rubber and electrical apparatus factories.

Logging.- Further marked improvement in all provinces was recorded in logging; 228 employers reported 33,917 workers, or 5,335 more than in the preceding month.

Mining.- Coal mines were decidedly more active, while there were decreases in other classes of mining. Statements were tabulated from 212 operators, whose staffs aggregated 46,073 persons as compared with 45,811 on November 1.

Communication.- Fairly small declines were registered on telephones and telegraphs, according to returns from 165 firms employing 22,727 workers, or 225 less than in their last report.

Transportation.- Large increases in shipping and stevedoring, in anticipation of the close of navigation on the St.Lawrence, were offset by general reductions in steam and electric railway operation. The result was a decrease of 47 persons in the payrolls of

the 283 reporting firms, who had 110,111 employees on December 1.

Construction.- Severe losses in employment were indicated in building, railway and highway construction, although the contractions were less extensive than on December 1, 1923. Reports were received from 434 contractors, whose staffs aggregated 59,565, as against 74,781 in the preceding month.

Trade.-There were considerable additions to payrolls in retail stores to meet the demands of the holiday trade. Wholesalers were slightly less fully engaged. A combined salesforce of 59,461 persons was recorded by the 578 establishments making returns; this was 3,037 more than the same firms employed on November 1.

The tables on pages 4, 5 and 6 give the index numbers of employment by districts, cities, industries and also by main industrial groups in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

Employment in Other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the "Ministry of Labour Gazette." The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official report of the indicated state.

United Kingdom.- Employment showed a further slight decline during October. The industries principally affected were coal mining and some branches of the clothing trade; in the cotton, furnishing and pottery trades some improvement was reported. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 27th October, 1924, was 11.1, compared with 10.8 at 22nd September, 1924, and 11.7 at the end of October, 1923. Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was 8.7 at the end of October, 1924, compared with 8.6 at the end of September and with 10.9 at the end of October, 1923.

New York.- Factory employment in New York State showed practically no change in volume from October to November. Textile, wood and railroad equipment manufacturers reported improvement, while sugar refineries, boots and shoes, some branches of iron and steel and building material factories afforded less employment. It was estimated that on the whole, there were about 150,000 workers employed in October, 1923, in New York factories, who at the time of writing (December 9) were not on factory payrolls.

Illinois.- During the month of November the factories of Illinois in the aggregate were operating with about the same number of workers as they had in October. Agricultural implement, iron and steel, tools, cutlery, wood product and slaughtering establishments and building construction reported large additions to staffs, while offsetting reductions took place in car building and repairing, shoe, clothing, confectionery, canning, flour and feed works.

Wisconsin.- From September 15 to October 15, industrial employment generally increased in a wide list of industry classifications. Manufactures showed a gain of 1.1 p.c.; this occurred mainly in rubber, leather, pulp and paper, textiles, agricultural implements, automobiles, railroad repair works, foundries and machine shops. On the other hand, sawmills, stone and clothing factories and building construction reported reductions in employment.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan.1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review. In Table IV, it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

TABLE I.- Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan.1,1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9
Feb.1	78.9	76.8	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3
Mar.1	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3
Apr.1	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9
May 1	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
June 1	89.2	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6
July 1	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
Aug.1	93.1	94.0	90.8	90.8	101.5	99.8
Sept.1	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Oct.1	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1
Nov.1	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Dec.1	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6
Jan.1,1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3
Feb.1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4
Mar.1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0
Apr.1	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8
May 1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
June 1	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
July 1	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
Aug.1	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Sept.1	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Oct.1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Nov.1	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Dec.1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan.1,1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb.1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar.1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
Apr.1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug.1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept.1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov.1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec.1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at December 1,1924.						
	100.	7.9	28.1	41.9	13.2	8.9

TABLE II.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan.1,1923	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5	92.6	87.7
Feb.1	86.2		88.5	95.7	86.0	89.0	85.8
Mar.1	85.9		85.7	92.2	89.2	86.4	90.4
Apr.1	83.3		86.7	90.6	88.4	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8		88.1	94.8	92.6	86.3	91.8
June 1	95.4		89.9	109.6	94.6	87.1	94.7
July 1	95.9		89.5	110.2	91.4	87.7	100.3
Aug.1	97.3		89.1	109.3	93.3	87.5	103.6
Sept.1	93.6		89.6	107.2	92.2	86.9	104.3
Oct.1	88.7		90.1	105.5	91.1	89.4	101.6
Nov.1	89.1		89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.6
Dec.1	93.6		90.2	94.3	88.5	88.2	98.1
Jan.1,1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0	85.3	91.1
Feb.1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3	84.7	91.1
Mar.1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.0	83.8	94.2
Apr.1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4	83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1	83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	101.3	81.7	85.6	99.0
Aug.1	95.1	96.9	83.9	100.6	80.9	85.5	102.3
Sept.1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	86.4	104.0
Oct.1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	86.1	104.0
Nov.1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.2	79.6	84.2	103.4
Dec.1	93.1	100.3	87.4	92.3	77.3	83.5	104.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at December 1,1924.							
	13.7	1.1	12.1	1.3	3.1	3.1	3.0

Industry	Relative wgt.	Dec. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1924	Dec. 1 1923	Dec. 1 1922	Dec. 1 1921
Manufacturing	54.0	82.0	84.2	88.2	87.7	79.3
Animal products - edible	1.9	91.5	92.3	87.6	88.4	89.2
Fur and products	.1	88.0	86.4	110.8	108.3	105.8
Leather and products	2.2	75.6	75.6	82.0	85.1	86.2
Lumber and products	5.5	82.1	94.8	88.6	90.9	76.3
Rough and dressed lumber	3.4	90.2	114.4	100.2	98.5	77.1
Lumber products	2.1	71.7	70.0	73.8	81.0	75.5
Musical instruments	.4	67.9	68.8	69.6	77.5	67.5
Plant products - edible	3.8	100.6	101.0	100.7	100.7	96.1
Pulp and paper products	6.8	98.5	100.4	102.1	98.7	89.0
Pulp and paper	3.2	100.0	103.9	107.2	101.0	85.8
Paper products	.8	90.1	89.7	92.7	93.0	85.5
Printing and publishing	2.8	99.4	99.0	99.5	98.0	84.6
Rubber products	1.4	72.8	69.5	69.0	71.5	70.7
Textile products	8.6	82.5	85.8	88.7	90.7	85.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	92.2	94.1	101.4	102.7	97.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	88.9	88.7	94.0	96.4	89.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	66.5	74.1	73.5	77.6	74.1
Others	1.2	97.3	95.2	95.8	92.1	84.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.6	101.9	101.7	102.0	97.4	98.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	122.0	116.7	114.9	102.6	82.5
Chemicals and allied products	.8	79.7	82.0	88.3	87.9	84.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	81.2	86.1	98.3	97.3	79.8
Electric current	1.6	132.3	134.4	120.4	115.5	107.0
Electrical apparatus	1.3	123.1	116.6	108.8	87.5	72.8
Iron and steel products	13.6	66.4	66.9	79.2	78.1	68.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	44.1	44.9	64.1	66.7	61.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	64.7	64.9	75.9	66.3	62.0
Agricultural implements	.6	43.2	37.5	58.3	57.2	43.4
Land vehicles	6.7	83.4	84.2	97.1	97.2	84.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	26.1	27.3	25.7	22.2	33.9
Heating appliances	.6	83.0	85.0	87.9	94.3	87.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	69.8	75.6	91.6	85.6	71.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	69.3	66.3	76.7	73.9	61.3
Others	1.9	66.4	68.4	77.3	75.2	65.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	76.1	78.0	86.0	79.6	62.2
Mineral products	1.3	102.7	105.6	97.7	93.1	85.4
Miscellaneous	.5	82.9	83.1	85.3	91.9	83.1
Logging	4.5	85.1	71.8	82.2	84.7	61.2
Mining	6.4	99.2	100.5	105.9	102.8	98.0
Coal	3.6	86.9	86.0	97.3	101.9	104.8
Metallic ores	1.8	148.7	150.0	158.5	109.4	86.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	89.8	99.0	101.7	97.6	79.2
Communication	3.0	109.3	111.3	106.1	101.5	103.8
Telegraphs	.6	108.9	106.7	107.9	102.6	103.2
Telephones	2.4	111.9	112.5	105.0	101.2	104.0
Transportation	14.7	108.2	108.2	112.8	115.3	106.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	114.9	116.8	124.2	120.8	119.6
Steam railways	10.0	96.8	98.5	106.3	100.7	[illegible]
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	219.0	193.0	170.3	287.3	[illegible]
Construction and maintenance	8.0	116.6	144.0	125.2	122.6	113.2
Building	3.0	119.2	130.6	127.5	105.1	[illegible]
Highway	1.1	984.7	1660.6	1230.8	2012.9	2760.1
Railway	3.9	91.9	113.1	98.8	100.0	[illegible]
Services	1.8	107.2	[illegible]	102.2	95.8	[illegible]
Hotel and restaurant	1.0	111.6	113.0	112.9	96.4	92.2
Professional	.2	104.7	117.1	[illegible]	97.8	86.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	102.0	100.2	[illegible]	94.5	[illegible]
Trade	7.9	99.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	97.0	96.3
Retail	5.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97.1	95.7
Wholesale	2.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	96.2	97.5
All Industries	100.	98.3	93.0	95.7	95.1	87.2

TABLE IV.- Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

Industry	xRelative Weight	Dec.1 1924	Nov.1 1924	Dec.1 1923
Maritime Provinces- Manufacturing.....	36.8	67.3	75.1	82.1
Lumber products.....	5.4	67.9	109.2	79.8
Pulp and paper.....	3.7	105.0	109.1	108.0
Textile products.....	6.1	93.0	94.9	96.2
Iron and steel.....	10.6	45.0	48.0	73.4
Other manufactures....	11.0	82.9	84.0	85.0
Logging.....	1.9	37.8	28.2	31.3
Mining.....	26.3	99.2	95.4	109.3
Communication.....	3.6	90.1	91.5	95.7
Transportation.....	15.0	68.6	68.8	77.7
Construction.....	8.7	118.4	159.8	151.6
Services.....	.7	86.7	88.8	88.5
Trade.....	7.0	120.6	116.3	122.2
Maritime Provinces - All industries.	100.	79.3	83.7	91.2
Quebec - Manufacturing.....	60.8	84.1	86.8	90.9
Lumber products.....	3.9	92.7	111.5	103.2
Pulp and paper.....	8.6	97.1	101.4	104.5
Textile products.....	12.9	86.8	89.5	90.9
Iron and steel.....	12.4	66.1	67.4	80.2
Other manufactures....	23.0	89.6	90.2	92.1
Logging.....	3.6	70.3	61.5	68.8
Mining.....	1.3	74.4	78.4	89.0
Communication.....	2.9	144.5	146.9	121.4
Transportation.....	15.9	138.5	132.1	126.7
Construction.....	8.3	149.0	167.8	152.4
Services.....	1.8	132.2	135.9	128.2
Trade.....	5.4	102.2	99.3	97.7
Quebec- All industries.....	100.	95.3	97.1	98.5
Ontario - Manufacturing.....	63.1	79.8	81.3	85.8
Lumber products.....	5.7	81.8	92.6	86.6
Pulp and paper.....	7.6	98.3	98.6	100.3
Textile products.....	9.9	77.5	81.4	85.7
Iron and steel.....	16.5	65.2	65.4	77.1
Other manufactures....	23.4	88.7	88.4	89.9
Logging.....	5.1	97.7	81.5	94.0
Mining.....	3.1	131.4	136.4	136.5
Communication.....	2.7	106.8	107.9	106.9
Transportation.....	10.7	108.3	112.1	117.3
Construction.....	6.6	115.5	148.9	121.4
Services.....	1.5	112.2	115.5	103.7
Trade.....	7.2	102.4	94.2	99.1
Ontario- All industries.....	100.	88.4	90.4	93.4
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing.....	33.1	97.7	96.9	99.9
Lumber products.....	1.8	59.2	59.7	63.6
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	104.7	104.6	100.1
Textile products.....	1.6	88.8	93.2	93.6
Iron and steel.....	14.9	97.9	96.0	105.9
Other manufactures....	11.6	108.1	98.1	78.9
Logging.....	1.8	53.4	28.4	50.2
Mining.....	8.0	77.7	78.6	89.4
Communication.....	3.8	87.6	88.8	92.1
Transportation.....	25.1	100.5	100.3	114.6
Construction.....	10.5	99.6	136.2	117.5
Services.....	2.3	85.9	86.3	89.5
Trade.....	15.4	81.8	79.7	84.9
Prairie Provinces- All industries...	100.	91.8	94.1	99.3
British Columbia - Manufacturing.....	35.7	88.7	92.3	87.2
Lumber products.....	14.8	83.5	89.5	91.7
Pulp and paper.....	5.0	94.4	98.1	100.7
Textile products.....	1.0	93.4	96.4	110.5
Iron and steel.....	5.1	51.5	55.4	46.9
Other manufactures....	9.8	150.1	139.6	114.5
Logging.....	11.3	115.9	106.6	116.9
Mining.....	15.1	107.6	117.7	100.6
Communication.....	3.8	125.4	125.0	113.9
Transportation.....	14.1	105.5	108.3	115.1
Construction.....	8.6	87.8	98.3	99.5
Services.....	3.3	95.9	94.9	98.6
Trade.....	8.7	121.0	119.3	114.2
British Columbia - All industries...	100.	100.0	102.1	97.8

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1926 lacks March

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the Statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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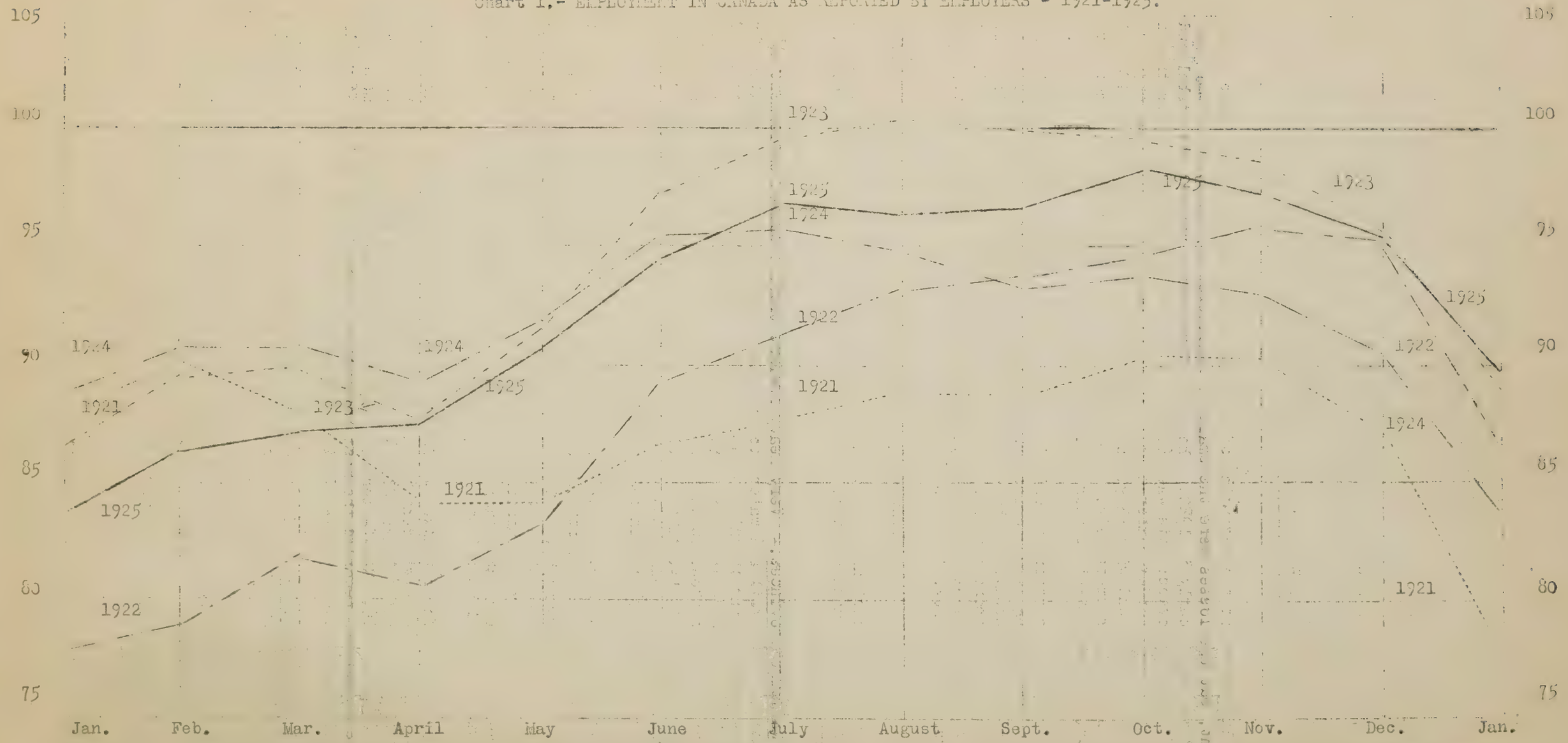
OTTAWA

1926

Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1925.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued January 26th, 1926.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of January, 1926, showed considerable seasonal curtailment, but the losses were the smallest registered at that time in any year since the record was begun early in 1920. The 5,708 firms whose returns were tabulated reported 733,175 employees; this was 46,479, or practically 6.0 p.c., less than in the preceding month. The index number stood at 89.6 on January 1, 1926, as compared with 95.3 on Dec. 1, 1925, and with 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 87.7 on Jan. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment was thus at a slightly higher level than on Jan. 1 of any previous year of the record.

With the exception of coal mining, all industries showed contractions. The losses in manufacturing, which chiefly represented shutdowns for holidays and inventories, were most extensive, although they were not as large as in preceding years; construction and transportation also reported pronounced decreases. If employment follows the course indicated at the beginning of February in previous years, considerable revival will be shown in the next report.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Employment declined in all except the Maritime Provinces; as is usual at the time of year, the manufacturing provinces of Quebec and Ontario reported the largest contractions.

Maritime Provinces.- Very heavy freight traffic caused employment in transportation, (both rail and water) to increase considerably in the Maritime Provinces, the seasonal gains in shipping and stevedoring being especially marked. Manufacturing, logging, trade and construction, however, registered losses, also seasonal in character, of which those in the last named were most extensive. Returns were received from 492 employers, having 62,230 workers, or 573 more than they had on Dec. 1, 1925. Moderate reductions were indicated at the beginning of January of a year ago, when employment was in smaller volume.

Quebec.- The greatest decreases in Quebec were in shipping, owing to the closing of the St. Lawrence ports; manufacturing, construction and logging also registered reduced employment. Within the manufacturing group, tobacco, food, building material, iron and steel and textile factories showed the largest losses. The payrolls of the 1,249 firms reporting aggregated 198,418, as against 215,982 in the preceding month. Considerably larger reductions were noted on Jan. 1, 1925, when the index was between five and six points lower.

Ontario.- The shrinkage in Ontario was less extensive than on the same date of last year, when employment was not so active. The 2,608 employers whose statistics were received released 21,524 persons from their payrolls, which totalled 304,907 on Jan. 1, 1926. Manufactures, especially the iron and steel, lumber, food and textile divisions, recorded the most pronounced contractions, but construction, transportation and trade were also decidedly slacker.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed a 2 p.c. decline, which was considerably smaller than that noted on Jan. 1 of either 1925 or 1924. Statements were tabulated from 739 firms having 100,576 employees on the date under review, as compared with 102,978 in the preceding month. Construction recorded the greatest curtailment, but manufacturing, mining, transportation and trade also reported reduced staffs.

British Columbia.- Although the losses registered in British Columbia rather exceeded those of the same date of last year or of 1924, the level of employment on Jan. 1, 1926, was higher than at the same time in any other year of the record. The index stood at 100.5, as compared with 92.9 on Jan. 1, 1925, and 90.9 on Jan. 1, 1924. Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, logging and construction, showed the greatest losses, while coal mining was a good deal more active. A combined staff of 67,044 persons was reported by the 620 employers

furnishing statistics; they had 72,606 workers on Dec. 1.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables I and IV.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

The trend of employment in all cities was downward. Montreal firms reported the most pronounced losses.

Montreal.- There was extensive curtailment in shipping, due to the closing of navigation for the season. Manufacturing and construction also released many workers; within the former division, the greatest reductions were in tobacco, iron and steel and food factories. The working force of the 681 firms making returns declined from 109,874 on Dec. 1, to 99,301 on Jan. 1. On the corresponding date of last year, larger decreases were noted and the index was lower.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec also decreased, 355 persons being let out by the 85 employers reporting. They had 7,616 workers. The bulk of the loss was in transportation, mainly shipping, and in construction, and was seasonal in character. Rather greater reductions were made on Jan. 1, 1925, but employment then was more active.

Toronto.- According to statistics from 752 Toronto firms, their payrolls, aggregating 91,973, were smaller by 4,552 persons than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade registered the most marked decreases, but all industries shared in the downward movement. Employment on Jan. 1, 1926, was in greater volume than on that date of last year, when the reductions involved a greater number of workers.

Ottawa.- General, though rather slight declines were recorded in Ottawa, where 118 firms employed 9,133 persons, or 233 less than in the preceding month. This contraction was smaller than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year.

Hamilton.- The losses in Hamilton took place in manufacturing, transportation and trade. Although they greatly exceeded those reported on Jan. 1, 1925, the situation was more favourable on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 190 employers having 25,642 persons on their staffs, as compared with 26,887 at the beginning of December.

Windsor and other Border Cities.- The usual closing for inventory of large automobile factories in Windsor caused large, though temporary, reductions. Returns were compiled from 72 firms employing 6,094 workers, as against 10,044 on Dec.1,1925.

Winnipeg.- Construction and manufacturing afforded less employment in Winnipeg than in the preceding month. The working force of the 276 employers reporting totalled 24,625, compared with 25,265 at the beginning of December. This decrease is very slightly smaller than that noted on Jan. 1, 1925, but the index number then was lower.

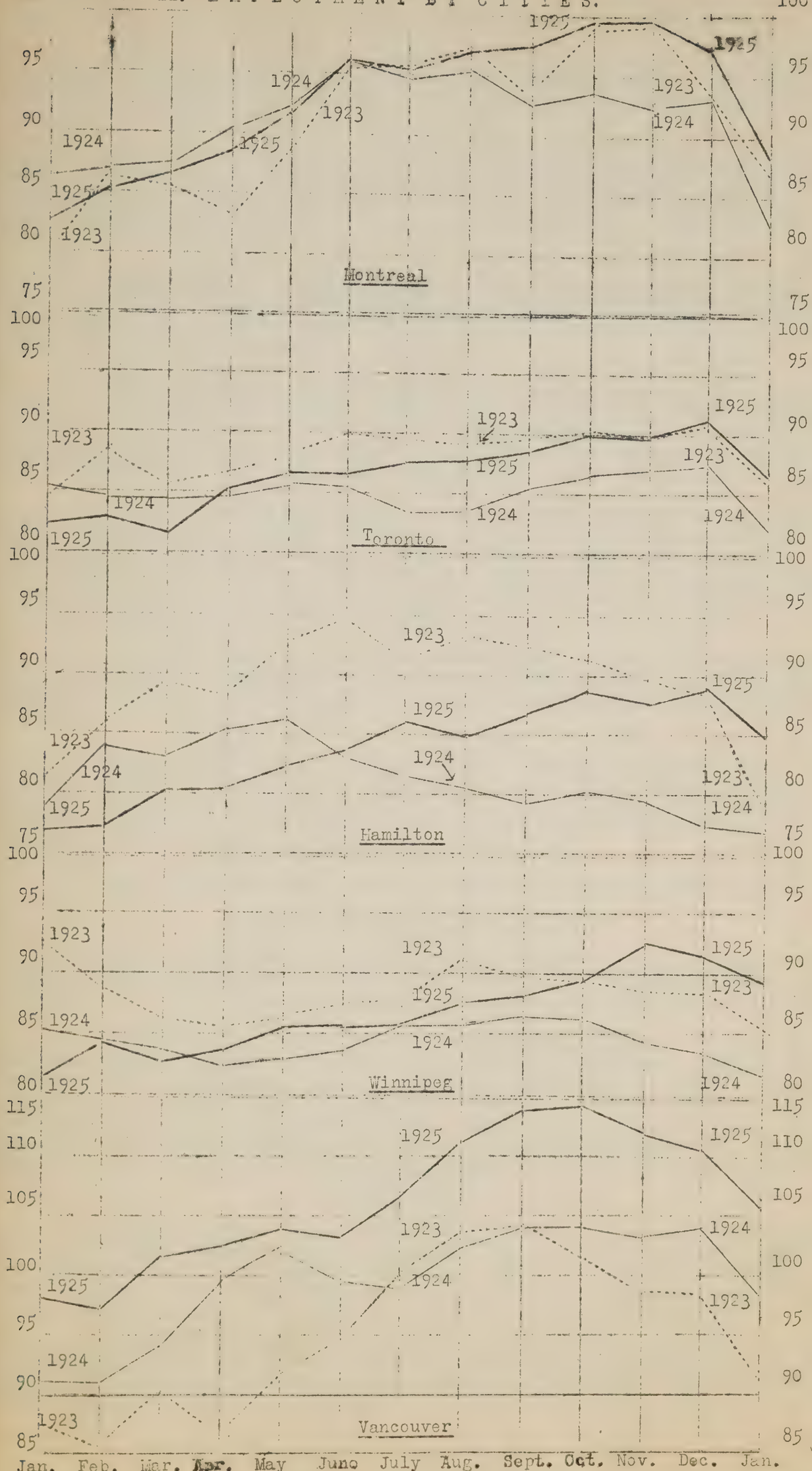
Vancouver.- Approximately the same number of workers were released by the firms reporting for Jan. 1, 1926, as were let out on the same date of last year, when employment was not so active. A combined payroll of 22,862 persons was employed by the 230 firms reporting, who had 24,041 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, construction and trade, showed most curtailment.

Tables II and V give index numbers by cities, while the course of employment in the leading industrial cities is shown in Chart II.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Iron and steel, lumber, food, textile and tobacco factories recorded marked reductions in payroll, while in non-ferrous metal, building material, leather, pulp and paper, mineral product and electrical appliance works, there was also a considerable falling off in employment. These losses, as in former years, were mainly due to shutdowns for holidays and inventories, and considerable recovery may be looked for in the next report. The working forces of the 3,678 manufacturers making returns aggregated 407,552 persons, as compared with 431,403 on Dec. 1, 1925. This reduction of 23,851 operatives was smaller by almost 7,800 persons than that recorded on Jan. 1, 1925, and by over 16,000 than that recorded in 1924. The index number stood at 83.2,

Chart II.- E M P L O Y M E N T B Y C I T I E S.



The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.

compared with 88.1 on Dec. 1, 1925, and with 75.5, 80.1, 78.1, 68.7 and 78.4 on Jan. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Logging.- Employment in logging declined, according to 218 firms having 28,361 employees, as compared with 30,798 in the preceding month. Bush operations showed a comparatively small decrease at the beginning of January of last year, when the index was higher.

Mining.- Coal mining afforded more employment, but metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining, (other than coal) were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 206 operators having 43,551 employees, as against 43,799 on Dec. 1. The decrease was less extensive than that registered on Jan. 1, 1925, but the situation then was somewhat more favourable.

Communication.- Telegraphs and telephones reported reduced activity, 301 persons being let out by the 180 communication companies reporting, whose staffs aggregated 23,125. Similar losses were noted on the same date of last year, when employment was in less volume.

Transportation.- Continued curtailment was indicated in the transportation group, in all except the Maritime Provinces, but the general shrinkage in employment was not so pronounced as at the same time in previous years. The payrolls of the 270 employers whose statistics were received stood at 105,306, compared with 111,178 in the preceding month. The index number was 103.8, as against 99.0 on Jan. 1, 1925.

Construction and Maintenance.- Losses involving almost the same number of persons as at the same period of last year were registered in construction at the beginning of January; 12,605 workers were released from the staffs of the 437 contractors reporting, who had 52,656 employees. Important contractions were noted in the building, highway and railway divisions. Employment was at a higher level than on the corresponding date of 1925 or 1924.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants employed a smaller number of persons, while little general change was shown in other branches of this group. The firms reporting, numbering 168, employed 13,130 workers, or 119 less than in the preceding month.

Trade.- Following the great activity of the holiday season, there were moderate declines in employment in retail and wholesale trade at the beginning of January. Returns were tabulated from 551 establishments having 59,494 employees, or 1,048 less than on Dec. 1. This reduction was rather smaller than that noted on Jan. 1, 1925, when the index number was lower.

Table III gives index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette; the extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports published.

UNITED KINGDOM.- There was a further slight improvement in employment on the whole during November. Among the 11,892,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Nov. 23, 1925, was 11.0, compared with 11.4 on Oct.26,1925, and with 10.8 at the end of November, 1924. Among the members of reporting Trade Unions, the percentage unemployed was 11.0 at the end of November, 1925, compared with 11.3 at the end of October, 1925, and with 8.6 at the end of November, 1924.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- There was a further though slight increase in factory employment in New York State during December. Cotton, woollen, silk, steel, brass, copper, electrical supplies, shoe, sugar and chemical factories registered improvement. On the other hand, hardware and stampware, building material, tanning, candy, beverage, flour, biscuit, canning and clothing factories registered reduced payrolls.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The number of persons on the payrolls of 1,004 reporting manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts was 238,778, during December, as compared with 239,835 workers in November. Cotton, foundry product and rubber footwear works reported larger payrolls, but there were declines in automobile, boot, shoe, men's clothing and confectionery factories.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review. In Tables IV and V it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

Table I. - Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Jan. 1, 1921	87.7	95.9	88.3	83.4	95.7	86.6	78.4
Jan. 1, 1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9	68.7
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	78.1
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1,	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1,	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1	95.9	99.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept.1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	82.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept.1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Jan. 1, 1926.							
	100.	8.5	27.1	41.6	13.7	9.1	55.6

Table II. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5		92.6	87.7
Jan. 1, 1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept.1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept.1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at January 1, 1926.								
	13.5	1.0	12.5	1.2	3.5	.8	3.4	3.1

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Table III.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	Relative Weight	Jan.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924	Jan.1 1923	Jan.1 1922
Manufacturing	55.6	83.2	88.1	75.5	80.1	78.1	68.7
Animal Products-edible	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fur and products	.1	82.6	96.5	80.3	98.8	100.	95.4
Leather and products	2.2	73.3	76.5	71.0	74.9	82.2	85.6
Lumber and products	5.2	77.7	86.6	70.4	74.8	80.1	62.7
Rough and dressed lumber	3.1	83.2	94.9	76.1	83.0	86.1	59.9
Lumber products	2.1	70.8	76.5	63.1	64.6	72.2	65.9
Musical Instruments	.4	68.8	70.9	59.1	61.5	76.2	58.0
Plant products - edible	3.4	90.5	102.7	86.6	85.0	82.5	81.8
Pulp and paper products	7.0	100.8	102.4	95.[illegible]	98.4	95.4	85.9
Pulp and paper	3.4	104.6	106.3	95.3	102.1	94.3	82.6
Paper products	.8	87.8	94.4	83.3	84.3	85.0	76.7
Printing and publishing	2.8	100.5	100.5	98.8	98.9	97.6	93.8
Rubber products	1.8	93.2	93.9	70.7	57.8	59.1	68.5
Textile products	9.2	87.7	90.8	80.1	80.9	84.6	80.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	105.9	107.3	94.6	96.1	99.7	95.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	91.0	98.0	81.9	79.1	83.1	82.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	66.9	69.6	62.7	67.0	97.1	65.9
Others	1.2	98.5	101.2	92.3	88.5	87.9	80.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	86.4	104.6	75.5	88.6	81.2	81.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	102.7	105.5	138.8	105.4	99.6	79.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	77.5	81.3	76.2	84.6	83.1	76.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	78.2	89.3	68.5	79.1	86.3	72.2
Electric current	1.5	122.5	124.7	128.6	117.9	113.0	106.9
Electrical apparatus	1.2	115.8	119.6	120.0	106.9	86.5	69.0
Iron and steel products	14.9	70.0	74.7	60.0	72.6	64.7	49.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	58.0	57.5	38.4	57.6	67.2	52.3
Machinery(other than vehicles)	1.2	6915	70.4	62.6	71.5	62.5	56.9
Agricultural implements	1.0	70.3	66.4	40.4	53.2	56.1	46.6
Land vehicles	6.7	82.2	89.0	74.9	92.0	69.9	44.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	32.3	32.3	20.1	23.2	19.1	19.6
Heating appliances	.6	78.1	88.2	67.2	76.1	66.3	75.9
Iron and steel fabrications (other than vehicles)	.7	76.5	76.3	59.1	77.8	76.9	67.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	73.2	79.0	72.2	67.6	73.5	55.2
Others	2.0	69.5	74.0	62.1	66.8	69.5	62.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	86.1	93.3	73.3	77.7	68.1	58.7
Mineral products	1.2	98.4	104.8	95.8	93.5	89.3	84.3
Miscellaneous	.5	81.0	83.0	79.5	81.4	84.0	78.0
Logging	3.9	71.6	77.1	83.4	92.1	87.0	59.5
Mining	5.9	96.5	96.9	97.1	100.5	100.8	93.0
Coal	3.7	86.6	85.2	87.6	92.1	101.3	98.7
Metallic ores	1.5	140.3	143.0	145.7	137.2	108.3	86.5
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.7	91.2	97.3	75.5	89.6	87.5	72.2
Communication	3.1	111.3	112.7	108.9	104.2	97.4	101.1
Telegraphs	.6	106.7	111.8	102.6	103.7	96.8	96.7
Telephones	2.5	112.5	112.9	110.6	104.9	97.6	102.3
Transportation	14.4	103.9	109.8	99.0	107.3	104.8	99.2
Street railways and cartage	2.5	109.6	113.3	108.2	118.3	111.0	110.8
Steam railways	10.5	98.6	99.2	93.8	102.4	98.0	94.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	149.6	218.7	135.1	135.4	173.0	135.9
Construction and maintenance	7.2	103.3	128.3	93.3	98.8	96.0	92.4
Building	2.8	109.1	130.2	91.3	99.5	81.8	64.9
Highway	.8	708.0	1303.9	701.4	754.6	1401.5	2047.8
Railway	3.6	83.8	96.3	78.3	84.1	90.5	90.5
Services	1.8	107.8	108.5	107.1	106.6	92.8	92.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	108.0	109.5	109.9	112.7	92.6	92.9
Professional	.2	111.9	111.8	114.8	111.0	95.3	80.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	106.3	105.9	100.7	97.3	92.3	93.8
Trade	8.1	102.1	103.9	96.3	99.4	98.2	96.9
Retail	5.5	104.6	106.5	97.0	101.7	100.4	97.3
Wholesale	2.6	97.1	99.1	94.9	95.1	94.4	96.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	89.6	95.3	83.9	88.7	86.3	77.9

Note:- The relative weight column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

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TABLE IV.- Index Number of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries.
(Jan. 1920 = 100)

INDUSTRY	x Relative Weight	Jan.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing	35.8	70.2	72.7	59.6	74.5
Lumber products	4.7	69.5	68.8	59.7	60.7
Pulp and paper	3.4	106.5	110.8	96.8	108.1
Textile products	5.4	88.4	91.3	78.8	94.3
Iron and steel	12.8	57.6	56.8	41.9	68.3
Other manufactures	9.5	74.9	84.0	71.9	75.7
Logging	1.3	30.0	35.6	48.8	75.4
Mining	23.7	94.0	92.7	94.5	95.5
Communication	3.2	84.7	86.8	88.9	95.5
Transportation	22.2	107.1	74.4	98.6	96.0
Construction	6.9	97.4	154.9	83.7	92.6
Services	.7	90.0	88.6	90.2	89.2
Trade	6.2	114.1	121.9	116.9	119.0
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.0	84.4	83.5	78.5	86.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	65.1	85.7	89.0	78.7	84.2
Lumber products	3.6	85.2	90.2	78.0	86.8
Pulp and paper	9.4	101.2	101.8	92.3	99.7
Textile products	14.6	94.4	95.1	87.7	89.8
Iron and steel	14.4	72.5	73.3	62.9	73.6
Other manufactures	23.1	85.2	92.4	80.3	82.9
Logging	3.0	56.3	65.4	63.5	69.3
Mining	1.6	81.2	87.8	63.1	82.3
Communication	3.1	139.6	142.5	143.2	120.1
Transportation	12.6	103.5	135.7	101.6	112.7
Construction	6.8	115.1	140.5	115.6	120.1
Services	1.8	129.7	129.0	131.8	129.1
Trade	6.0	112.8	112.4	98.3	97.1
Quebec - All industries	100.0	90.7	98.5	85.0	90.5
Ontario - Manufacturing	65.1	80.4	86.7	72.5	76.5
Lumber products	5.2	72.5	83.5	66.3	71.5
Pulp and paper	7.9	100.6	102.3	97.2	98.2
Textile products	10.6	81.6	86.6	74.3	72.7
Iron and Steel	18.0	68.8	75.6	56.0	69.4
Other manufactures	23.4	87.3	93.8	81.9	80.4
Logging	4.3	81.7	79.9	103.8	107.8
Mining	3.0	125.0	128.0	125.5	134.2
Communication	2.9	110.8	111.3	106.1	105.8
Transportation	10.1	100.3	106.2	99.1	107.7
Construction	5.7	97.9	121.6	95.5	104.9
Services	1.6	109.6	112.6	110.5	110.6
Trade	7.3	100.7	103.3	98.8	106.0
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	86.3	92.6	81.4	86.1
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing	31.4	96.7	99.4	94.0	95.8
Lumber products	1.7	57.4	66.4	62.6	66.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	95.7	95.5	103.1	98.7
Textile products	1.7	97.5	101.8	74.4	84.8
Iron and steel	15.1	100.5	99.3	94.8	101.7
Other manufactures	10.1	102.8	109.3	103.1	97.0
Logging	2.3	66.4	53.4	59.5	73.7
Mining	7.9	78.6	81.7	88.5	90.1
Communication	3.8	88.8	90.2	84.6	88.0
Transportation	25.7	105.9	106.6	94.2	108.0
Construction	11.1	104.8	118.1	80.3	88.1
Services	2.0	88.8	89.3	84.6	87.4
Trade	15.8	89.0	89.5	80.2	85.6
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	95.1	97.5	88.1	94.3
British Columbia - Manufacturing	38.6	92.6	100.6	81.6	78.3
Lumber products	15.5	90.0	101.8	78.9	80.6
Pulp and paper	5.4	100.8	106.3	94.6	87.1
Textile products	1.0	109.5	109.2	79.5	87.3
Iron and steel	4.5	48.4	53.1	49.3	46.6
Other manufactures	12.2	137.2	143.6	118.7	104.9
Logging	8.9	92.9	120.2	93.6	110.0
Mining	13.0	105.7	100.5	102.7	100.8
Communication	3.4	134.5	135.2	124.6	114.2
Transportation	14.4	108.1	111.8	105.4	106.2
Construction	9.7	98.4	123.1	7[illegible].5	64.8
Services	3.5	100.6	99.0	95.5	92.8
Trade	8.5	126.1	130.4	128.9	114.4
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	100.5	109.0	92.9	90.9

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

Table V. - Index numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries.
(January 1920 = 100)

Cities and Industries.	1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1, 1926	Dec.1, 1925	Jan.1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing					
Plant products - edible	70.5	79.2	83.2	74.0	80.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.6	92.2	102.1	87.1	89.6
Textiles	5.3	95.3	96.7	93.4	94.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	13.7	78.9	77.2	76.5	81.7
Iron and steel	5.4	74.4	98.4	62.8	85.4
Other manufactures	16.0	64.8	67.3	55.2	64.4
Communication	24.5	87.3	90.3	85.2	85.4
Transportation	4.8	149.6	149.0	155.5	125.6
Construction	5.7	106.6	198.4	105.3	97.5
Trade	5.0	122.0	163.8	116.6	117.4
Montreal - All industries	11.2	113.7	113.2	97.3	97.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	100.0	88.0	97.0	82.5	86.3
Leather products	62.2	77.6	77.7	80.1	-
Other manufactures	24.6	81.5	81.1	87.3	-
Transportation	37.6	75.2	75.6	76.0	-
Construction	11.7	119.2	152.9	135.7	-
Quebec - All industries	10.8	182.8	203.6	184.9	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	100.0	89.9	94.4	93.1	-
Plant products - edible	66.2	79.9	84.8	74.7	77.1
Printing and publishing	6.3	86.4	92.7	76.8	75.6
Textiles	10.2	96.2	97.9	92.8	94.6
Iron and steel	12.4	69.9	75.9	68.4	66.2
Other manufactures	10.1	76.2	71.8	57.7	70.7
Communication	27.2	80.3	86.6	78.7	80.5
Transportation	4.6	123.0	129.5	121.1	113.1
Construction	5.7	104.4	111.2	107.5	133.9
Trade	1.8	66.0	83.2	75.8	66.8
Toronto - All industries	18.8	100.3	102.3	98.2	105.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	100.0	86.1	90.9	82.2	85.6
Lumber products	60.5	85.4	87.1	81.6	84.2
Pulp and paper	7.9	58.1	63.2	50.4	48.7
Other manufactures	27.0	90.3	89.4	88.0	86.8
Construction	25.6	93.7	96.2	86.1	100.2
Trade	5.5	89.5	122.1	82.7	94.9
Ottawa - All industries	16.9	98.3	96.9	98.7	99.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	100.0	87.7	90.4	87.1	91.0
Textiles	87.2	82.5	85.3	74.0	73.7
Electrical apparatus	23.0	102.9	103.6	96.2	77.4
Iron and steel	10.4	97.5	102;2	117.3	107.9
Other manufactures	31.2	66.7	67.9	51.8	56.0
Construction	22.6	87.1	94.2	78.8	88.2
Trade	2.1	162.0	155.2	75.6	190.5
Hamilton - All industries	3.8	102.0	114.3	103.3	116.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	100.0	85.0	88.7	77.0	79.0
Iron and steel	73.5	48.4	89.9	-	-
Other manufactures	48.7	43.2	94.5	-	-
Construction	24.8	76.8	72.6	-	-
Windsor - All industries	10.4	90.2	105.8	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	100.0	57.1	93.3	-	-
Animal products - edible	38.6	95.1	98.6	90.3	89.0
Plant products - edible	5.1	138.6	145.8	139.9	111.7
Printing and publishing	4.5	80.0	91.7	80.6	100.8
Textiles	7.4	85.6	86.0	97.3	89.3
Other manufactures	5.9	96.5	100.7	77.3	85.2
Transportation	15.7	95.6	96.2	84.2	81.3
Construction	7.7	95.4	97.5	92.8	104.5
Trade	3.2	68.1	85.5	17.4	57.4
Winnipeg - All industries	43.3	87.3	87.8	78.3	82.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	100.0	89.3	91.5	81.4	85.3
Lumber products	37.3	77.8	85.3	75.1	73.1
Other manufactures	12.9	92.1	105.3	95.5	101.9
Communication	24.4	71.9	77.2	67.0	61.4
Transportation	8.6	145.3	145.2	132.3	123.9
Construction	18.1	136.6	134.8	136.8	128.2
Services	8.4	179.0	199.6	79.3	51.7
Trade	5.6	106.0	100.1	98.4	94.5
Vancouver - All industries	21.7	125.5	130.6	127.5	112.7
	100.0	105.8	110.7	98.3	91.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

26/1/26 MBS.

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1926

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the Statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

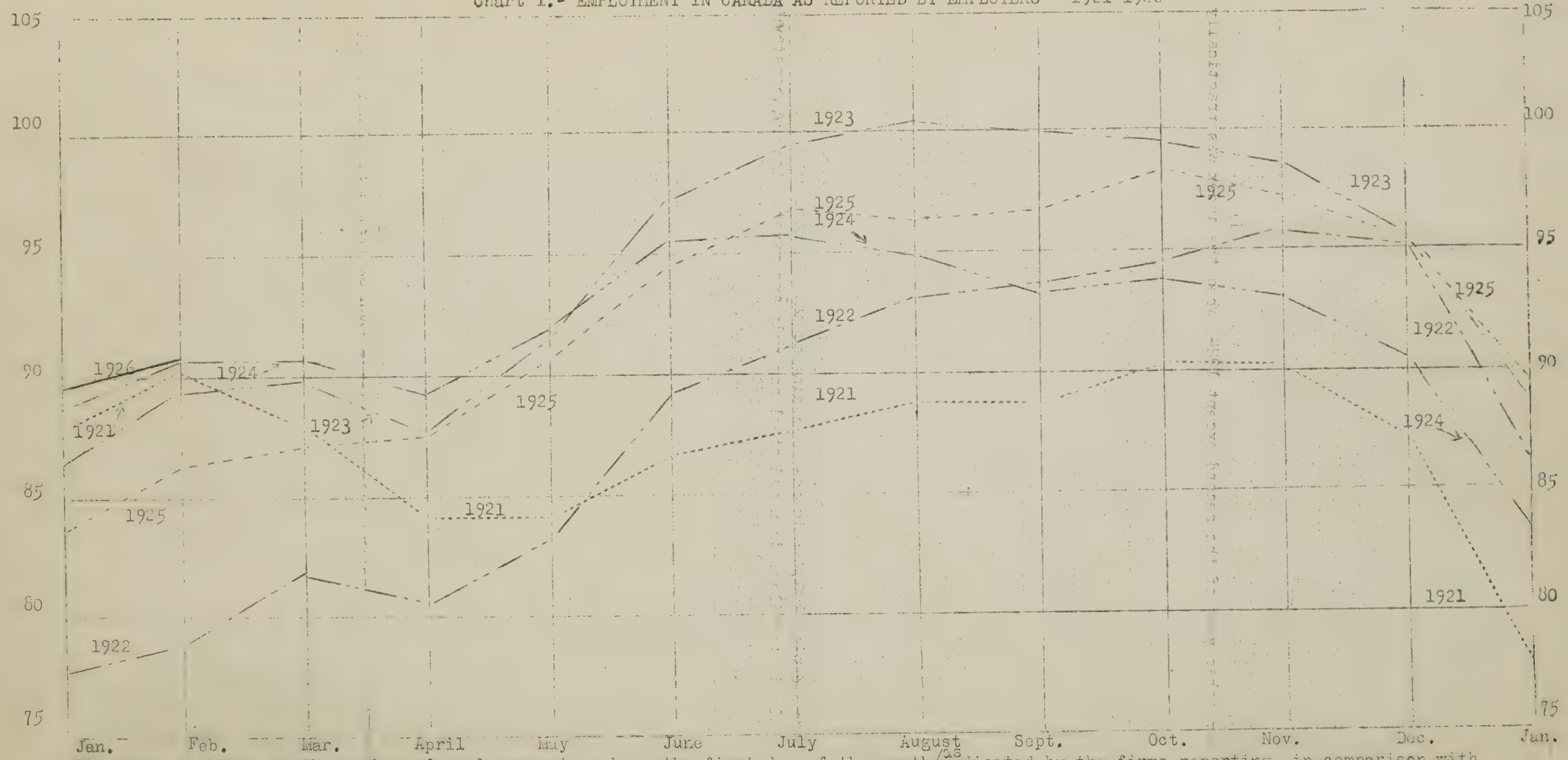
Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1926

Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1926



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ssued Feb. 25, 1926.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

ominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
hief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

According to returns received from 5,817 employers, there was partial recovery , Feb. 1 from the losses in employment recorded at the beginning of the year. The reviv-., like the declines from which it was a reaction, was less extensive than on the corr-sponding date of last year, but the situation this year was decidedly more favourable han on Feb. 1, 1925. The payrolls reported on the date under review included 744,860 ersons, as compared with 738,115 in the preceding month. The index stood at 90.7 on eb. 1, while on Jan. 1, 1926, it was 89.6 and on Feb. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 t was 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively. Employment, therefore, was better han on Feb. 1 of any other year of the record except 1924, when the index was practically he same.

The greatest improvement on the date under review was in manufacturing and ogging, while employment in other industries, on the whole, continued to decline. Con-truction and transportation reported the most extensive losses.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Recovery was noted in all except the Prairie Provinces; Ontario recorded the argest increases.

Maritime Provinces.- Further moderate gains exceeding those registered on the ame date of last year, were indicated in the Maritime Provinces. Logging, manufacturing, ransportation and railway construction afforded greatly increased employment, but coal ining and highway construction were slacker. Statements were received from 497 firms aving 62,969 employees, as against 62,508 on Jan. 1. The index number stood at 85.1 t the beginning of February, as compared with 79.1 on Feb. 1, 1925.

Quebec.- According to statistics from 1,259 employers, their staffs included 203,117 persons, compared with 200,238 in the preceding month. Manufactures showed con-siderable gains, mainly in textiles, iron and steel and pulp and paper. Logging, construct tion, mining, services and wholesale trade also reflected improvement. On the other and, retail trade and transportation afforded less employment. Greater recovery was shown on Feb. 1 of a year ago, but employment then was below its present level.

Ontario.- Manufacturing and logging reported heightened activity, while further losses were indicated in construction, trade and transportation. The result was a gain of 6,315 persons in the working forces of the 2,697 employers making returns, who had 313,473 workers on Feb. 1. Although this increase was smaller than on the corresponding date of last year, the situation on the date under review was better than it was then, the index standing at 88.1 as compared with 83.4 on Feb. 1, 1925.

Prairie Provinces.- There were further large losses in transportation and con-struction in the Prairie Provinces, and trade, manufacturing and coal mining also re-ported reductions. An aggregate payroll of 95,957 persons was employed by the 748 firms making returns, who had 100,966 employees on Jan. 1. Smaller contractions were noted at the beginning of February of last year, but employment at that time was in rather less volume.

British Columbia.- The recovery on Feb. 1 in British Columbia was more pro-nounced than in previous years, and the index was higher than on that date of any other year of the record, standing at 103.6, as compared with 95.1 on Feb. 1, 1925. The 617 reporting employers had 69,344 persons on their staffs, or 2,099 more than in the preced-ing month. Manufacturing, especially of lumber and iron and steel products, logging and shipping registered the greatest improvement, while construction showed a falling off.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables I and IV.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver registered increases in employment; in Ottawa there was a decline, while in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg very little general change was shown.

Montreal.- There was considerable recovery in manufacturing in Montreal, especially in textile, iron and steel and tobacco factories, while trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The working forces of the 688 firms reporting aggregated 100,093 persons, as compared with 100,031 on Jan. 1. Much more pronounced gains were noted on Feb. 1, 1925, but the index then was lower.

Quebec.- Practically no change in the general situation was recorded by the 36 employers reporting in Quebec, who had 7,751 workers. Manufacturing was more active, but construction and trade showed decreases. Marked improvement was registered on the same date of 1925, when employment in that city reached its highest point for the year.

Toronto.- Substantial gains in manufacturing (particularly in textiles and iron and steel) were almost entirely offset by losses in retail trade. The result was an increase of 43 persons in the staffs of the 775 co-operating firms who employed 93,116 workers. Although more extensive revival was noted on Feb. 1 of last year, the index number then was somewhat lower than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa declined, owing to curtailment in construction and trade. Statements were compiled from 133 firms employing 9,311 persons, as against 9,517 on Jan. 1. Conditions reported were practically the same as on Feb. 1, 1925.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel, textile and chemical products, recorded considerable recovery, while construction was slacker. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of February of last year. An aggregate working force of 26,304 persons was reported by the 195 employers making returns, who had 25,764 workers on Jan. 1.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- The resumption of operations in automobile factories which had closed during the holiday season, caused pronounced improvement in the employment situation in Windsor and district, where the 81 co-operating employers increased their staffs by 4,101 persons to 10,215 on Feb. 1.

Winnipeg.- Gains in the printing and some other industries were offset by declines in construction. The working force of the 277 establishments making returns stood at 24,771 persons, as compared with 24,790 on Jan. 1. More marked losses were noted on Feb. 1, 1925, when the situation was less favourable.

Vancouver.- Lumber and iron and steel works employed larger payrolls and shipping was also more active. Statistics were received from 231 firms having 23,913 persons in their employ, or 934 more than in the preceding month. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of February of last year; the index number than was 12 points lower than on the date under review.

Tables II and V give index numbers by cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The largest increases were in iron and steel, in which many more persons found employment than had been released at the beginning of January. The textile, lumber, pulp and paper, leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and vegetable food groups also showed considerable improvement, which in several cases more than made up for the year-end lay-offs. Seasonal declines, however, continued to be shown in fish and other animal food-preserving establishments and in building-material works. Electric current, musical instrument and rubber works also curtailed employment. The payrolls of 3,756 manufacturers reporting aggregated 422,516, or 12,679 more than at the beginning of January. The index number was slightly higher on Feb. 1 than on that date in any of the last five years.

Logging camps registered decidedly greater activity, there being a much larger increase at the beginning of February than is usual at that time of year. Employment, however, was in smaller volume than on Feb. 1, 1925. Statements were received from 219 firms having 31,891 employees, as against 28,314 in the preceding month.

Mining.- Coal mining in Nova Scotia afforded less employment, while slight increases were noted in non-metallic mineral mining in Quebec. A combined working force of 42,524 persons was reported by the 204 operators, whose statistics were included and who employed 43,565 workers on Jan. 1. More pronounced contractions were registered at the beginning of February of last year, when the index was rather lower.

Communication.- A moderate reduction in working forces was recorded by telegraph companies, while telephone operation showed an insignificant gain. The 185 employers making returns had 23,070 workers, as against 23,215 in the preceding month. Employment declined to a greater extent at the same time last year.

Transportation.- Continued curtailment of operations was indicated in trans-

tation; 268 employers reported 102,635 persons on their payrolls, while on Jan. 1 y had 105,598 employees. This industry is more active than it was at the beginning February, 1925, when smaller losses were reported.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further decreases took place in construction, the gest declines being on highways. Returns were compiled from 442 contractors with 050 persons in their employ, as compared with 54,241 in their last report. Employ- t was slightly better than on Feb. 1 of last year, although at that time improvement recorded.

Services.- showed practically no general change, according to 179 firms having 503 employees, as compared with 13,438 at the beginning of January.

Trade.- Retail stores reported a smaller personnel, following the very active iday season, while wholesale houses were busier. The 564 establishments whose stat- ics were tabulated had 57,671 persons on their staffs; this was 2,236 less than in preceding month. Trade afforded more employment than on Feb. 1, 1925, when similar lines were registered: it was also brisker than on the same date of any previous r of the record.

Table III gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while the course of employ- t in a few of the important industries is shown in Chart II.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest ilable issue of the British Labour Gazette; the extracts respecting conditions in the ted States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM.- Employment on the whole, showed a very slight improvement during first three weeks of December, but there was the usual seasonal decline after istmas. Among the 11,892,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unem- yment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed Dec. 21, 1925, was 10.5, as compared with 11.0 on Nov. 23, 1925, and 10.7 on Dec. 22, 4. Among the numbers of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed at the end December was 11.0, compared with 11.0 at the end of November 1925, and with 9.2 at end of December, 1924.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.- There was a one p.c. decrease in factory employment in New York State ing January, a decline being usual at that time of year. The mens' clothing industry wed seasonal activity and there were important gains in railroad equipment works. omobile and accessory and food factories registered reductions in employment.

ILLINOIS.-Practically no change during January was reported, on the whole, in the ndustrial situation in Illinois, where approximately 1,200 manufacturers reported 4,970 employees, or 20 more than in the preceding month. Car building, iron and steel oot and shoe, clothing and some other factories reported improvement, while building terial, wood, and food industries were slacker.

WISCONSIN.-There was an increase of 0.9 p.c. in industrial employment in Wiscon- n between Nov. 15, and Dec. 15. The index number of employment in the metal, food, ght and power and printing and publishing industries were higher than in the preceding nth, but building material, rubber, paper and chemical factories recorded reduced tivity.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The number of persons reported on the January payrolls of the 99 manufacturing establishments making returns in Massachusetts was 239,170, as com- red with 238,586 in December. Rubber and leather footwear, electrical machinery and pplies and textile machinery and parts afforded increased employment, but there were eclines in the confectionery, cotton, stationery and woollen industries.

5/2/26 MBS.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review. In Tables IV and V it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

Table I.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

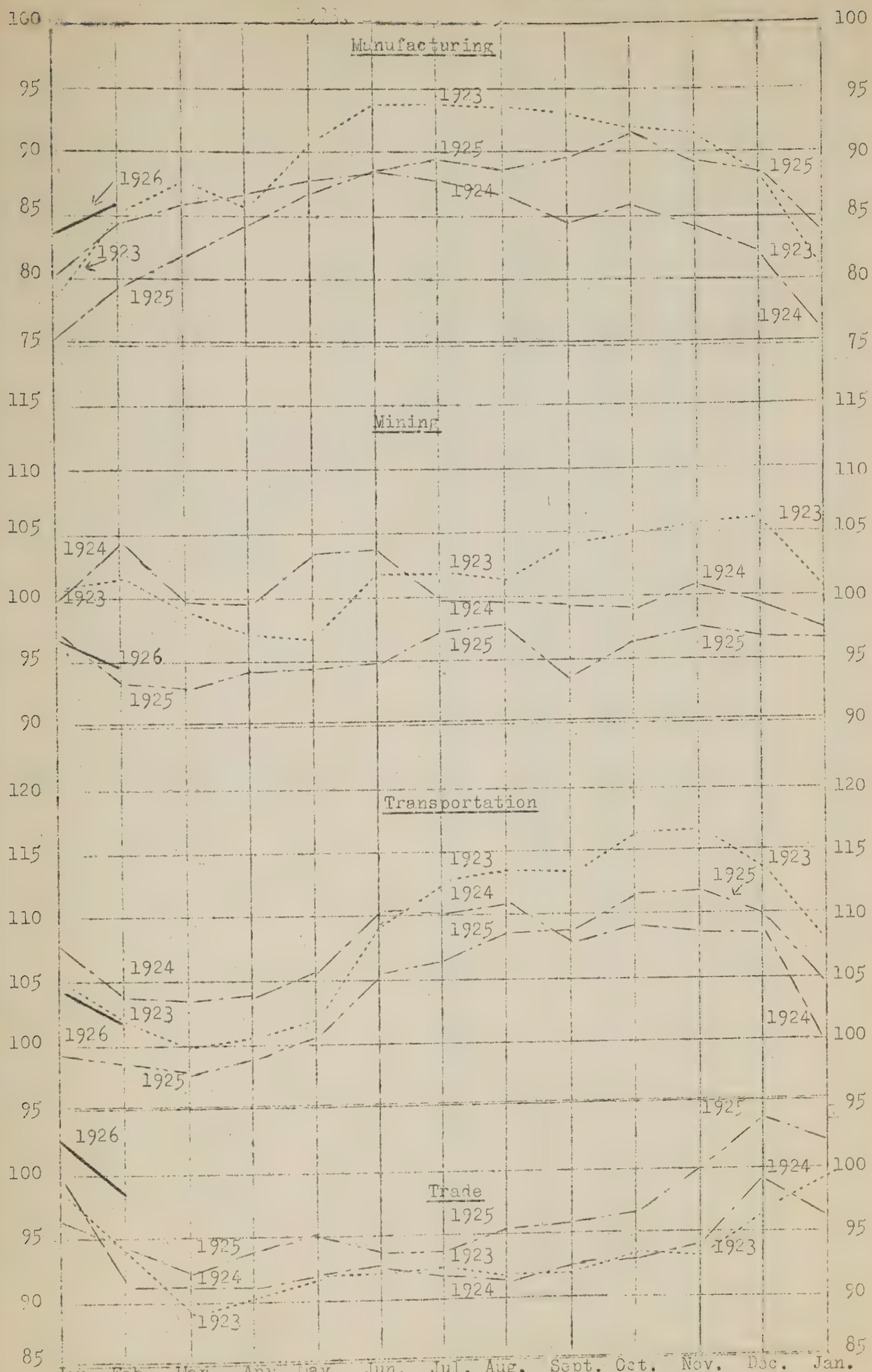
	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Feb.1, 1921	90.1	96.3	90.4	88.1	93.7	87.2	84.8
Feb.1, 1922	78.9	78.6	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3	73.0
Feb.1, 1923	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
Jan.1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb.1,	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar.1,	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr.1,	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1,	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1,	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94. 1	103.4	88.4
July 1,	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug.1,	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept.1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.3	100.0	82.0
Jan. 1,1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1,	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
March 1,	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1,	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1,	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1,	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1,	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1,	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept.1,	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1,	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1,	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1,	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1,	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Feb.1, 1926.	100.	8.4	27.3	42.1	12.9	9.3	56.7

Table II. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1,1923	86.2		88.5	95.7	86.0		89.0	85.8
Jan. 1,1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1,	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1,	87.7		84. 5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1,	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1,	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1,	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1,	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1,	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept.1,	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1,	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1,	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1,	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1,1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1,	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1,	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1,	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1,	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1,	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1,	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept.1,	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1,	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1,	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Jan. 1,1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1,	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109. 4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at February 1, 1926.	13.4	1.0	12.5	1.3	3.5	1.4	3.3	3.2

24/2/26 EC.

Chart II.- E M P L O Y M E N T B Y I N D U S T R I E S



Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.

Table III.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	Relative Weight	Feb.1 1926	Jan.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924	Feb.1 1923	Feb.1 1922
anufacturing	56.7	85.9	83.2	79.3	84.9	85.0	73.0
Animal products-edible	1.7	84.6	88.7	84.7	81.1	80.1	78.5
Fur and products	.1	78.1	82.6	73.1	92.7	83.4	91.0
Leather and products	2.2	75.9	73.3	74.8	80.5	84.7	85.6
umber and products	5.4	81.5	77.7	75.5	79.7	83.2	68.6
Rough and dressed lumber	3.1	85.1	83.2	79.0	85.5	85.8	67.6
Lumber products	2.3	77.0	70.8	71.1	72.5	79.9	69.9
Musical Instruments	.4	61.4	68.8	57.7	63.9	74.7	65.6
Plant products - edible	3.4	91.3	90.5	86.3	87.4	85.8	84.6
Pulp and paper products	7.1	103.2	100.8	96.7	99.7	96.5	87.7
Pulp and paper	3.5	108.3	104.6	98.1	103.1	97.4	84.3
Paper products	.8	88.3	87.8	86.3	88.8	89.0	80.3
Printing and publishing	2.8	102.1	100.5	98.4	99.4	98.0	95.0
Rubber products	1.7	91.2	93.2	76.6	71.6	77.1	72.1
Textile products	9.5	91. 6	87.7	85.8	86.6	89.5	86.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	107.2	105.9	99.3	94.6	103.5	97.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	96.8	91.0	86.7	90.3	92.5	85.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	73.2	66.9	70.6	75.7	75.6	76.5
Others	1.2	99.8	98.5	98.0	95.4	90.8	88.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	90.3	86.4	93.8	100.3	90.5	93.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	103.3	102.7	150.3	113.2	98.5	94.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	80.7	77.5	78.9	85.0	86.4	81.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	74.1	78.2	66.5	8[illegible].5	82.3	68.4
Electric current	1.5	118.6	122.5	125.0	116.9	110.9	105.6
Electrical apparatus	1.2	116.1	115.8	116.5	112.0	92.4	69.5
Iron and steel products	15.7	75.5	70.0	65.2	78.5	78.7	55.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	56.4	58.0	44.7	62.0	56.4	53.7
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	71.9	69.5	65.3	73.9	69.0	58.5
Agricultural implements	1.0	73.8	70.3	46.1	59.3	57.7	49.3
Land vehicles	7.3	90.2	82.2	81.9	98.4	100.7	58.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	30.3	32.3	25.3	33.3	36.9	17.3
Heating appliances	.6	80.6	78.1	67.0	77.5	79.1	73.7
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	84.8	76.5	70.1	82.3	84.0	68.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	80.3	73.2	68.6	97.7	73.8	61.7
Others	2.1	72.8	69.5	64.9	73.3	72.2	60.0
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	88.5	86.1	76.1	81.7	79.8	60.8
Mineral products	1.2	100.7	98.4	96.0	92.9	90.1	85.9
Miscellaneous	.5	84.3	81.0	80.7	88.3	87.9	84.1
Logging	4.3	80.6	71.6	86.8	97.0	95.1	61.5
Mining	5.7	94.1	96.5	93.1	104.0	101.3	89.7
Coal	3.5	82.9	86.6	81.5	96.6	103.1	93.7
Metallic ores	1.4	140.6	140.3	148.2	142.1	109.1	87.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	92.6	91.2	72.2	85.4	80.6	71.2
Communication	3.1	110.7	111.3	107.6	104.0	96.5	95.7
Telegraphs	.6	103.0	106.7	97.3	100.4	94.1	88.7
Telephones	2.5	112.7	112.5	110.3	105.0	97.1	92.5
Transportation	13.8	101.2	103.9	98.4	103.7	101.5	97.0
Street railways and cartage	2.5	108.6	109.6	107.5	111.6	110.9	109.6
Steam railways	9.9	95.1	98.6	94.0	99.3	95.5	91.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	151.8	149.6	124.9	133.6	148.9	140.3
Construction and maintenance	6.9	99.5	103.3	98.3	94.2	86.0	79.[illegible]
Building	2.[illegible]	111.0	109.1	89.1	89.6	66.7	59.0
Highway	.5	468.4	708.0	826.8	405.4	911.3	866.5
Railway	3.5	83.0	83.8	86.2	89.7	90.9	83.6
Service	1.8	107.8	107.8	106.8	106.3	92.4	91.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	108.6	108.0	109.0	110.2	90.4	90.8
Professional	.2	111.6	111.9	111.9	114.5	99.8	81.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	105.4	106.3	102.0	98.7	93.3	93.4
Trade	7.7	98.2	102.1	94.2	91.2	93.7	90.3
Retail	5.1	98.6	104.6	93.6	89.6	94.4	88.2
Wholesale	2.6	97.4	97.1	95.3	94.0	92.3	94.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	90.7	89.6	86.1	90.6	89.5	78.9

Note:- The relative weight column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

23/2/26 EAC.

TABLE IV.-Index Number of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan.1920 - 100)

INDUSTRY	x Relative Weight	Feb.1 1926	Jan.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924	Feb.1 1923
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing.....	36.2	71.2	70.2	64.7	69.7	79.5
Lumber products.....	4.5	66.7	69.5	67.7	61.8	65.8
Pulp and paper.....	3.6	109.1	106.5	102.6	115.2	110.0
Textile products.....	5.5	90. 7	88.4	92.6	94.6	101.2
Iron and steel.....	13.5	60.9	57.6	46.7	55.3	75.0
Other manufactures.....	9.1	72.7	74.9	71.5	75.7	68.1
Logging.....	3.0	68.2	30.0	35.7	85.7	43.0
Mining.....	21.6	86.9	94.0	87.8	98.2	108.1
Communication.....	3.1	84.4	84.7	86.6	88.8	85.1
Transportation.....	22.4	109.0	107.1	102.6	94.9	100.6
Construction.....	7.0	99.8	97.4	83.6	67.7	93.6
Services.....	.7	92.5	90.0	90.9	88.0	91.8
Trade.....	6.0	110.3	114.1	112.0	113.6	115.6
Maritime Provinces - all industries.....	100.0	85.1	84.4	79.1	83.2	90.4
Quebec - Manufacturing.....	65.0	87.5	85.7	83.5	87.2	85.5
Lumber products.....	3.7	88.8	85.2	81.8	94.1	99.5
Pulp and paper.....	9.4	104.3	101.2	93.4	98.0	92.1
Textile products.....	15.1	98.9	94.4	92.5	88.1	91.3
Iron and steel.....	14.2	73.7	72.5	70.8	79.2	77.3
Other manufactures.....	22.6	85.0	85.2	84.7	87.6	83.8
Logging.....	3.3	61.4	56.3	67.7	75.4	85.9
Mining.....	1.6	85.2	81.2	68.8	76.2	79.6
Communication.....	3.0	139.2	139.6	141.5	120.6	105.1
Transportation.....	12.3	102.8	103.5	99.2	111.4	105.8
Construction.....	7.5	129.7	115.1	133.9	130.7	69.1
Services.....	1.8	132.4	129.7	129.5	126.6	91.8
Trade.....	5.5	105.1	112.8	93.1	99.1	93.3
Quebec - All industries.....	100.0	92.6	90.7	89.1	92.8	87.7
Ontario - Manufacturing.....	66.6	84.1	80.4	75.9	84.2	84.3
Lumber products.....	5.3	76.0	72.5	73.3	77.7	80.6
Pulp and paper.....	7.8	101.8	100.6	98.8	101.1	99.2
Textile products.....	11.0	85.6	81.6	80.0	84.1	86.5
Iron and steel.....	19.4	76.3	68.8	60.6	80.3	77.9
Other manufactures.....	23.1	88.1	87.3	82.6	84.9	75.0
Logging.....	4.6	88.3	81.7	107.2	112.5	117.1
Mining.....	2.9	125.5	125.0	126.8	137.3	105.8
Communication.....	2.9	111.0	110.8	105.7	104.0	94.4
Transportation.....	9.7	98.4	100.3	97.8	105.0	105.2
Construction.....	5.0	87.8	97.9	93.8	93.7	104.1
Services.....	1.6	109.3	109.6	112.2	112.0	98.4
Trade.....	6.7	94.3	100.7	94.3	99.4	95.6
Ontario - All industries.....	100.0	88.1	86.3	83.4	90.0	90.0
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing.....	33.0	96.2	96.7	95.4	95.6	96.2
Lumber products.....	1.9	59.5	57.4	64.5	70.7	65.2
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	104.7	95.7	95.2	96.6	100.5
Textile products.....	1.8	98.2	97.5	86.7	91.8	92.9
Iron and steel.....	15.5	98.4	100.5	98.5	99.0	103.0
Other manufactures.....	10.6	100.9	102.8	101.9	98.7	94.7
Logging.....	2.4	67.1	66.4	71.9	71.5	67.4
Mining	8.1	77.0	78.6	70.9	79.3	96.6
Communication.....	3.9	86.0	88.8	82.4	85.9	89.2
Transportation.....	24.2	95.4	105.9	95.4	99.0	95.4
Construction.....	9.9	89.3	104.8	82.6	86.8	88.2
Services.....	2.1	89.1	88.8	88.7	88.3	87.8
Trade.....	16.4	88.6	89.0	84.0	83.1	84.3
Prairie Provinces - All industries...	100.0	90.7	95.1	88.4	92.1	91.6
British Columbia - Manufacturing.....	39.2	96.9	92.6	84.3	83.9	81.9
Lumber products.....	16.3	97.5	90.0	81.0	82.9	88.1
Pulp and paper.....	5.3	102.5	100.8	96.8	93.3	89.8
Textile products.....	1.0	106.1	109.5	99.7	107.0	113.5
Iron and steel.....	4.8	53.4	48.4	50.0	52.0	47.6
Other manufactures.....	11.8	136.1	137.2	122.6	115.3	100.8
Logging.....	9.6	106.2	92.9	98.9	108.1	96.3
Mining.....	12.7	105.9	105.7	109.6	105.8	100.1
Communication.....	3.3	134.2	134.5	123.1	114.8	108.2
Transportation.....	14.4	111.8	108.1	100.1	104.5	97.2
Construction.....	8.9	93.9	98.4	82.1	60.3	58.0
Services.....	3.5	97.0	100.6	92.4	91.2	87.6
Trade.....	8.4	128.0	126.1	123.9	111.7	108.2
British Columbia - All industries.....	100.0	103.6	100.5	95.1	92.7	88.4

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

able V.- Index numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries. (Jan.1920=100)

Cities and Industries 1/	Relative Weight	Feb. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1926	Feb. 1, 1925	Feb. 1, 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	71.3	80.5	79.2	79.1	83.4
Plant products - edible	5.6	92.4	92.2	93.2	89.9
Pulp and paper (Chiefly printing)	5.2	94.6	95.3	90.7	92.8
Textiles	14.5	83.2	78.9	79.5	79.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	77.9	74.4	86.8	99.8
Iron and steel	16.3	66.5	64.8	64.4	74.9
Other manufactures	24.0	86.5	87.3	84.9	85.6
Communication	4.9	150.7	149.6	155.2	125.9
Transportation	5.8	109.8	106.6	99.1	97.8
Construction	4.7	114.1	122.0	108.1	88.6
Trade	14.4	106.2	113.7	91.8	91.5
Montreal - All industries	100.0	88.3	88.0	85.3	87.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.3	80.5	77.6	83.0	-
Leather products	26.5	87.2	81.5	96.2	-
Other manufactures	37.8	76.4	75.2	89.3	-
Transportation	11.6	118.9	119.2	103.4	-
Construction	9.9	170.5	182.8	388.7	-
Quebec - All industries	100. 0	90.6	89.9	101.3	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	67.2	81.8	79.9	77.3	80.8
Plant products - edible	6.1	84.0	86.4	79.0	82.9
Printing and publishing	10.1	97.0	96.2	94.7	96.8
Textiles	13.2	74.1	69.9	73.8	74.8
Iron and steel	10.4	79.0	76.2	63.0	73.5
Other manufactures	27.4	81.8	80.3	79.5	81.4
Communication	5.1	127.5	123.0	121.6	116.0
Transportation	5.5	101.5	104.4	105.9	114.3
Construction	2.0	72.7	66.0	59.4	57.6
Trade	17.5	94.2	100.3	94.2	89.2
Toronto - All industries	100.0	86.5	86.1	83.0	84.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.0	86.6	85.4	82.8	96.1
Lumber products	7.6	57.4	58.1	49.5	56.5
Pulp and paper	27.6	92.9	90.3	95.2	87.4
Other manufactures	25.8	94.0	93.7	85.0	140.0
Construction	5.0	74.0	89.5	82.1	79.4
Trade	15.9	91.7	98.3	87.3	90.6
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	87.0	87.7	86.1	89.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	87.6	85.1	82.5	75.6	80.6
Textiles	23.2	106.2	102.9	95.3	89.7
Electrical apparatus	10.1	97.9	97.5	106.2	109.0
Iron and steel	31.7	69.7	66.7	53.4	65.4
Other manufactures	22.6	89.5	87.1	83.8	88.9
Construction	1.8	116.0	162.0	64.2	134.4
Trade	3.8	96.8	102.0	99.8	112.8
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	86.9	85.0	77.3	84.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.4	94.5	48.4	-	-
Iron and steel	69.5	100.8	43.2	-	-
Other manufactures	14.9	73.4	76.8	-	-
Construction	5.1	71.9	90.2	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	96.1	57.1	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.5	96.2	95.1	89.7	91.5
Animal products - edible	4.7	127.6	138.6	133.0	114.0
Plant products - edible	4.7	79.1	80.0	82.0	99.7
Printing and publishing	8.3	95.9	85.6	86.8	88.1
Textiles	5.8	96.3	96.5	85.6	93.0
Other manufactures	16.0	95.5	95.6	85.8	85.5
Transportation	7.5	96.1	95.4	98.0	103.2
Construction	2.6	53.2	68.1	22.5	27.1
Trade	43.3	88.9	87.3	84.3	80.9
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	89.8	89.3	84.2	84.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.7	81.1	77.8	78.8	74.6
Lumber products	13.6	101.8	92.1	97.2	99.1
Other manufactures	24.1	72.7	71.9	71.4	65.0
Communication	8.2	144.8	145.3	133.5	124.3
Transporation	18.9	147.7	136.6	116.7	125.4
Construction	8.3	187.5	179.0	79.1	48.4
Services	5.6	99.9	106.0	93.3	93.3
Trade	21.1	128.8	125.5	123.3	110.3
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	109.4	105.8	97.4	91.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

25/2/26 EC.

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1926

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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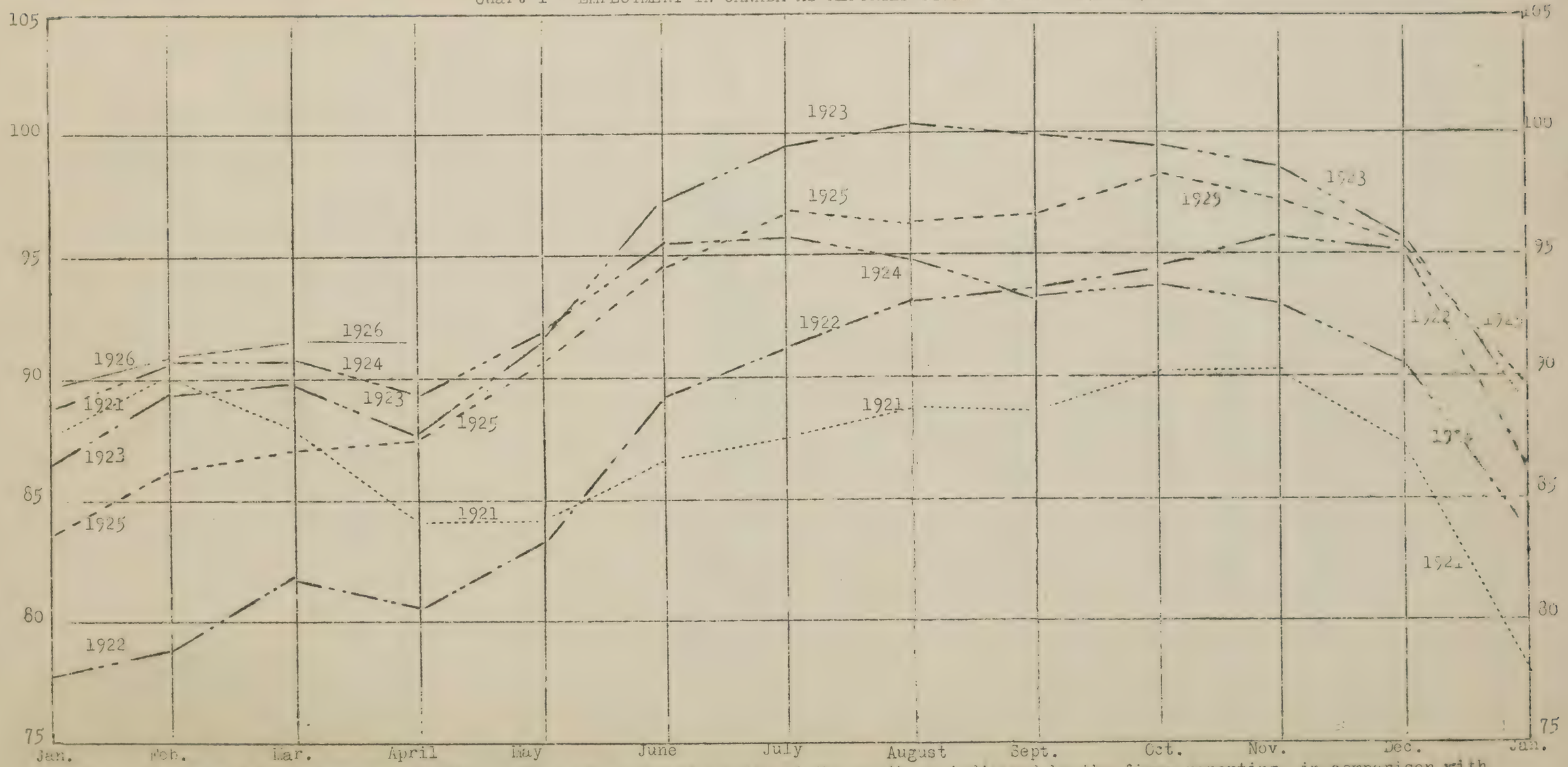
Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1926

Chart I - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1926.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued April 23, 1926.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of April showed practically no general change as compared with the preceding month, but the situation was more favourable than on Apr. 1 in any of the last five years, in four of which a downward trend was indicated on that date. The 5,730 firms making returns for the date under review employed 749,223 persons, or 127 less than in their last report; the index stood at 91.4, as compared with 91.5 on Mar. 1, and with 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.6 and 84.1 on Apr. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing showed improvement and transportation and construction registered greater expansion than is usual at the time of year. On the other hand, logging camps reported the heavy losses always registered in the spring, and trade, largely owing to the unfavourable weather, was dull.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Firms in Quebec and British Columbia recorded increased activity, but elsewhere there were declines.

Maritime Provinces.- Manufacturing and transportation employed a larger number of workers, but logging, mining and railway construction registered curtailment, partly seasonal in character; in the last named the losses were due to the release of men temporarily taken on to clear the tracks after the heavy snowfalls at the beginning of March. Statements were received from 491 firms having 62,184 employees, compared with 65,152 on Mar. 1. Gains were noted on Apr. 1,1925, when the index number was rather lower.

Quebec.- Further improvement was indicated in Quebec, according to 1,241 employers whose staffs aggregated 209,810 persons, as against 205,995 in their last report. Iron and steel and other manufactures, mining, transportation and building construction were decidedly more active, while logging was seasonally slacker and there were decreases in railway construction gangs, which had been enlarged in the preceding month to cope with the snowfalls. Very much smaller gains were registered on Apr. 1, 1925; the index then stood at 89.8, while on the date under review it was 95.7.

Ontario.- Pronounced seasonal reductions in logging camps offset increases in employment in manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories) and in construction. The payrolls of the 2,655 co-operating employers totalled 312,297 workers, compared with 316,086 on Mar. 1. Although the decline also recorded at the beginning of April of last year was smaller, employment then was in less volume.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed a smaller falling off than on Apr. 1 of any year since the record was begun in 1920; 329 persons were let out from the working forces of the 726 reporting firms, who employed 92,892 workers on the date under review. Curtailment in logging operations largely accounted for the reduction. Manufacturing and construction, on the other hand, were decidedly busier. The situation was more favourable than on Apr.1, 1925.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, transportation and construction reported heightened activity, the general gain being greater than on Apr. 1 of any previous year of the record. The index number, at 108.3, was higher than on that date of any year since 1920. Statistics were received from 617 employers who had 72,040 persons on their payrolls,as compared with 68,896 on Mar. 1.

Tables I and IV give index numbers of employment by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

An analysis of the returns by leading industrial cities shows that firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver reported greater activity, while in Winnipeg there was a slight reduction in personnel.

Montreal.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, afforded decidedly more employment, and construction and transportation were also busier. The working forces of the 683 reporting employers aggregated 105,667 persons, which was 4,132 more than their March staffs. This increase was nearly twice as large as that noted on Apr. 1, 1925, when the index was lower.

Quebec.- Further gains (chiefly in manufacturing) were recorded in Quebec, where the firms making returns enlarged their payrolls by 199 persons to 7,988 at the beginning of April. Employment on the same date of last year was in somewhat greater volume.

Toronto.- Continued improvement was shown in Toronto, according to statistics from 775 employers having 94,282 workers, as compared with 93,316 in the preceding month. Construction, manufacturing, trade and services reported heightened activity. The index was slightly higher than on Apr. 1, 1925, when larger increases were registered.

Ottawa.- General but moderate additions were indicated by the 123 co-operating firms, whose staffs totalled 9,067, or 150 more than on Mar. 1. Small losses were recorded at the beginning of April of a year ago.

Hamilton.- Iron and steel plants afforded increased employment and there were minor gains in construction. Statements were received from 197 employers with 27,340 workers, as against 26,870 in the preceding month. The situation was very much better than on Apr. 1 of last year, when an insignificant gain was noted.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Automobile works in Windsor were busier, while little general change was shown in other industries. The working forces of the 79 establishments making returns aggregated 11,186 employees on Apr. 1, as compared with 10,803 at the beginning of March.

Winnipeg.- Small increases in manufactures were offset by similar declines in trade and construction. The result was a decrease of 28 persons in the staffs of the 271 firms furnishing information, who had 24,943 workers. Employment was in greater volume than on Apr. 1, 1925.

Vancouver.- Lumber mills showed decided improvement and other branches of manufactures also recorded gains, as did transportation, construction and telephones. A combined payroll of 24,434 persons was reported by the 225 employers whose returns were received and who had 23,298 workers in the preceding month. Practically no change was noted at the beginning of April of a year ago, when the index was some 10 points lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables II and V, while Chart II shows the course of employment in the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in the manufacturing industries continued to increase; the largest gains were in iron and steel, lumber, textile and building material plants, while the only pronounced reductions were in rubber works and were mainly due to a partial close-down in one factory. A combined working force of 437,938 persons was employed by the 3,708 reporting manufacturers, who had 429,912 operatives in the preceding month. The index number was higher than on Apr. 1 of any of the last five years. Improvement was also shown on that date in 1925 and 1924.

Logging.- The number of persons on the payrolls of the 220 firms making returns declined from 30,593 on Mar. 1 to 17,352 at the beginning of April. This decrease was slightly smaller than that reported on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when the index was a little higher.

Mining.- Coal mines continued to release employees, while gains were made in non-metallic mineral mines, and metallic ores showed practically no change.

Reports were tabulated from 205 operators having 39,866 persons in their employ, as compared with 40,008 in the preceding month. Employment had increased on Apr. 1, 1925, when the situation was better.

Communication.- Telephones afforded slightly more employment, but telegraphs showed no general change. The working forces of the 181 co-operating employers aggregated 23,063 persons, as compared with 22,931 on Mar. 1.

Transportation.- Shipping was seasonally more active, while steam railways registered a rather small decline. A combined payroll of 102,470 persons was employed by the 263 firms reporting; they had 101,366 workers in the preceding month. This increase was considerably greater than that recorded at the beginning of April, 1925, when employment was in less volume.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further additions to staffs were indicated in construction; building and highway work, especially the former, showed considerable improvement, but the railways released some of the workers temporarily employed at the beginning of March to clear the tracks following the severe snowfalls. Statements were compiled from 421 employers in the construction group, whose payrolls rose from 54,220 on Mar. 1 to 58,014 on the date under review. Much less extensive gains were registered on Apr. 1, 1925; the index number then was nearly 17 points lower.

Services.- Employment in this division increased, according to 173 firms, who had 13,914 employees, as compared with 13,635 in their last report. The bulk of the gain was in laundries. Improvement was also shown on the same date of last year.

Trade.- Slight reductions were made in both retail and wholesale trade, partly owing to the unfavourable weather that prevailed at the beginning of April. The 559 firms making returns reported 56,606 employees, as against 56,685 on Mar. 1. Although employment had increased on Apr. 1, 1925, it was in less volume than on the date under review, when the index stood at 96.2, as compared with 93.6, 91.0, 90.2, 88.6 and 92.0 on Apr. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Table III gives index numbers of employment in some 60 industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette; the extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM.

There was a further improvement in employment during February. Among the 11,892,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Feb. 22, was 10.5 as compared with 11.1 on Jan. 25, and 11.3 on Feb. 23, 1925. Among the members of reporting trade unions the percentage unemployed was 10.4 at the end of February, 1926, compared with 10.6 at the end of January and 9.4 at the end of February, 1925.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.- There was a very slight increase in employment in factories in New York State during March. Steel continued to advance on the whole, and brass and copper plants were busy. Textiles showed little general change, but men's and women's clothing factories reported declines. Chemicals, building material and biscuit factories reported improvement.

ILLINOIS.- Manufacturers reported a gain of 0.5 p.c. in employment during March. Metals and machinery employed a larger number of workers, railroad equipment showing the greatest gains. Building materials and women's clothing factories also reported increased activity, while boot and shoe, men's clothing, printing, paper and food factories and construction reported curtailment.

WISCONSIN.- From Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, industrial employment in Wisconsin rose by 1.7 p.c. The index numbers of employment (Jan.1922 = 100) in the building material, metal, paper and printing and publishing groups were higher, but there were reductions in the rubber, leather, food and light and power industries.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review. In Tables IV and V it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

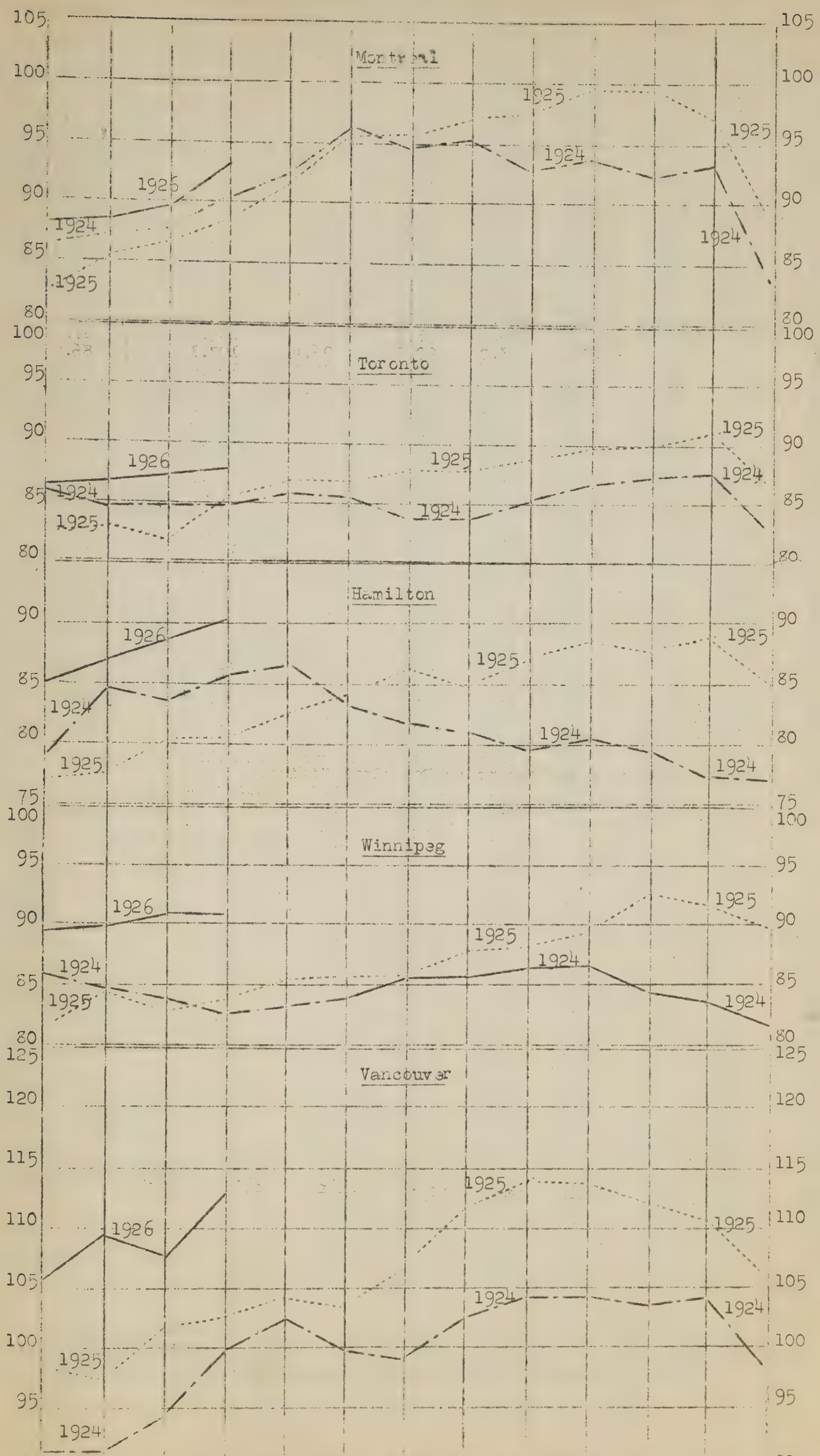
Table I.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All Manufacturing
Apr. 1, 1921	84.1	87.2	80.4	83.5	88.7	83.1	80.7
Apr. 1, 1922	80.6	86.8	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9	78.0
Apr. 1, 1923	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	85.6
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	85.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1,	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	82.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Apr. 1, 1926.							
	100.	8.3	28.0	41.7	12.4	9.6	58.5

Table II.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1923	83.3		86.7	90.6	88.4		85.7	86.9
Jan. 1, 1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.0		85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	84.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1926.								
	14.1	1.1	12.6	1.2	3.6	1.5	3.3	3.3

Chart II - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1924-1926.



The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.

Table III.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Apr.1 1926	Mar.1 1926	Apr.1 1925	Apr.1 1924	Apr.1 1923	Apr.1 1922
Manufacturing	58.5	89.3	87.7	84.3	86.5	85.6	78.0
Animal products - edible	1.8	85.4	84.1	81.9	81.0	76.3	78.1
Fur and products	.1	81.6	80.4	75.4	80.2	82.1	86.7
Leather and products	2.3	78.9	79.0	75.9	80.8	82.5	81.5
Lumber and products	5.7	87.7	83.7	83.3	83.8	88.3	76.2
Rough and dressed lumber	3.4	93.5	87.7	88.7	88.6	92.4	77.0
Lumber products	2.3	79.6	78.7	76.4	77.9	83.1	75.3
Musical instruments	.4	66.7	66.1	58.5	61.7	70.7	64.5
Plant products - edible	3.3	90.4	90.7	90.1	87.8	85.5	85.3
Pulp and paper products	7.0	103.3	102.7	98.0	98.8	97.4	90.1
Pulp and paper	3.5	111.1	108.8	101.9	102.1	99.2	87.4
Paper products	.6	91.1	90.7	88.6	90.8	89.5	85.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	98.3	99.6	96.5	97.8	97.8	94.9
Rubber products	1.6	86.8	92.3	81.8	75.1	83.2	72.6
Textile products	9.7	94.0	92.5	90.2	86.9	91.1	90.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	107.4	106.5	103.9	96.8	102.3	99.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	101.7	99.6	92.0	90.1	92.4	89.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	75.6	74.0	74.8	75.4	80.4	83.4
Other textile products	1.2	101.4	102.3	99.4	93.5	94.5	90.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	96.7	90.8	89.1	90.8	87.5	87.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	105.9	119.3	105.7	111.4	93.1	71.6
Chemicals and allied products	.9	84.5	82.7	82.1	86.5	88.7	84.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	88.5	79.7	75.0	86.2	84.5	81.3
Electric current	1.5	118.0	117.8	123.5	116.9	109.9	110.8
Electrical apparatus	1.2	115.7	116.5	112.5	110.8	101.2	75.2
Iron and steel products	16.6	81.1	78.9	74.6	82.0	77.2	64.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	60.3	56.8	61.9	71.8	75.8	49.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	74.4	72.4	67.6	74.0	70.7	60.8
Agricultural implements	1.1	78.9	77.1	57.6	60.4	64.6	54.2
Land vehicles	7.9	98.0	95.7	91.6	101.1	85.9	79.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.2	30.1	32.9	34.2	29.0	21.9
Heating appliances	.6	85.6	82.1	81.6	84.8	93.9	81.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	93.3	91.1	71.2	93.6	86.4	67.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	88.7	85.4	79.3	81.3	87.1	65.8
Other iron and steel products	2.2	76.6	76.2	70.0	74.0	78.1	63.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	93.8	92.0	79.9	84.6	84.1	64.8
Mineral products	1.2	100.6	100.9	98.9	96.8	92.9	87.3
Miscellaneous	.5	85.6	84.0	84.6	88.9	91.0	87.8
Logging	2.3	43.9	77.0	47.5	54.2	57.8	27.2
Mining	5.3	88.4	88.9	94.2	99.5	97.0	88.9
Coal	3.2	75.6	77.4	80.3	88.8	94.8	92.6
Metallic ores	1.4	137.4	137.0	152.7	145.2	110.8	89.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	91.3	86.1	79.4	87.0	88.0	68.4
Communication	3.1	110.7	110.2	107.6	106.0	98.0	98.2
Telegraphs	.6	103.8	103.8	99.1	99.7	96.0	90.9
Telephones	2.5	112.5	111.8	109.9	107.6	98.5	100.1
Transportation	13.7	101.2	100.0	98.5	103.7	100.2	96.8
Street railways and cartage	2.5	109.6	109.3	107.8	109.0	108.0	109.4
Steam railways	9.7	93.7	94.1	91.6	96.8	94.7	90.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	164.6	144.6	154.0	169.5	142.0	138.5
Construction and maintenance	7.7	113.7	107.0	96.8	91.4	85.2	81.4
Building	3.3	130.6	108.3	99.7	85.4	67.8	60.2
Highway	.4	410.5	390.9	748.7	521.9	652.9	436.4
Railway	4.0	96.3	99.3	80.2	85.1	90.6	82.3
Service	1.9	112.8	111.3	107.7	107.9	94.9	94.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	111.7	113.0	110.2	111.1	91.7	93.9
Professional	.2	117.1	116.9	111.8	108.7	98.7	90.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	113.1	106.9	102.9	103.8	98.0	96.3
Trade	7.5	96.2	96.6	93.6	91.0	90.2	88.6
Retail	4.9	97.4	97.7	92.9	89.3	88.5	86.7
Wholesale	2.6	93.8	94.5	94.8	94.0	93.3	91.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.4	91.5	87.2	89.3	87.6	80.6

Note:- The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table IV.-Index Number of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries(Jan.1920-100)

Areas and Industries	Relative Weight	Apr.1 1926	Mar.1 1926	Apr 1 1925	Apr.1 1924	Apr.1 1923
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing.....	37.2	73.5	71.2	72.1	75.3	82.3
Lumber products.....	4.2	64.3	68.1	65.5	59.9	75.6
Pulp and paper	3.7	116.1	113.7	108.8	110.8	114.6
Textile Products.....	5.9	97.7	91.7	97.1	97.4	101.5
Iron and steel.....	13.6	61.4	58.1	59.3	69.4	77.4
Other manufactures.....	9.8	76.8	75.0	76.8	75.1	76.8
Logging.....	.6	12.6	51.0	21.1	21.7	21.2
Mining.....	19.8	79.0	82.3	93.3	98.5	108.5
Communication.....	3.1	83.4	83.1	86.8	87.5	84.4
Transportation.....	23.6	113.5	111.3	107.2	101.4	99.1
Construction.....	8.9	127.0	180.1	77.0	75.1	90.8
Services.....	.7	92.1	90.7	89.7	93.6	93.1
Trade.....	6.1	111.4	113.1	112.9	110.1	115.8
Maritime Provinces - All industries...	100.0	84.7	88.7	83.4	84.6	90.5
Quebec - Manufacturing.....	65.2	90.8	89.5	86.6	89.3	84.3
Lumber products.....	3.5	86.6	89.3	89.6	97.4	98.9
Pulp and paper.....	9.2	105.1	103.1	97.7	96.8	92.5
Textile products.....	14.8	100.2	99.7	95.8	92.3	96.4
Iron and steel.....	14.8	79.8	77.3	73.9	84.6	66.7
Other manufactures.....	22.9	89.2	87.8	86.2	90.5	85.1
Logging.....	1.9	37.9	61.5	41.5	42.0	53.9
Mining.....	1.8	96.6	85.6	73.2	77.2	80.3
Communication.....	3.0	141.1	141.4	142.1	128.9	115.4
Transportation.....	12.1	105.0	102.6	100.2	100.7	101.8
Construction.....	8.9	159.6	132.8	125.8	103.4	79.9
Services.....	1.8	136.3	139.0	130.2	138.7	94.0
Trade.....	5.3	101.0	101.1	96.4	92.0	89.8
Quebec - All industries.....	100.0	95.7	94.0	89.8	91.5	85.5
Ontario Manufacturing.....	69.4	87.5	86.3	82.1	85.2	87.0
Lumber products.....	5.8	82.9	78.7	79.6	82.1	84.3
Pulp and paper.....	7.8	100.6	100.6	97.7	100.8	99.8
Textile products.....	11.2	87.9	86.4	84.7	82.2	85.4
Iron and steel.....	21.4	83.5	81.3	74.9	82.4	84.9
Other manufactures.....	23.2	88.6	88.8	84.0	85.3	86.8
Logging.....	1.5	29.1	81.4	35.7	40.6	47.6
Mining.....	2.8	121.5	122.9	132.4	158.6	105.1
Communication.....	2.8	109.1	108.8	104.5	109.5	97.3
Transportation.....	9.7	98.0	97.7	99.2	102.4	106.7
Construction.....	5.4	93.8	89.2	97.8	96.9	93.7
Services.....	1.7	117.6	113.1	114.7	112.6	104.4
Trade.....	6.7	93.5	93.5	92.9	91.1	90.3
Ontario - All industries.....	100.0	88.0	89.2	84.9	87.6	88.4
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing.....	34.0	96.6	95.6	95.5	95.5	85.4
Lumber products.....	2.2	69.5	63.4	65.9	66.1	70.7
Pulp and paper.....	3.1	98.0	102.7	94.3	96.3	103.9
Textile products.....	1.9	103.0	99.8	92.8	93.8	98.7
Iron and steel.....	16.1	98.9	98.5	98.6	97.4	78.2
Other manufactures.....	10.7	99.5	97.9	100.4	101.7	92.8
Logging.....	.9	23.0	60.1	33.8	41.0	41.4
Mining.....	7.0	64.0	63.7	60.6	75.2	71.9
Communication.....	3.9	84.0	84.7	82.3	81.7	85.1
Transportation.....	24.2	92.0	92.7	88.7	93.8	90.4
Construction.....	11.6	102.1	94.3	80.8	82.8	86.8
Services.....	2.1	92.1	90.0	86.1	88.7	86.8
Trade.....	16.3	86.1	86.8	82.1	81.4	82.0
Prairie Provinces - All industries....	100.0	88.2	88.6	84.1	87.0	83.5
British Columbia - Manufacturing.....	41.2	106.0	100.3	92.7	81.1	84.6
Lumber products.....	17.5	108.8	99.8	97.2	91.8	98.5
Pulp and paper.....	5.3	109.4	108.3	98.5	91.7	90.7
Textile products.....	1.1	124.5	112.0	110.8	106.6	123.2
Iron and steel.....	5.1	58.8	57.0	50.2	50.9	41.9
Other manufactures.....	12.2	145.6	139.8	128.1	119.7	98.6
Logging.....	10.3	118.3	112.8	107.4	125.5	114.3
Mining.....	11.9	103.9	103.9	110.7	106.7	105.4
Communication.....	3.4	145.0	138.0	128.8	118.6	110.3
Transportation.....	13.5	108.9	104.3	105.2	114.0	101.1
Construction.....	8.6	95.1	80.9	81.5	79.7	63.4
Services.....	3.3	99.2	100.0	93.5	91.9	86.4
Trade.....	7.8	125.7	126.6	121.1	112.0	105.7
British Columbia - All industries....	100.0	108.3	103.3	100.1	99.6	92.8

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

Table V.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Cities and Industries.	1/Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1924	Apr. 1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	71.1	84.9	83.1	81.9	86.1	80.8
Plant products - edible	5.5	96.5	96.4	96.2	93.3	93.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	94.5	93.9	92.1	92.8	94.9
Textiles	14.0	84.4	83.6	84.0	85.5	90.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.1	89.3	77.7	82.4	88.0	89.5
Iron and steel	17.7	76.2	71.8	68.4	83.6	61.9
Other manufactures	22.9	87.8	89.1	87.0	85.2	83.5
Communication	4.7	152.3	152.5	155.7	137.3	120.2
Transportation	5.6	112.1	107.6	106.5	108.5	101.3
Construction	5.9	152.3	103.5	115.5	90.3	58.7
Trade	9.7	101.1	101.2	96.5	91.7	89.9
Montreal - All industries	100.0	93.1	89.6	88.5	90.1	83.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.3	84.0	82.4	81.2	-	-
Leather products	26.9	93.3	91.0	85.9	-	-
Other manufactures	37.4	78.3	77.2	78.7	-	-
Transportation	11.2	128.1	116.9	105.4	-	-
Construction	10.1	189.3	175.4	348.3	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	94.9	92.3	98.4	-	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	67.0	82.8	82.7	79.9	80.1	83.3
Plant products - edible	5.8	82.7	84.5	84.5	82.6	77.8
Printing and publishing	9.6	92.5	93.0	90.8	93.1	90.8
Textiles	13.2	75.6	74.1	76.2	72.3	77.2
Iron and steel	10.9	83.3	82.4	73.0	74.5	79.6
Other manufactures	27.5	83.4	83.9	80.2	82.1	86.9
Communication	4.8	122.2	121.9	119.6	122.7	103.0
Transportation	5.5	101.8	101.8	107.1	112.5	117.1
Construction	2.4	88.8	71.1	72.8	61.0	74.6
Trade	17.4	94.2	93.6	93.2	91.2	88.3
Toronto - All industries	100.0	87.7	87.1	85.1	84.8	86.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	62.4	86.4	84.8	85.1	87.3	89.5
Lumber products	8.3	60.5	54.1	58.9	56.6	63.1
Pulp and paper	27.3	89.6	91.8	91.1	95.8	89.6
Other manufactures	26.8	95.5	92.1	91.5	92.8	103.0
Construction	4.4	71.0	65.0	79.7	79.9	59.9
Trade	14.4	86.7	91.2	86.4	88.6	87.4
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	86.5	85.3	87.5	90.9	90.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	88.0	88.9	87.1	78.1	83.3	87.0
Textiles	22.2	106.2	104.1	99.3	89.2	89.2
Electrical apparatus	9.9	99.4	97.5	91.5	109.9	103.7
Iron and steel	33.7	76.9	73.8	61.4	71.4	80.5
Other manufactures	22.2	91.1	92.0	84.2	88.7	90.3
Construction	1.8	120.0	105.4	84.2	73.5	65.5
Trade	3.7	98.0	97.0	99.6	100.8	113.1
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	90.3	88.5	80.3	85.2	88.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.9	103.5	101.7	-	-	-
Iron and steel	71.6	114.5	109.2	-	-	-
Other manufactures	15.3	71.5	75.5	-	-	-
Construction	3.4	52.0	51.4	-	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	102.8	100.5	-	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.1	97.3	95.6	91.9	90.9	93.2
Animal products - edible	4.5	121.3	126.8	124.9	117.5	105.9
Plant products - edible	4.8	83.4	71.7	84.0	89.3	96.3
Printing and publishing	7.6	89.3	94.4	85.3	85.9	98.3
Textiles	5.8	99.8	97.2	91.9	93.0	96.9
Other manufactures	16.4	100.0	97.3	90.9	87.6	85.1
Transportation	7.7	96.4	96.5	98.4	98.0	101.5
Construction	5.0	108.1	110.0	32.8	17.7	63.5
Trade	41.1	85.1	86.1	81.4	79.2	79.6
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	90.7	90.8	83.7	82.3	85.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.8	89.7	83.8	84.6	80.8	72.5
Lumber products	15.1	115.5	96.7	108.8	112.1	102.2
Other manufactures	25.7	79.3	78.7	74.8	68.6	60.5
Communication	8.7	157.2	148.6	140.5	126.8	115.7
Transportation	17.8	137.3	133.0	136.3	150.3	115.2
Construction	7.5	169.9	158.4	81.3	86.9	53.5
Services	5.0	101.8	107.3	95.0	94.1	87.1
Trade	20.2	126.2	127.6	120.6	110.5	104.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	112.6	107.6	102.5	99.8	86.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns on date under review.

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1926

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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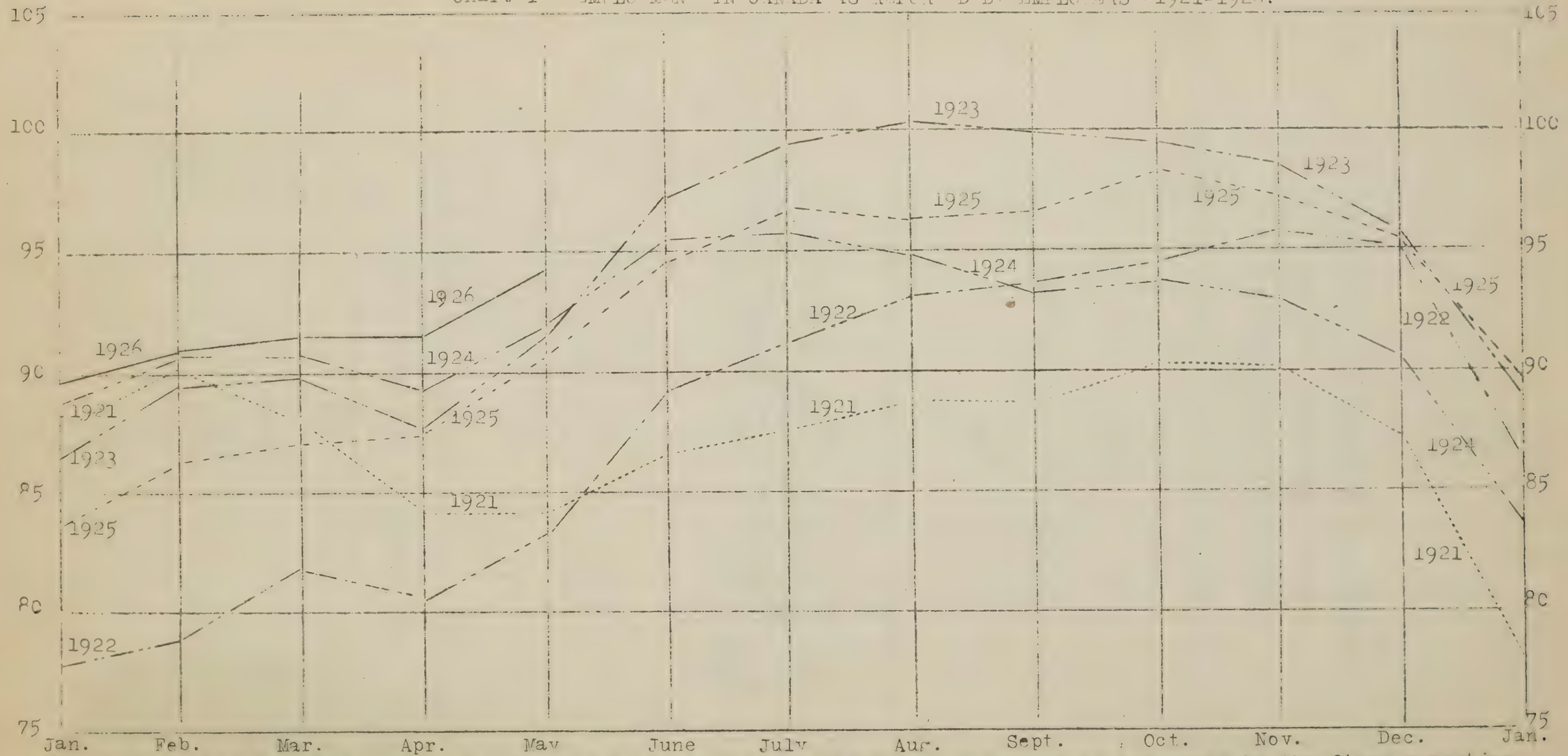
Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1926

Chart I - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS -1921-1926.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued May 25, 1926.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.) F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Although activity in some lines was retarded by the unseasonable weather prevailing generally at the beginning of May, employment on the whole showed a considerable increase, 23,148 persons being added to the staffs of the 5,866 firms reporting, who employed 773,471 workers. The index stood at 94.3, as compared with 91.4 on Apr. 1, 1926, and with 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation was thus more favourable than on the corresponding date in any of the last five years. The seasonal improvement was rather less than on May 1, 1925, when the spring was further advanced, but the gain exceeded that of May 1, 1924. Continued expansion may be looked for in the next report.

Construction, manufacturing, transportation, communication, trade, mining (other than coal) and services reported marked increases, while the only pronounced losses were those of a seasonal character in logging camps.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

The trend of employment was upward in all except the Maritime Provinces; firms in Quebec and Ontario reported the greatest numerical increases in staff.

Maritime Provinces.- Improvement was registered in manufacturing, (notably in fish canneries and lumber mills), coal mining and highway construction, but larger losses in railway construction, logging, shipping and stevedoring reduced the general level of employment. The declines were mainly seasonal in character. An upward movement was noted on May 1, 1925, when the index was higher; the late spring this year has delayed operations to some extent. Statements were received from 526 employers having 61,927 workers, as compared with 62,420 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Further gains were shown in Quebec, where 6,976 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,264 co-operating firms, whose payrolls totalled 217,039 at the beginning of May. Manufacturing recorded heightened activity, mainly in the iron and steel, tobacco, lumber, building material, pulp and paper and mineral product divisions; logging, (on account of river drives) transportation and construction also afforded more employment. Conditions were considerably better than on May 1 of last year, although the increases then were somewhat more pronounced, partly owing to the more favourable weather that prevailed.

Ontario.- Practically all industries in Ontario recorded a better situation, except logging, in which there were heavy seasonal losses. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest increases were in iron and steel and lumber factories; mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade all registered improvement, that in construction being most pronounced. An aggregate working force of 321,007 was reported by the 2,674 employers making returns, who had 312,491 employees on Apr. 1. Increases on a larger scale were noted at the beginning of May, 1925, when the index was lower.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed expansion exceeding that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was 4.5 points lower. Lumber, iron and steel and building material works, communication, trade and construction indicated heightened activity; the greatest improvement took place in highway and railway construction, while coal mining and logging reported the only recessions of any size. The 744 reporting firms had 97,774 employees as against 93,264 on Apr. 1.

British Columbia.- Further increases in employment were shown in British Columbia; the gains being more extensive than on May 1 of last year. The index number then stood at 105.1 as compared with 113.5 on the date under review. According to the statistics tabulated, 658 employers enlarged their staffs from 72,085 persons at the beginning of April to 75,724 on May 1. The most pronounced increases were in construction and manufacturing, notably in lumber and fish-preserving

establishments, but logging, transportation and trade also afforded more employment. Coal mining, on the hand, was decidedly slacker.

Tables I and IV give index numbers of employment by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Firms in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made increased their staffs, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton showing the greatest absolute gains.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal again increased; manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, transportation and construction were decidedly more active. Statements were compiled from 686 firms employing 109,057 persons, or 3,252 more than on Apr. 1. Considerable improvement had also been indicated on May 1, 1925, but the index then was over four points lower.

Quebec.- Shipping and stevedoring and building afforded increased employment in Quebec. The 86 co-operating employers reported 8,481 workers on payroll, as against 8,025 in the preceding month. The situation was better than on the corresponding date of last year, when important reductions were registered.

Toronto.- Statistics are received from 767 firms employing 96,315 persons, an increase of 1,985 over their Apr. 1 staffs. Manufacturing generally, construction, trade and communication registered the greatest expansion. Employment in Toronto was on a higher level than on May 1 of a year ago, although slightly larger gains were then reported.

Ottawa.- Pulp and paper and other branches of manufacturing and construction were busier, the general increase exceeding that shown on the same date in 1925. Data were received from 125 employers with 9,636 workers as compared with 9,103 in their last report.

Hamilton.- Further and greater improvement was recorded in Hamilton, where 1,263 persons were added to the staffs of the 194 reporting firms, who had 28,518 employees. Manufacturing, especially iron and steel, and construction registered the bulk of the gain, which was more pronounced than that noted on May 1, 1925, when the index stood between 11 and 12 points lower.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Continued increases were reported in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile plants, while construction, services and other groups were also busier. The number of persons employed in 81 establishments was 11,887, as against 11,240 at the beginning of April.

Winnipeg.- General expansion in manufacturing, construction and trade caused a gain of 522 persons in the working forces of 278 firms who employed 25,671 workers on May 1. This increase was nearly double that shown on the same date of a year ago; employment then was much less active.

Vancouver.- Additions to staffs that greatly exceeded those registered on May 1, 1925, were indicated in Vancouver, where the payrolls of the 226 co-operating employers rose from 24,447 on Apr. 1 to 25,374 persons at the beginning of May. Conditions were very much more favourable than on the corresponding date of last year. Construction, manufacturing, transportation and trade shared in the upward movement indicated this May.

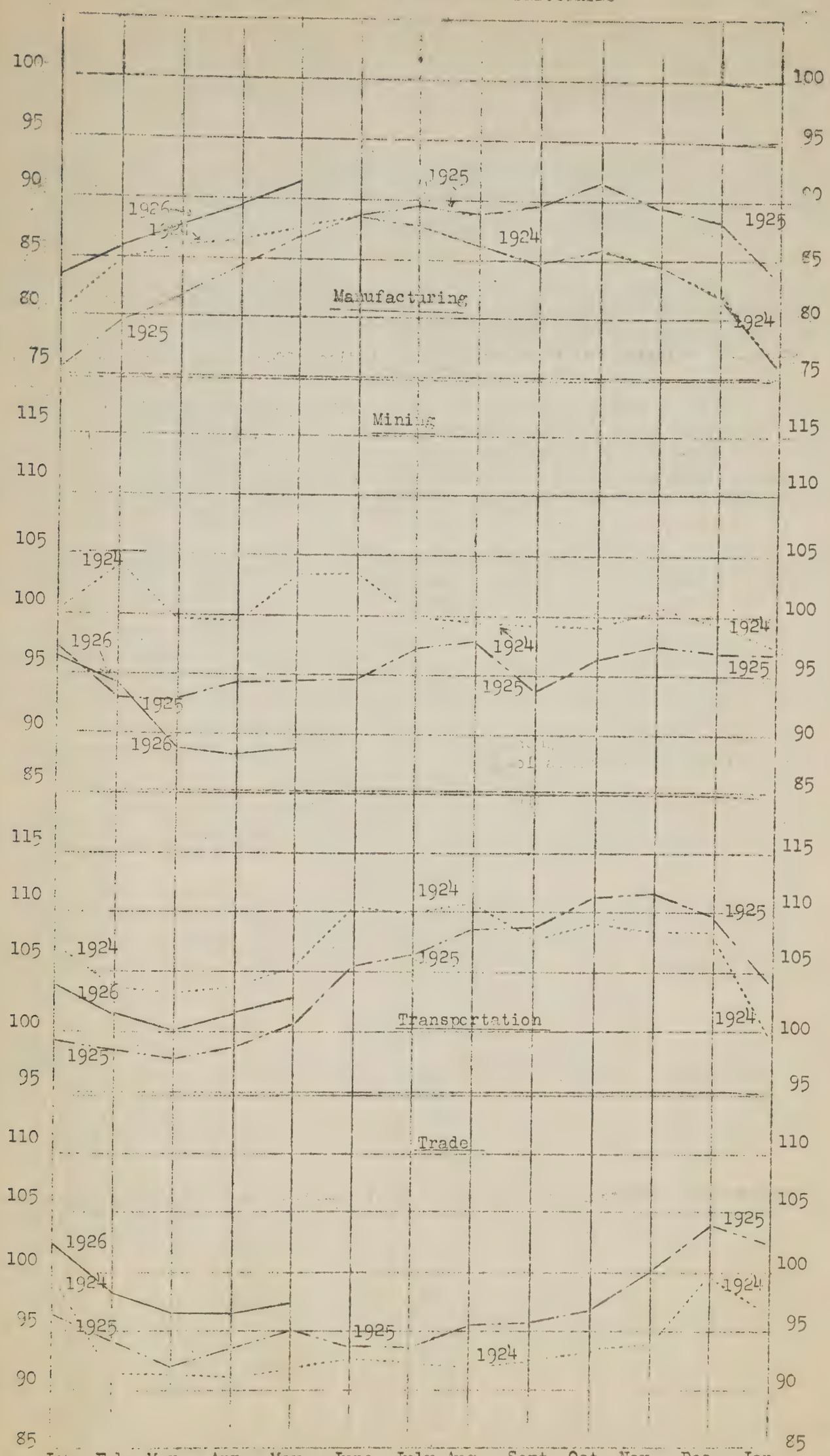
Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables II and V.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further advances were made in employment in manufacturing; the lumber, iron and steel and fish preserving industries showed the most marked improvement, but large gains were also indicated in pulp and paper, tobacco, building material and mineral product factories. On the other hand, rubber, textile, leather and edible plant product works were slacker. Declines are usually registered in the last three groups during the spring. A combined working force of 448,478 persons was employed by the 3,801 manufacturers making returns, who had 438,778 operatives at the beginning of April. Employment was considerably brisker than on May 1, 1925, although greater gains were then reported.

Logging.- Continued but much less extensive reductions were registered in logging in Ontario, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while in Quebec, river driving operations caused a temporary gain, and there was also improvement in British Columbia. The payrolls of the 218 firms whose statistics were received totalled 15,928 persons, compared with 17,264 in the preceding month. Smaller losses were noted at the beginning of May of last year.

Chart II. EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES



Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.

Mining.- Metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining afforded more employment, but coal mining on the whole was slacker, in spite of a considerable revival in Nova Scotia. Statements were tabulated from 204 operators having 40,188 employees, or 289 more than in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that recorded on May 1, 1925, when the index was higher.

Communication.-The trend of employment in the communication industries was decidedly upward, 1,041 persons being added to the staffs of the 182 companies reporting; they had 24,117 employees. Telegraphs and telephones both showed heightened activity. Employment was considerably better than on the corresponding date of a year ago, the increase recorded then having been much smaller.

Transportation.- Further improvement was noted in transportation, according to 265 employers whose payrolls rose from 102,429 on Apr. 1 to 104,038 at the beginning of May. The largest gains were in shipping and stevedoring, but steam railways and local transportation also afforded more employment. The situation was more favourable than on May 1, 1925; staffs were also increased on that date.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued seasonal activity caused further and larger increases in building, highway and railway construction. The gains were not as pronounced as at the beginning of May of last year, but the index then was a good deal lower. Returns were compiled from 457 contractors having 69,079 workers, as against 58,315 on Apr. 1,1926. All except the Maritime Provinces shared in the improvement which was most notable in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario.

Services.- Employment in this group showed another seasonal advance, 278 persons being added to the forces of the 173 firms reporting, who employed 14,230 persons on May 1. Conditions were better than on the same date in 1925.

Trade.- In spite of the inclement weather that adversely affected business this spring, the payrolls of the 566 trading establishments making returns were increased by 803 persons to 57,413 on May 1. Gains were noted in both retail and wholesale trade. The index was higher than on May 1 of a year ago, when improvement was also shown.

Table III gives index numbers in some 60 industrial groups, while the course of employment in a few of the leading industries is shown in Chart II.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette; the extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM

Employment, on the whole, showed a further improvement during March. Among the 11,892,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Mar. 22, was 9.8 as compared with 10.5 on Feb. 22, and 11.1 on Mar. 23,1925. Among the members of the reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 10.1 at the end of March, compared with 10.4 at the end of February, and 9.0 at the end of March, 1925.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- A decline of more than 1 p.c. in April brought factory employment in New York State back to the October level; apart from the seasonal slackening in January, this is the first definite contraction in industrial activity reported in many months. The situation, however, was slightly better than in April of last year. There was abrupt curtailment in the steel mills and a slowing up in the textiles. Building material plants and a few other industries, on the other hand, showed improvement.

MASSACHUSSETTS.-The number of employees on the payrolls of 984 establishments in April was 238,753, as compared with 244,854 in March. The boot and shoe, woollen and worsted, electrical machinery and supply and automobile groups reported the bulk of the decline.

ILLINOIS.- The expansion which began last August in Illinois factory employment came to an end in April, according to statements from 1,200 manufacturing establishments, which reduced their staffs by 0.3 p.c. The metal, building material and furniture groups reported increased activity on the whole, but there were declines in textile, leather and food industries.

WISCONSIN.- From Feb. 15 to Mar. 15, industrial employment in Wisconsin declined by 0.4 p.c., but employment in manufacturing was brisker than in March, 1925. The index stood at 132.8 in March, 1926, as compared with 128.0 in the same month of last year. (Jan. 1922=100).

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan.1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the dates under review. In Tables IV and V it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

Table I.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All Manufacturing
May 1,1921	84.1	81.5	84.8	83.6	82.6	90.1	80.2
May 1,1922	83.3	87.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3	79.0
May 1,1923	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	90.5
Jan. 1,1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept.1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	82.0
Jan. 1,1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept.1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1,1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at May 1,1926	100.	8.0	28.1	41.5	12.6	9.8	58.0

Table II.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1,1923	88.8		88.1	94.8	92.6		86.3	91.8
Jan. 1,1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	94.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept.1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1,1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	93.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept.1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1,1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1926.	14.1	1.1	12.5	1.2	3.7	1.5	3.3	3.3

Table III - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 =100).

Industries	Relative Weight	May 1 1926	April 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924	May 1 1923	May 1 1922
Manufacturing	58.0	91.3	89.3	86.6	87.7	90.5	79.0
Animal products - edible	1.9	94.7	85.4	92.2	86.5	83.8	86.0
Fur and products	.1	82.4	81.6	77.0	81.3	88.7	90.6
Leather and products	2.1	76.5	78.9	70.5	79.4	79.1	80.3
Lumber and products	6.0	94.7	87.7	97.7	91.6	95.5	88.9
Rough and dressed	3.7	105.5	93.6	113.9	104.2	104.0	98.1
Lumber products	2.3	81.3	79.6	77.3	75.7	84.5	77.1
Musical instruments	.4	68.5	66.7	58.8	60.6	71.6	61.4
Plant products - edible	3.2	90.0	90.4	89.4	88.9	88.3	84.6
Pulp and paper products	6.9	105.3	103.3	99.6	98.7	101.1	93.6
Pulp and paper	3.5	114.9	111.1	105.1	102.4	107.4	93.7
Paper products	.8	90.9	91.1	88.0	88.4	90.9	87.5
Printing and publishing	2.6	98.9	98.3	97.2	97.9	97.1	95.4
Rubber products	1.5	82.6	86.8	83.2	76.1	84.3	66.8
Textile products	9.3	93.2	94.0	89.4	85.6	92.5	88.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	107.4	107.4	103.0	95.0	106.4	98.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	102.7	101.7	90.9	89.2	96.6	89.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	73.6	75.6	73.2	73.4	77.6	81.1
Other textile products	1.1	102.6	101.4	101.9	94.6	98.5	88.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	103.2	96.7	96.2	96.4	92.2	95.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	88.2	105.9	95.3	103.6	91.7	75.0
Chemicals and allied products	.9	85.1	84.5	83.8	87.4	92.5	79.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	98.0	88.5	82.7	90.0	94.5	83.8
Electric current	1.5	120.1	118.0	129.1	119.9	111.9	110.4
Electrical apparatus	1.2	115.9	115.7	110.4	113.4	103.8	74.0
Iron and steel products	16.5	83.0	81.1	75.0	81.2	85.4	62.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	62.9	60.3	62.2	72.1	77.5	49.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	75.4	74.4	68.4	72.6	73.6	62.8
Agricultural implements	1.1	81.8	78.9	56.4	59.1	64.0	48.6
Land vehicles	7.9	101.1	98.0	92.9	101.3	103.6	72.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.4	31.2	33.2	34.6	33.2	21.8
Heating appliances	.6	88.4	85.6	82.0	82.9	95.3	82.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	95.7	93.3	72.8	92.8	89.6	67.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	83.2	88.7	75.7	83.9	89.4	68.8
Other iron and steel products	2.2	77.8	76.6	71.5	74.1	80.4	66.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	95.3	93.8	80.0	85.4	87.0	65.1
Mineral products	1.3	107.1	100.6	105.4	103.8	100.2	94.9
Miscellaneous	.5	88.2	85.6	85.9	87.7	96.4	90.3
Logging	2.1	40.3	43.9	47.4	54.5	48.0	37.0
Mining	5.2	88.9	88.4	94.3	103.3	96.7	90.2
Coal	3.0	74.4	75.6	78.3	92.0	92.0	91.6
Metallic ores	1.4	140.4	137.4	154.8	147.7	112.9	92.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	97.0	91.3	87.6	95.9	96.4	80.5
Communication	3.1	115.8	110.7	109.3	108.2	99.7	100.4
Telegraphs	.6	112.8	103.8	105.8	106.2	98.6	93.1
Telephones	2.5	116.5	112.5	110.2	108.7	100.0	102.2
Transportation	13.5	102.8	101.2	100.3	105.3	101.7	98.7
Street railways and cartage	2.4	110.9	109.6	110.9	113.8	112.2	119.0
Steam railways	9.5	94.4	93.7	91.4	97.3	95.6	89.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	176.7	164.6	174.4	173.1	143.8	160.8
Construction and maintenance	8.9	134.6	113.7	125.6	111.2	101.6	101.1
Building	3.6	144.8	130.6	112.0	95.8	77.9	86.3
Highway	.9	935.9	410.5	908.7	546.2	711.9	688.5
Railway	4.4	109.1	96.3	114.3	109.8	109.8	102.5
Service	1.8	114.6	112.8	109.9	108.0	97.1	95.6
Hotels and restaurants	.9	114.6	111.7	112.0	109.8	95.3	94.7
Professional	.2	117.1	117.1	113.6	112.3	96.2	92.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	113.9	113.1	105.7	104.2	99.8	97.6
Trade	7.4	97.1	96.2	95.0	91.9	91.7	90.1
Retail	4.9	98.3	97.4	95.1	90.1	90.1	88.3
Wholesale	2.5	95.0	93.8	94.8	95.0	94.5	93.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	94.3	91.4	90.8	91.8	91.4	83.3

Note:- The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table IV -Index Number of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan.1920-100)

Areas and Industries	xRelative Weight	May 1, 1926	Apr. 1, 1926	May 1, 1925	May 1, 1924	May 1, 1923
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing..	38.8	75.6	73.5	77.9	79.9	85.6
Lumber products.....	4.8	73.6	64.3	92.8	73.3	75.1
Pulp and paper.....	3.9	116.3	116.1	111.0	112.3	115.0
Textile products.....	6.0	96.9	97.7	96.1	95.6	105.6
Iron and steel.....	13.6	60.3	61.4	58.2	69.4	80.9
Other manufactures...	10.5	82.6	76.8	86.8	86.0	82.6
Logging	.2	4.0	12.6	24.1	36.1	10.8
Mining	22.5	88.6	79.0	96.3	111.4	107.2
Communication	3.2	84.1	83.4	86.2	92.1	84.4
Transportation	21.8	104.5	113.5	97.8	90.3	92.5
Construction	6.8	96.1	127.0	105.6	80.7	87.5
Services	.7	94.0	92.1	92.9	91.9	94.6
Trade	6.0	109.4	111.4	110.3	109.4	114.5
Maritime Provinces-All Industries..	100.0	83.8	84.7	86.6	88.1	90.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.5	92.7	90.8	88.2	89.4	89.9
Lumber products.....	3.7	92.4	86.6	105.0	98.4	102.0
Pulp and paper.....	9.1	107.0	105.1	100.4	96.7	101.2
Textile products.....	14.2	99.4	100.2	94.9	90.6	96.0
Iron and steel.....	14.9	82.9	79.8	74.8	83.3	80.7
Other manufactures...	22.6	91.2	89.2	87.2	89.2	87.3
Logging	2.2	45.3	37.9	61.3	52.0	59.7
Mining	1.8	99.4	96.6	72.8	85.0	86.7
Communication	2.9	145.2	141.1	144.9	130.6	120.6
Transportation	12.4	111.7	105.0	108.4	119.6	100.0
Construction	9.4	173.3	159.6	145.1	122.5	89.9
Services	1.8	137.6	136.3	135.0	128.3	96.9
Trade	5.0	100.4	101.0	102.3	92.2	91.7
Quebec - All Industries.....	100.0	99.0	95.7	94.2	94.1	90.3
Ontario -Manufacturing	68.7	89.1	87.5	83.9	86.3	90.6
Lumber products.....	6.0	88.7	82.9	92.0	93.5	94.7
Pulp and paper.....	7.7	102.6	100.6	99.0	100.1	100.9
Textile products.....	10.8	87.1	87.9	83.8	80.1	88.1
Iron and steel	21.3	86.1	83.5	75.8	82.7	88.7
Other manufactures...	22.9	89.4	88.6	85.3	86.8	89.7
Logging	.9	18.3	29.1	30.5	31.5	25.7
Mining	2.8	125.9	121.5	136.9	140.2	109.4
Communication	3.0	116.7	109.1	105.1	111.5	97.1
Transportation	9.7	101.0	98.0	103.8	105.1	113.3
Construction	6.5	115.8	93.8	121.2	119.1	109.4
Services	1.7	120.9	117.6	116.0	115.0	105.9
Trade	6.7	95.6	93.5	93.6	93.3	90.2
Ontario - All industries	100.0	90.4	88.0	87.7	89.8	91.6
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing...	33.3	99.8	96.6	96.7	95.8	96.1
Lumber products.....	2.5	84.3	69.5	74.5	61.6	78.7
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	102.0	98.0	95.6	98.5	97.8
Textile products.....	1.9	102.8	103.0	97.2	93.1	97.3
Iron and steel	15.5	100.5	98.9	97.4	98.8	99.9
Other manufactures...	10.5	102.1	99.5	103.0	101.1	94.9
Logging	.4	10.4	23.0	12.4	36.0	10.5
Mining	5.7	55.2	64.0	54.3	69.1	73.8
Communication	3.9	89.4	84.0	87.3	83.8	87.3
Transportation	23.0	92.1	92.0	87.0	95.6	92.6
Construction	15.5	143.3	102.1	129.6	107.0	120.8
Services	2.2	93.5	92.1	87.9	89.2	88.7
Trade	16.0	87.0	86.1	82.6	82.0	85.1
Prairie Provinces -All industries.	100.0	92.5	88.2	88.0	89.4	90.4
British Columbia - Manufacturing....	41.3	111.5	106.0	100.5	91.7	92.4
Lumber products.....	18.0	117.6	108.8	111.4	98.4	104.4
Pulp and paper.....	5.3	110.8	109.4	97.9	91.8	97.0
Textile products.....	1.1	127.6	124.5	111.4	104.4	119.7
Iron and steel	4.5	54.6	58.8	50.9	51.3	48.6
Other Manufactures...	12.4	157.5	145.6	137.6	122.8	113.7
Logging	10.1	121.5	118.3	95.9	126.4	117.4
Mining	10.3	93.9	103.9	109.7	109.9	99.8
Communication	3.3	146.0	145.0	130.6	120.5	111.8
Transportation	13.1	111.2	108.9	106.3	115.8	104.2
Construction	11.2	128.6	95.1	110.3	96.6	77.3
Services	3.1	99.9	99.2	93.5	91.0	90.1
Trade	7.6	127.8	125.7	122.9	110.9	108.2
British Columbia-All industries....	100.0	113.5	108.3	105.1	102.9	97.5

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

Table V.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries. (Jan.1920=100)

Cities and Industries.	1/ Relative Weight	May 1 1926	Apr.1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924	May 1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	70.8	87.1	84.9	82.2	86.7	88.5
Plant products - edible	5.3	96.7	96.5	95.7	90.7	94.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	94.3	94.5	94.2	93.5	95.8
Textiles	13.3	82.8	84.4	80.7	83.5	89.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	96.3	89.3	92.3	96.4	93.6
Iron and steel	18.4	81.4	76.2	68.9	82.5	79.6
Other manufactures	22.6	89.0	87.8	86.8	87.8	85.0
Communication	4.6	155.9	152.3	158.9	138.9	126.4
Transportation	6.5	133.6	112.1	139.1	130.9	108.8
Construction	6.0	157.6	152.3	133.8	103.1	72.2
Trade	9.3	100.3	101.1	102.9	92.0	91.9
Montreal - All industries	100.0	96.0	93.1	91.7	92.3	88.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.3	83.1	84.0	79.7	-	-
Leather products	24.3	87.4	93.3	81.0	-	-
Other manufactures	36.0	80.5	78.3	78.9	-	-
Transportation	14.5	175.6	128.1	126.6	-	-
Construction	11.4	230.7	189.3	221.4	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	100.4	94.9	91.9	-	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.3	83.8	82.8	80.8	79.9	84.5
Plant products - edible	5.9	84.6	82.7	84.7	82.4	82.7
Printing and publishing	9.4	92.3	92.5	91.1	92.7	92.6
Textiles	12.4	73.1	75.6	75.7	70.9	75.1
Iron and steel	10.8	84.4	83.3	74.8	75.1	81.7
Other manufactures	27.8	86.5	83.4	82.1	82.3	88.7
Communication	5.0	129.7	122.2	118.7	125.6	100.9
Transportation	5.4	104.4	101.8	109.0	114.3	123.6
Construction	2.8	109.1	88.8	111.9	73.5	92.3
Trade	17.5	96.8	94.2	94.2	93.6	88.4
Toronto - All industries	100.0	89.8	87.7	86.9	85.6	88.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.8	89.5	86.4	86.4	94.3	93.0
Lumber products	8.0	62.5	60.5	58.9	108.3	78.7
Pulp and paper	27.1	94.3	89.6	93.6	89.0	91.6
Other manufactures	25.7	97.4	95.5	92.1	93.1	101.9
Construction	6.9	116.7	71.0	122.5	102.3	89.5
Trade	13.8	85.8	86.7	88.7	89.5	87.8
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	91.5	86.5	91.8	98.3	94.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	87.4	92.3	88.9	79.8	83.7	90.6
Textiles	21.5	106.9	106.2	100.1	88.6	96.7
Electrical apparatus	9.7	101.3	99.4	93.5	108.3	107.7
Iron and steel	34.8	83.0	76.9	62.9	72.9	84.1
Other manufactures	21.4	92.6	91.1	87.0	89.4	90.2
Construction	2.5	131.8	120.0	90.7	95.7	101.0
Trade	3.5	96.9	98.0	101.3	96.9	117.4
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	94.0	90.3	82.4	86.4	92.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.6	107.5	103.5	-	-	-
Iron and steel	70.3	119.5	114.5	-	-	-
Other manufactures	15.3	74.1	71.5	-	-	-
Construction	4.1	65.9	52.0	-	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	108.5	102.8	-	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.5	100.8	97.3	93.5	89.2	91.5
Animal products - edible	4.5	122.8	121.3	124.4	112.2	102.3
Plant products - edible	5.0	87.1	83.4	82.3	89.5	89.5
Printing and publishing	7.3	91.7	89.3	85.4	87.3	99.2
Textiles	5.7	100.2	99.8	96.1	93.0	95.1
Other manufactures	17.0	105.4	100.0	93.8	84.2	89.6
Transportation	7.3	95.0	96.4	95.5	98.5	96.5
Construction	5.6	120.6	108.1	49.6	21.8	73.6
Trade	40.7	85.5	85.1	81.6	79.4	81.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	92.7	90.7	85.4	83.0	86.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.1	91.8	89.7	88.4	83.6	78.1
Lumber products	15.6	122.7	115.5	118.3	121.4	108.6
Other manufactures	24.5	79.1	79.3	76.4	68.8	65.6
Communication	8.4	158.0	157.2	141.2	129.0	118.1
Transportation	17.6	145.3	137.3	132.2	154.7	119.6
Construction	8.9	211.2	169.9	80.2	94.5	65.6
Services	4.9	101.8	101.8	93.6	91.5	90.4
Trade	19.9	129.1	126.2	122.5	109.7	107.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	116.8	112.6	104.0	102.2	91.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns on date under review.

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1926

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

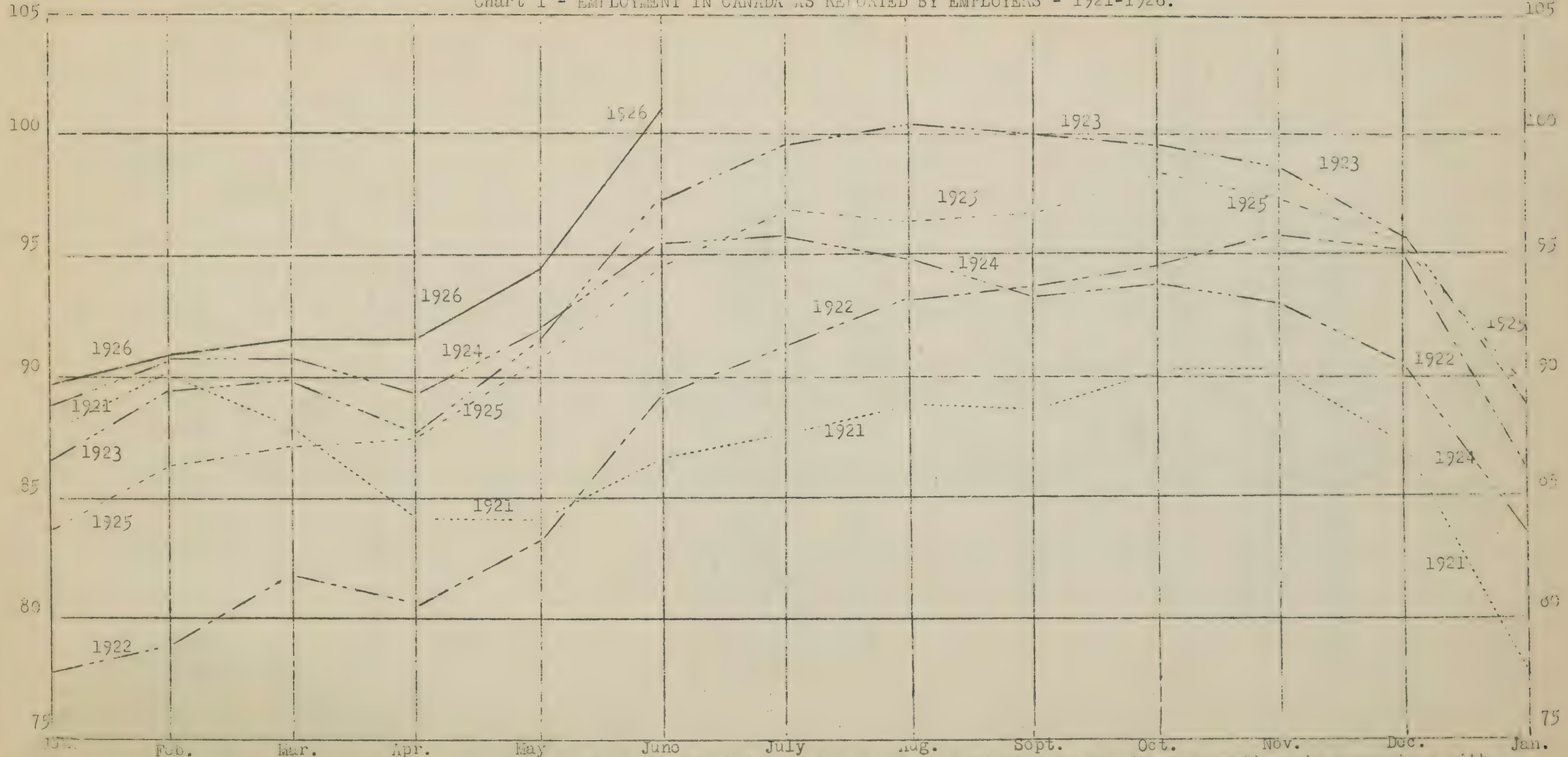
Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1926

Chart I - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1926.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 24, 1926.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.) F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Reports from 5,907 employers show that at the beginning of June, 54,262 persons had been added since May 1 to their staffs which totalled 828,483 workers. The index number of employment stood at 101.0, as compared with 94.3 on May 1, 1926, and with 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.55 on June 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. The situation was thus more favourable than on the corresponding date in any of the last five years; in fact, the index number stands higher now than at any time since 1920.

All the larger divisions reported increases, the only losses being minor ones in furniture, non-ferrous metal and leather product factories and seasonal ones in textile and cigar establishments. Nominal losses in telephones and personal services were more than compensated for by gains in other subdivisions of the communication and service groups.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES

Increased activity was noticeable in all parts of the country.

Maritime Provinces.- All activities except transportation registered increases in the number of workers employed. Reductions in iron and steel works were more than compensated for by improvements in other manufactures. The 539 firms reporting had 64,681 employees or 2,842 more than on May 1, 1926. The index number for the Maritimes was, however, higher on June 1, 1925, 1924 and 1923.

Quebec.- Continued improvement was noticed in Quebec. Manufacturing showed a further increase, some 3,500 persons being added to staffs, though there were losses in textile, leather, and cigar factories. Logging again showed an increase, owing to river-driving. All other activities showed gains, of which those in transportation and construction were the most noticeable. Reports were received from 1,271 employers, with a payroll of 238,687 persons, as compared with 217,357 last month. This increase exceeds that registered on June 1, 1925.

Ontario.-Manufacturing continued the steady increase noted of late. Sawmills and iron and steel works accounted for the greater part of the increase in this province. River-driving brought the logging index up some seven points, while transportation and construction also showed considerable gains. Retail trade was the only activity showing any pronounced loss. Cooperating firms numbered 2,688, with 337,444 persons employed, an increase of 16,695 over last month. The increase on the same date last year was only about half as large.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing was again active, losses in edible plant product and textile factories being more than counterbalanced by gains in other groups, of which those in clay, glass and stone and iron and steel works were most pronounced. All other activities showed gains, railway construction and maintenance alone showing an increase of nearly 7,500 workers. Employers reporting numbered 756, whose payrolls of 109,599 persons showed an increase of 11,529 workers over May 1, 1926. The increase on June 1, 1925, was very much smaller.

British Columbia.- While manufacturing remained practically steady, the total volume of employment showed an increase, due largely to gains in construction and transportation. Reports were received from 653 firms employing 77,594 persons, an increase of 1,868 over last month. Over a thousand more persons were added to payrolls than on the same date last year.

Tables I & IV give index numbers of employment by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Montreal.- Manufacturing continued its steady increase, seasonal losses in textile and cigar factories being more than offset by increases in iron and steel works, wood-using industries and electric current plants. Statements were compiled from 691 firms employing 116,903 persons, or 7,820 more than on May 1. Gains were also registered on June 1, 1925, but the index number was much lower.

Quebec.- Large reductions in boot and shoe factories were the outstanding feature of this month's reports, the index for the city as a whole dropping from 100.4 to 89.3. Other activities showed practically no change. Reports were received from 86 employers, with 7,798 persons on their payroll, as compared with 8,691 on May 1, 1926. On the same date last year employment was in somewhat greater volume.

Toronto.- Increases were registered in all phases of activity except services and trade. Manufacturing was higher, increases in edible animal products, wood-working, printing and iron and steel groups compensating for losses in rubber and textile factories. Co-operating employers, numbering 767, reported 96,677 employees, a gain of 557 over last month's total. The increase was greater on the same date last year.

Ottawa.- The opening up of sawmills was the most noteworthy incident in this month's report. Pulp mills registered small losses. The usual seasonal increase in construction was evident. The monthly increase was greater than that of last year. Data were received from 128 employers with 10,547 workers as compared with 9,736 on May 1.

Hamilton.- The increase in employment in Hamilton, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, was not so large as that registered on May 1, but was more pronounced than that shown on June 1, 1925. In manufacturing, iron and steel works showed the principal gain, while textiles recorded a seasonal loss. Firms reporting numbered 200, with payrolls of 29,246 as compared with 28,627 last month.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Conditions in the Border Cities were slightly better than last month. Gains were recorded in automobile factories and in construction. Reports were received from 80 firms, whose payrolls totalled 12,-241, as compared with 11,918 a month ago.

Winnipeg.- Slight increases in manufacturing and quarrying, together with the large seasonal expansion in construction, brought the Winnipeg index up some 4 points. Employers who reported numbered 279, with payrolls of 26,883, as compared with 25,664 on May 1, 1926. Last year's figures showed very little change between May and June.

Vancouver.- In manufacturing losses were recorded, caused by reduction of staffs in sawmills and non-ferrous metal works. Construction also recorded small losses. Reports were received from 216 firms, whose June payroll of 24,805 was smaller by 327 than that of May 1. This month's downward movement repeats that shown on June 1 in 1925 and 1924.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables II and V.

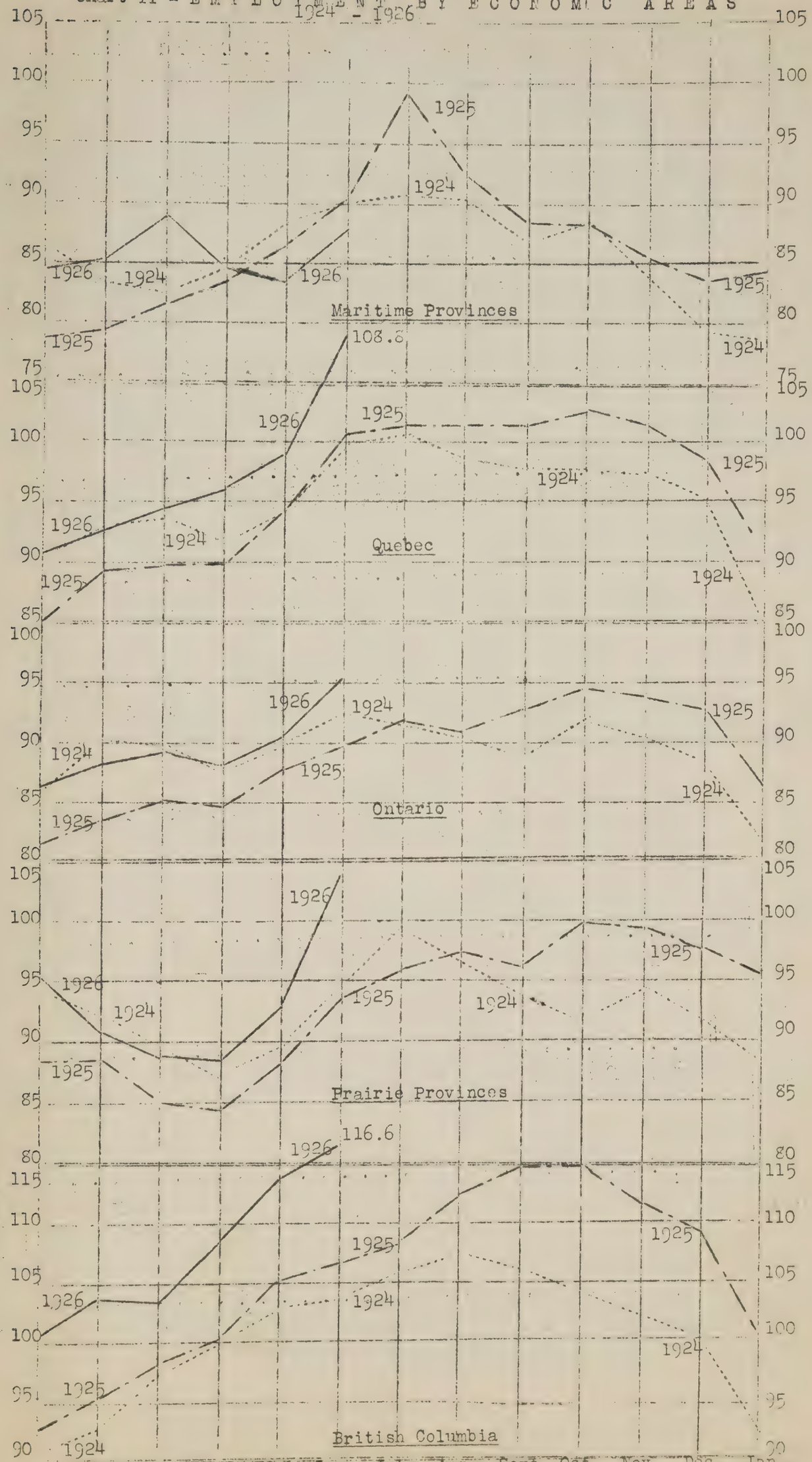
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- Further advances were made in employment in manufacturing, the largest gains being in the edible animal product, lumber, printing, and pulp and paper and iron and steel groups. Losses were recorded in textiles, non-ferrous metals and tobacco. A combined working force of 460,894 persons was employed by the 3,818 manufacturers making returns, who had 448,490 operatives at the beginning of May. The general increase was more than half as much again as that recorded on June 1, 1925.

Logging.- River-driving again caused an increase in this class, increases in the Eastern Provinces offsetting small reductions in the Prairies and British Columbia. The payrolls of the 215 firms whose statistics were received totalled 21,080 persons, compared with 16,044 in the preceding month. The increase on June 1, 1925, was very much smaller.

Mining.- Mining afforded more employment than last month, the 203 operators who reported having a staff of 41,658, or 1,392 more than on May 1. On June 1, 1925, there was practically no gain over the preceding month.

Chart II - EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS



Curves are based upon numbers of workers indicated by reporting firms at first of month, as compared with number they employed in Jan.1920, as 100.

Communication.- The trend in communication was still upward, though increases were not nearly as great as those recorded last month. Small losses in telephones were overshadowed by increases in telegraphs, leaving a net increase of 238 for the staffs of the 182 reporting employers, whose staffs totalled 2[illegible],304. Last year's change during May was negligible.

Transportation.- Gains in local transportation and storage offset losses on railways, while large increases in shipping and stevedoring brought the index up nearly 8 points. The gains were chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. The increase this year greatly exceeds that recorded on June 1, 1925. There were 275 reports received, covering 112,-090 workers, as compared with 104,104 on May 1.

Construction and Maintenance.- An increase of 26,518 workers was recorded by the 275 contractors and superintendents reporting, whose payrolls totalled 95,990 on June 1. While building and highway construction both recorded increases, 63 p.c. of the gain was due to additions to railway staffs, which were general in all provinces. A similar increase was recorded at this time last year.

Services.- The re-opening of summer hotels was largely responsible for the increase of 631 persons in the staffs of the 166 service firms reporting, who employed 14,660 workers. A slightly larger increase was recorded last year.

Trade.-Trade as a whole was slightly better, though losses in the staffs of retailers very nearly offset the increase shown by wholesale houses. Returns were received from 568 traders, with staffs of 57,807 as compared with 57,750 on May 1. The volume of employment was, however, greater than on June 1, 1925.

Table III gives index numbers in some 60 industrial groups, while the course of employment in a few of the leading industries is shown in Chart II.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette; the extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM

The improvement in employment, which had been in progress since the beginning of the year, continued during April.

Among the 11,892,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 26th April, 1926 was 9.2 as compared with 9.8 at 22nd. March, 1926 and 10.9 at 27th April, 1925. Owing to the coal strike, the unemployed on May 31 numbered 1,614,200 (exclusive of strikers), as compared with 1,034,000 on April 26.

UNITED STATES

New York.-A further decline of 2 p.c. in employment was registered, being caused by staff reductions in most industries, but more particularly in textile mills. The index stood at 99, as compared with 101 last month, and 98 a year ago.

Illinois.- A slight increase of .6 p.c. was recorded in May, as compared with a drop of 2.0 p.c. on the same date last year. Metals, building materials and highway construction reported increases, while declines were registered in leather, chemical and textile industries.

Iowa.- A decline of 4 p.c. was registered in May as compared with April. Stone and clay products was the only group showing any appreciable increase.

Wisconsin.- From March 15 to April 15, industrial employment showed a decline of slightly more than 1 p.c. Foundries, textile mills, tanneries and logging all experienced declines. The index stood at 131.3 in April, as compared with 128.0 in April, 1925.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan.1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I and II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district to the total number of employees reported in on the date under review.

Table I.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All Manufacturing
June 1, 1921	86.6	89.5	83.4	84.9	91.1	93.3	81.1
June 1, 1922	89.2	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	84.2
June 1, 1923	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	93.5
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	82.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1,1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at June 1,1926							
	100.	7.8	28.8	40.8	13.2	9.4	55.6

Table II.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1,1923	95.4		89.9	109.6	94.6		87.1	94.7
Jan. 1,1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept.1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1,1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept.1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1,1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1926.								
	14.1	.9	11.7	1.3	3.5	1.5	3.2	3.0

Table III - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	Relative Weight	June 1 1926	May 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924	June 1 1923	June1 1922
Manufacturing	55.6	93.9	91.3	88.3	88.4	93.5	84.2
Animal products - edible	2.0	105.8	94.7	101.3	97.0	95.0	94.7
Fur and products	.1	86.1	82.4	78.8	80.9	90.4	92.8
Leather and products	1.9	72.4	76.5	70.3	76.5	78.1	77.2
Lumber and products	6.6	110.8	94.7	109.1	106.6	112.4	107.0
Rough and dressed lumber	4.4	134.5	105.5	135.8	130.8	134.6	130.0
Furniture	1.0	85.1	85.7	76.1	76.3	79.8	76.3
Other lumber products	1.2	78.6	77.8	72.7	75.3	86.3	74.5
Musical instruments	.4	68.9	68.5	56.6	57.2	68.4	59.8
Plant products - edible	3.1	92.3	90.0	89.8	88.6	90.0	87.6
Pulp and paper products	6.7	108.4	105.3	100.9	100.6	104.4	96.5
Pulp and paper	3.5	121.1	114.9	107.5	106.7	114.7	100.5
Paper products	.7	90.5	90.9	89.9	86.7	91.2	84.7
Printing and publishing	2.5	99.7	98.9	97.9	98.0	96.7	95.6
Rubber products	1.5	85.0	82.6	84.9	75.6	84.3	70.1
Textile products	8.5	91.9	93.2	87.9	82.5	90.6	88.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.1	107.3	107.4	101.4	88.9	104.0	99.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	102.2	102.7	91.1	86.8	96.2	90.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	71.6	73.6	71.3	72.2	75.5	78.1
Other textile products	1.1	98.6	102.6	98.7	94.0	96.3	87.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	99.9	103.2	99.7	96.0	95.9	93.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	100.0	88.2	95.8	105.2	98.6	71.2
Chemicals and allied products	.8	86.5	85.1	80.1	86.4	91.6	88.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	103.6	98.0	88.9	92.5	100.3	90.8
Electric current	1.4	125.8	120.1	132.4	129.1	118.2	115.3
Electric apparatus	1.1	117.0	115.9	109.7	111.5	103.0	75.6
Iron and steel products	15.6	84.1	83.0	75.0	79.2	86.7	70.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	64.0	62.9	62.0	69.3	81.8	51.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	74.9	75.4	71.0	70.1	75.1	46.4
Agricultural implements	1.0	82.7	81.8	57.1	57.9	66.4	49.0
Land vehicles	7.4	102.0	101.1	91.6	98.6	104.6	89.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	34.6	31.4	38.0	32.2	29.3	41.6
Heating appliances	.6	88.7	88.4	82.4	81.6	95.2	85.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	97.1	95.7	73.7	85.9	91.7	73.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	83.6	83.2	74.2	76.4	92.1	69.7
Other iron and steel products	2.2	84.1	77.8	70.3	72.5	81.1	68.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	92.6	95.3	79.8	84.2	91.1	67.7
Mineral products	1.2	106.5	107.1	100.9	107.5	104.1	96.7
Miscellaneous	.5	88.3	88.2	84.6	85.4	94.6	94.5
Logging	2.6	53.4	40.3	51.3	53.6	52.5	37.5
Mining	5.0	92.3	88.9	94.5	103.7	101.6	92.6
Coal	2.9	77.1	74.4	77.0	89.8	93.8	90.8
Metallic ores	1.3	140.9	140.4	151.6	155.7	126.2	99.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	107.2	97.0	100.2	99.6	105.3	92.4
Communication	2.9	116.9	115.8	110.1	109.8	102.2	100.6
Telegraphs	.6	120.1	112.8	110.9	108.2	102.4	93.1
Telephones	2.3	116.1	116.5	109.9	110.2	102.1	102.5
Transportation	13.5	110.6	102.8	105.2	110.1	109.0	106.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	114.3	110.9	111.9	114.7	116.1	128.0
Steam railways	9.1	97.5	94.4	94.2	99.2	98.3	92.4
Shipping and stevedoring	2.1	248.7	176.7	211.1	219.3	211.2	222.9
Construction and maintenance	11.6	186.7	134.6	155.9	147.3	140.2	129.5
Building	3.8	166.7	144.8	122.7	118.9	100.1	102.2
Highway	1.6	1466.7	935.9	1547.0	937.9	1956.6	1448.8
Railway	6.2	126.9	109.1	139.4	143.8	146.6	129.8
Service	1.8	120.8	114.6	116.4	113.8	108.8	100.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	124.5	114.6	124.0	121.4	117.3	102.8
Professional	.2	115.9	117.1	115.7	111.5	98.1	96.9
Personal (chiefly laundries	.6	117.2	113.9	105.8	104.3	100.2	97.7
Trade	7.0	97.5	97.1	93.8	92.5	91.9	90.0
Retail	4.5	97.3	98.3	94.2	91.1	90.2	87.6
Wholesale	2.5	97.7	95.0	93.1	95.[illegible]	95.1	94.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.0	94.3	94.5	95.2	97.3	89.2

Note:- The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE IV- Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

		Feb. 1927	June 1926	May 1926	June 1925	June 1924	June 1923
Maritime Provinces -	Manufacturing	40.8	83.0	75.6	85.2	88.2	94.0
	Lumber products	7.4	115.2	73.6	122.7	122.6	111.2
	Pulp and paper	3.8	118.9	116.8	11[illegible].4	115.2	107.3
	Textile products	5.6	95.6	96.9	94.1	94.2	101.2
	Iron and steel	12.1	56.7	60.3	57.4	67.9	82.2
	Other manufactures	11.9	96.6	82.6	99.0	92.3	97.6
	Logging	.3	7.4	4.0	16.5	15.9	12.9
	Mining	22.5	93.3	88.6	97.7	108.8	111.0
	Communication	3.1	85.2	84.1	89.0	93.7	85.8
	Transportation	18.6	93.5	104.5	71.7	72.1	77.4
	Construction	8.1	121.9	96.1	190.1	120.3	119.7
	Services	.7	102.8	94.0	93.4	95.8	94.1
	Trade	5.9	110.0	109.4	112.3	109.8	117.3
Maritime Provinces -	All industries	100.0	87.9	83.8	90.3	90.0	93.9
Quebec	Manufacturing	60.0	94.9	92.7	89.9	90.6	92.7
	Lumber products	4.1	112.3	92.4	114.5	118.1	120.6
	Pulp and paper	8.8	114.1	107.0	103.7	100.8	107.6
	Textile products	12.6	97.6	99.4	95.5	88.7	94.2
	Iron and steel	13.9	84.6	82.9	75.0	82.8	83.9
	Other manufactures	20.6	91.4	91.2	83.5	89.5	88.6
	Logging	3.7	83.2	45.3	74.8	65.3	71.8
	Mining	1.7	108.3	99.4	81.5	87.7	95.7
	Communication	2.7	146.9	145.2	144.7	135.8	120.1
	Transportation	13.8	136.3	111.7	136.5	141.6	136.2
	Construction	11.5	234.1	173.3	168.7	151.6	120.6
	Services	1.7	147.3	137.6	141.6	134.6	127.5
	Trade	4.9	105.6	100.4	100.2	94.6	93.1
Quebec -	All industries	100.0	108.8	99.0	100.6	99.9	99.1
Ontario	Manufacturing	67.2	91.7	89.1	84.9	85.7	93.1
	Lumber products	7.0	108.5	88.7	105.9	107.4	114.3
	Pulp and Paper	7.4	103.3	102.6	99.1	102.1	103.1
	Textile products	10.2	86.7	87.1	80.8	76.6	86.5
	Iron and steel	20.7	87.5	86.1	75.5	78.4	89.1
	Other manufactures	21.9	90.2	89.4	86.4	86.7	91.7
	Logging	1.2	25.6	18.3	31.9	34.2	24.6
	Mining	2.7	126.4	125.9	138.8	143.9	124.9
	Communication	2.8	116.5	116.7	104.0	111.5	101.2
	Transportation	9.9	107.9	101.0	105.8	110.8	116.4
	Construction	8.5	158.0	115.8	144.2	160.4	162.4
	Services	1.5	120.8	120.9	116.3	113.6	106.9
	Trade	6.2	93.5	95.6	93.5	94.0	91.6
Ontario	All industries	100.0	95.2	90.4	89.8	92.1	96.8
Prairie Provinces -	Manufacturing	30.4	101.5	99.8	97.4	95.8	97.5
	Lumber Products	2.4	85.7	84.3	83.4	78.0	81.0
	Pulp and paper	2.7	100.5	102.0	94.0	97.8	96.1
	Textile Products	1.4	91.2	102.8	93.0	79.8	92.3
	Iron and steel	14.1	102.1	100.5	96.3	95.8	100.7
	Other manufactures	9.8	107.3	102.1	104.5	103.6	98.9
	Logging	.3	9.8	10.4	8.3	13.1	12.1
	Mining	5.4	58.8	55.2	53.6	67.9	75.9
	Communication	3.6	92.1	89.4	89.0	86.4	89.0
	Transportation	21.4	96.1	92.1	91.1	98.4	92.4
	Construction	22.3	231.3	143.3	170.1	150.9	163.0
	Services	2.3	110.6	93.5	110.0	112.0	110.2
	Trade	14.3	87.1	87.0	80.5	81.5	82.9
Prairie Provinces -	All industries	100.0	103.5	92.5	93.1	94.1	95.5
British Columbia	Manufacturing	40.0	111.8	111.5	102.7	91.9	96.7
	Lumber products	17.5	119.1	117.6	111.9	97.0	111.1
	Pulp and paper	5.3	113.7	110.8	95.3	83.1	102.3
	Textile products	1.0	118.1	127.6	107.8	99.4	116.5
	Iron and steel	4.2	53.5	54.6	57.4	51.1	48.2
	Other manufactures	12.0	156.9	157.5	141.5	134.8	119.5
	Logging	9.7	119.0	121.5	100.1	115.5	120.7
	Mining	10.1	94.2	93.9	104.6	109.0	99.6
	Communication	3.2	148.6	146.0	134.0	122.1	117.0
	Transportation	13.3	115.1	111.2	105.1	108.8	101.0
	Construction	13.1	152.5	128.6	119.4	116.0	83.3
	Services	3.1	102.8	99.9	98.4	94.3	94.4
	Trade	7.5	129.4	127.8	119.6	112.3	107.9
British Columbia -	All industries	100.0	116.6	113.5	106.5	103.4	100.4

x Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table V.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries. (Jan.1920=100)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1926	May 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924	June 1 1923
Montreal-Manufacturing	67.0	88.6	87.1	82.8	85.7	86.9
Plant products - edible	5.1	97.6	96.7	99.4	94.9	93.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	94.7	94.3	93.1	91.6	97.6
Textiles	12.1	81.6	82.8	80.9	80.2	86.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	90.1	96.3	92.5	91.8	96.7
Iron and steel	17.6	83.9	81.4	69.1	81.3	82.2
Other manufactures	22.1	90.1	89.0	88.0	88.4	85.1
Communication	4.3	157.1	155.9	156.0	145.2	125.0
Transportation	10.6	233.6	133.6	203.2	203.[illegible]	193.3
Construction	6.2	175.0	157.6	149.3	117.9	100.7
Trade	9.2	105.8	100.3	100.4	94.6	93.4
Montreal - All industries	100.0	103.1	96.0	95.6	96.2	95.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	57.0	69.0	83.1	81.1	-	-
Leather products	12.5	42.2	87.4	85.0	-	-
Other manufactures	44.5	83.9	80.5	78.9	-	-
Transportation	15.9	173.3	175.6	153.4	-	-
Construction	12.3	237.3	230.7	218.3	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	89.3	100.4	95.7	-	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.1	84.1	83.8	80.4	79.0	85.1
Plant products - edible	5.9	84.9	84.6	82.9	81.5	83.7
Printing and publishing	9.6	94.5	92.3	91.7	92.3	92.3
Textiles	12.2	71.9	73.1	72.1	69.2	72.7
Iron and steel	10.8	85.2	84.4	74.7	73.2	85.6
Other manufactures	27.6	86.6	86.5	82.9	82.2	91.8
Communication	5.0	130.6	129.7	113.6	124.7	103.6
Transportation	5.5	105.8	104.4	108.5	113.0	126.0
Construction	3.6	135.1	109.1	127.3	87.6	138.2
Trade	16.9	93.8	96.8	94.1	93.5	88.3
Toronto - All industries	100.0	90.2	89.8	86.7	85.2	89.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.3	97.0	89.5	97.6	96.8	118.9
Lumber products	14.5	125.4	62.5	115.8	113.5	134.4
Pulp and paper	22.4	85.6	94.3	92.4	91.9	99.3
Other manufactures	23.4	95.8	97.4	94.5	94.0	103.5
Construction	9.5	176.1	116.7	165.4	131.3	103.9
Trade	13.1	86.3	85.8	85.2	89.0	90.7
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	99.4	91.5	100.1	101.6	109.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.7	93.5	92.3	80.8	80.0	92.2
Textiles	20.6	105.2	106.9	98.3	79.1	97.2
Electrical apparatus	9.7	104.0	101.3	94.3	105.1	111.2
Iron and steel	35.2	85.7	83.0	63.4	68.9	85.0
Other manufactures	21.2	93.4	92.6	91.7	90.7	93.2
Construction	3.3	172.8	131.8	117.9	110.9	145.1
Trade	3.5	98.9	96.9	105.0	106.9	116.5
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	96.0	94.0	83.9	83.1	94.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.4	109.2	107.5	-	-	-
Iron and steel	69.2	121.2	119.5	-	-	-
Other manufactures	15.2	75.2	74.1	-	-	-
Construction	2.4	87.9	65.9	-	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	111.5	108.5	-	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.2	101.6	100.8	95.7	92.6	91.5
Animal Products - edible	4.4	127.5	122.8	128.4	120.0	110.2
Plant products - edible	4.4	81.1	87.1	83.7	90.2	92.6
Printing and publishing	7.1	89.1	91.7	86.0	86.[illegible]	87.5
Textiles	5.4	100.6	100.2	91.4	89.5	91.6
Other manufactures	16.9	109.8	105.4	99.0	91.7	89.2
Transporation	7.2	96.5	95.0	95.5	100.7	100.1
Construction	8.8	207.2	120.6	67.4	78.0	90.4
Trade	38.7	85.3	85.5	76.0	78.2	81.0
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	96.9	92.7	85.5	83.6	87.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.4	87.1	91.8	87.8	83.8	80.[illegible]
Lumber products	14.7	115.8	120.7	119.2	118.2	113.9
Other manufactures	23.7	75.5	73.[illegible]	75.0	70.1	67.2
Communication	8.8	160.4	158.0	143.4	131.0	124.3
Transporation	18.6	98.8	145.3	12[illegible].5	123.2	119.0
Construction	8.9	201.9	211.2	88.6	105.7	88.5
Services	4.9	105.7	101.8	102.0	94.4	9.6
Trade	20.2	128.[illegible]	129.1	118.8	110.5	106.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	115.2	116.8	103.1	99.7	94.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry with[illegible] a city to number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns on date under review.

22/6/26 EC.

72-007

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1926

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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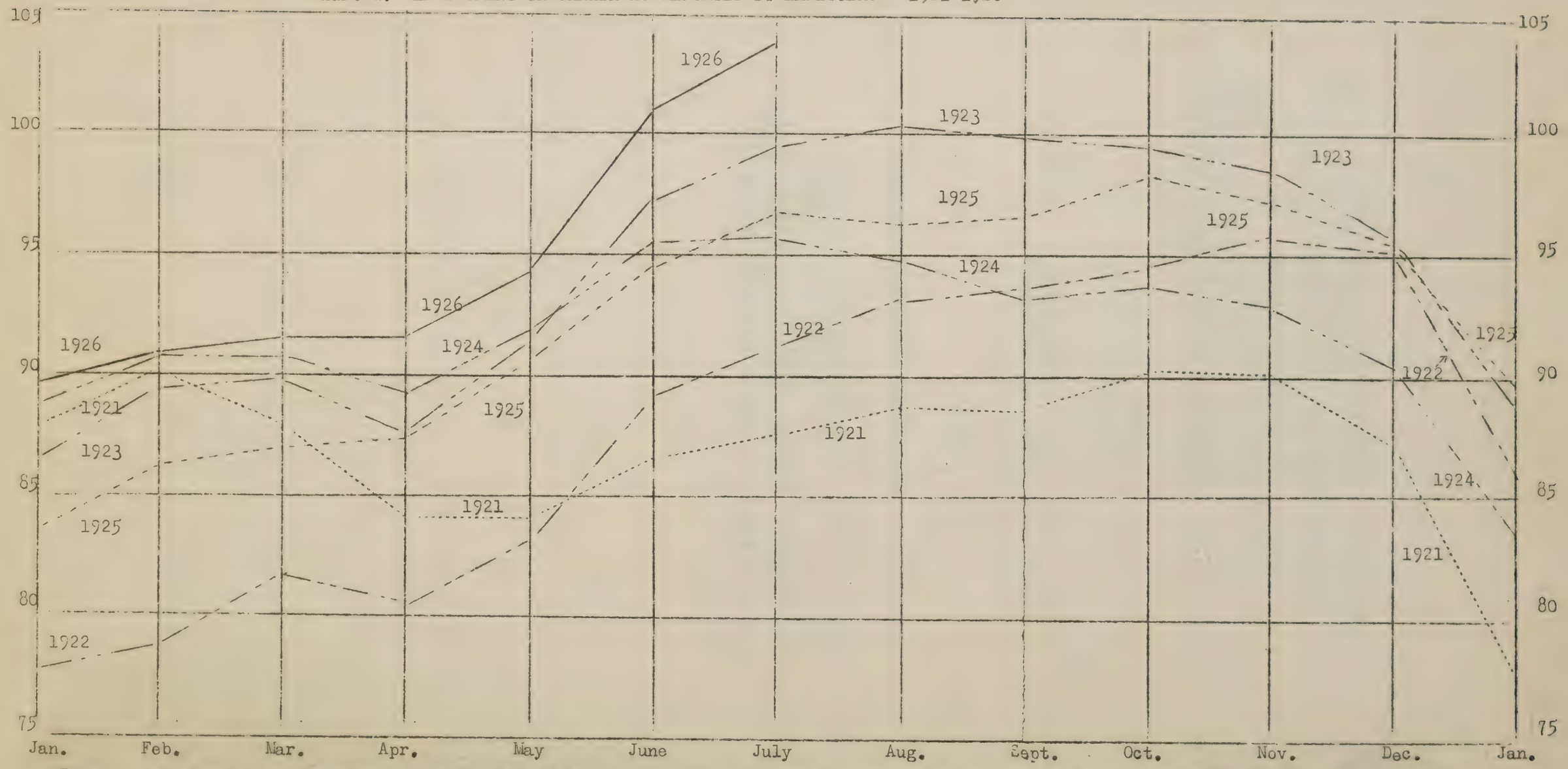
Published by authority of the Hon. J. D. Chaplin,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1926

Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1926



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued July 26, 1926.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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Following the pronounced expansion recorded at the beginning of June, there was a further important increase in employment on July 1, when the payrolls of the 5,898 co-operating firms aggregated 850,718 persons, or 20,699 more than in the preceding month. These additions to staff exceeded those reported on the corresponding date of any previous year of the record, and the index of employment, at 103.7, now stands higher than in any other month since 1920. On June 1, 1926, it was 101.0, while on July 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 the index was 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5, respectively. The chart opposite illustrates the decidedly upward trend followed by the curve of employment during 1926, especially in the last three or four months, as compared with its more sluggish movement in preceding years.

With the exception of logging, in which there was seasonal curtailment, all groups of industries reported improvement, that in construction being most extensive.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES

Firms in all provinces registered increased employment, Quebec showing the greatest gains.

Maritime Provinces.- Further expansion was noted in the Maritime Provinces, where the 535 reporting employers enlarged their staffs from 64,892 on June 1 to 67,271 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing, logging, mining and construction recorded gains, while there were seasonal losses in transportation. Very marked, but brief, increases in construction were reported on July 1, 1925, which caused the index then to be higher than in any other month since 1923.

Quebec.- For the sixth consecutive month, employment gained in Quebec, 8,383 persons having been added to the working forces of the 1,277 co-operating firms, who had 247,758 employees. The situation was better than in any previous month since the beginning of 1920; the improvement noted on July 1, 1925, was much less extensive. All groups except logging (which showed a seasonal falling off,) recorded heightened activity on the date under review, the gains in construction, manufacturing and transportation being most noteworthy.

Ontario.- According to statistics received from 2,695 employers, their payrolls included 344,441 workers, as against 339,118 at the beginning of June. This increase was not as large as that registered on July 1 of a year ago, but the index then was over five points lower. Manufacturing, transportation and construction absorbed a considerable number of additional workers; the customary mid-summer losses in logging camps, however, offset part of this gain.

Prairie Provinces.- Marked activity in construction, and smaller increases on steam railways and in manufacturing, communication and trade, accounted for a 3.5 p.c. expansion in the Prairie Provinces; 734 firms reported 112,643 employees, or 3,811 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 107.3, was over 11 points higher than on the corresponding date in 1925, when less pronounced expansion was indicated.

British Columbia.- Further, but more moderate improvement was noted in British Columbia, of which that in manufacturing and construction was the most important. Statements were tabulated from 657 employers whose staffs aggregated 78,605 persons, compared with 77,802 on June 1. Rather greater gains were indicated at the beginning of July of last year, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Tables 1 and 2 give index numbers of employment by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

An analysis of the returns for eight cities shows that there was slight curtailment in Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg improvement was registered.

Montreal.- Manufacturing, construction, trade and services afforded more employment, but shipping and longshore work was slightly less active. Statements were compiled from 693 employers with 118,621 workers, or 1,595 more than on June 1. The index number of employment in Montreal was higher on the date under review than in any other month since the record for the cities was begun in 1922.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed an improvement, chiefly in transportation, while boot and shoe factories continued to be affected by the industrial dispute still in existence. The payrolls of the 87 reporting firms aggregated 8,893 on July 1, as compared with 8,283 employees in the preceding month. Activity was greater than on the corresponding date of last year.

Toronto.- The number of persons employed by the 778 co-operating establishments in Toronto was 97,610, against 97,141 in their last report. The most marked expansion took place in manufacturing and construction, while retail trade showed midsummer dullness. Employment was better than at the beginning of July, 1925, when gains were also recorded.

Ottawa.- Further, but less pronounced increases were noted in Ottawa, according to data from 126 employers, whose staffs rose from 10,476 workers on June 1, to 10,681 at the beginning of July. There were general, though fairly small gains in manufacturing, construction and communication. The situation was slightly more favourable than on July 1 of a year ago.

Hamilton.- The trend of employment in iron and steel works was decidedly upward, while minor changes only were registered in other industries. An aggregate working force of 29,722 persons was reported by the 200 firms making returns, compared with 29,254 in the preceding month. The level of employment continued to be much higher than on the corresponding date of last year.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Automobile factories laid off a comparatively small number of workers, but there were gains in construction and some other groups. The result was a decline of 125 persons in the payrolls of the 78 employers whose statistics were received and who had 11,980 workers. Considerably greater activity was indicated than on July 1, 1925.

Winnipeg.- Another but smaller increase in employment was noted in Winnipeg, where 267 employers added 381 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 26,966 on July 1. Moderate improvement was shown in manufacturing, communication, construction and trade. The index was nearly 13 points higher than on the same date of last year.

Vancouver.- Very little change in the situation was registered in Vancouver; 222 firms employed 24,921 workers as compared with 25,010 in the preceding month. Trade was rather more active, while shipping was slacker. Employment was much brisker than on July 1, 1925, although gains were then recorded.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart II shows the course of employment in several of the leading industrial cities since 1924.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

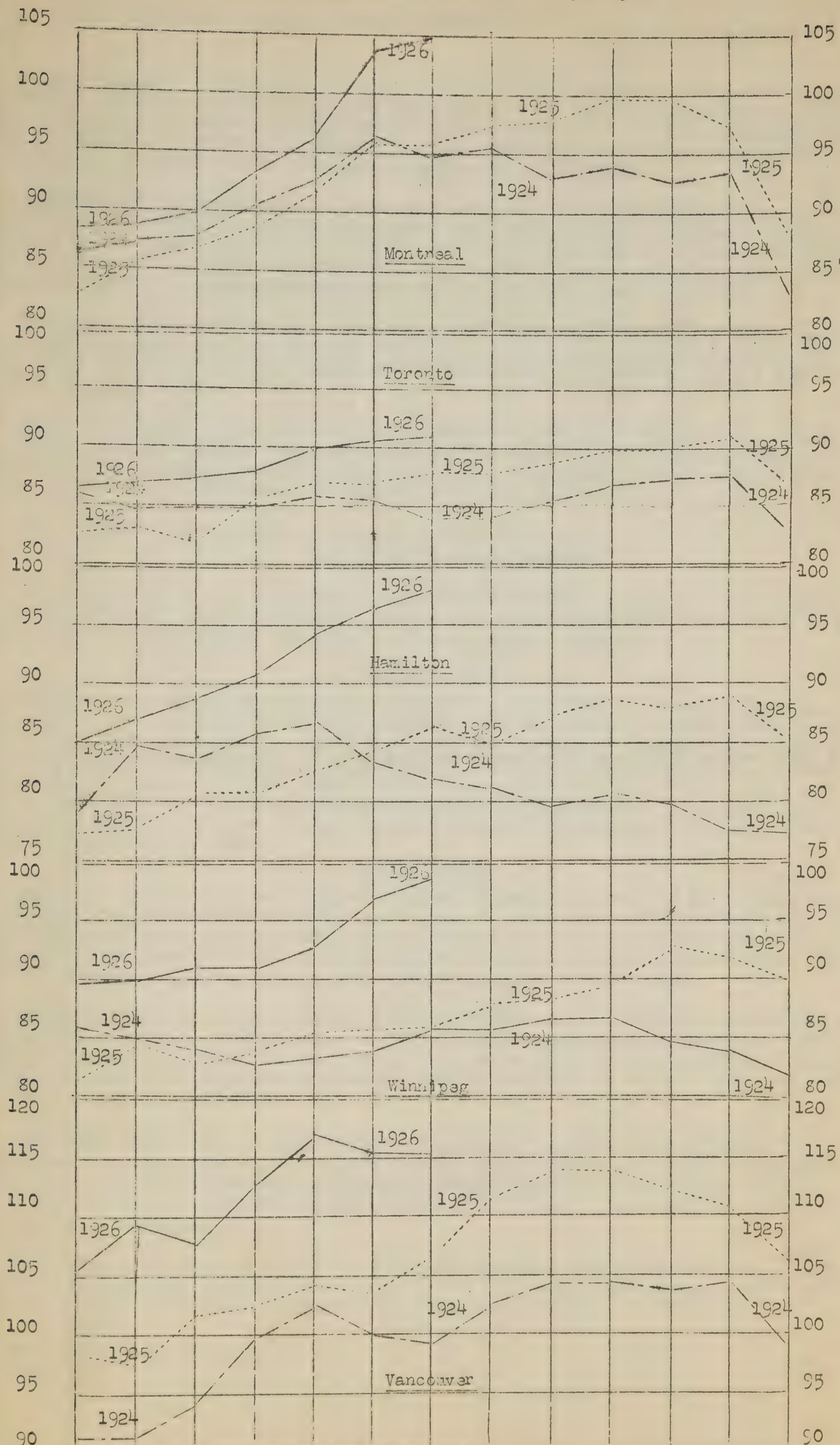
Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures on July 1 showed the sixth consecutive increase recorded this year; the situation was more favourable than at any time since 1920, the index standing over six points higher than on July 1,1925. Lumber mills registered the greatest improvement, while there were also important gains in food, pulp and paper, electric current and non-ferrous metal works. Employment in iron and steel plants regularly declines at midsummer, but the losses on the date under review were the smallest reported on July 1 of any year of the record. The working forces of the 3,825 manufacturers furnishing data totalled 469,048 operatives, as compared with 462,746 on June 1.

Logging.- There was a reduction of 3,768 men in the staffs of the 212 reporting logging firms, whose payrolls included 17,407 at the beginning of July. This decrease was smaller than that noted on the corresponding date in 1925, when employment was in rather less volume.

Mining.- Further recovery was shown in coal mining, and there were slight gains in other branches of the mining industry. Returns were compiled from 206 operators with 42,328 persons in their employ, as against 41,651 in the preceding month. More extensive gains were indicated on July 1 of last year; the index then was slightly higher.

Communication.- Telephones and telegraphs afforded more employment, according to 182 employers, who enlarged their staffs from 24,334 workers on June 1 to

Chart II - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1924-1926



The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan.1920,as 100.

24,612 on the date under review. Employment was above its level at the commencement of July, 1925.

Transportation.- Improvement was registered on steam railways and also in local transportation, but shipping and stevedoring was slacker. The working forces of the 269 companies and divisional superintendents making returns aggregated 112,647 persons, compared with 111,871 in the preceding month. Activity was greater than on the corresponding date of last year, although rather more marked gains were then recorded.

Construction and Maintenance.- Large increases were again registered in this division, in which 15,336 more persons were employed by the 478 co-operating contractors than in the last report. They had 111,321 workers. The index number stood at 216.8, as compared with 187.5 on July 1, 1925, the previous maximum of this record, which began in 1920. Building, highway and railway construction all shared in the upward movement.

Services.- Continued seasonal increases in personnel were reported in summer hotels, while minor changes only took place in the other branches of the service group... Statements were tabulated from 164 establishments employing 15,237 workers, or 618 more than at the beginning of June.

Trade.- Wholesale houses afforded more employment, and there was also an insignificant gain in retail stores. The staffs of the 562 firms making returns aggregated 58,118 persons, as compared with 57,638 in the preceding month. Practically no change was noted on July 1, 1925, when the situation was less favourable.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette; the extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM

Employment in May was seriously affected in the first half of the month by the general strike, and subsequently by the increasing shortage of fuel resulting from the stoppage of work in the coal mines. Among the 11,892,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, on May 24,1926, was 14.5, as compared with 9.2 on April 26,1926, and 10.9 on May 25, 1925. Among the members of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 13.2 at the end of May, compared with 10.0 at the end of April,1926 and 10.1 at the end of May, 1925.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- The decline in employment in manufacturing in New York State was partly checked in June, employment dropping about 0.5 p.c. as compared with May. Textiles, steel, automobiles and electrical apparatus plants reported declines, while improvement was indicated in canneries and men's clothing factories. The preliminary index number for June was 99, the same as in May and one point above the index for June 1925.

MASSACHUSETTS.-There was a further moderate curtailment in manufacturing in Massachusetts during June. The payrolls of 979 reporting establishments aggregated 225,045 persons, as against 232,273 in the corresponding payroll week in May. Automobile, cotton, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, rubber, woollen and worsted factories reported the bulk of the loss.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois during June was only slightly affected by the midsummer dullness that usually causes considerable reductions in personnel. There were gains in food, men's clothing, job printing, building material and boot and shoe factories, while the trend was downward in women's clothing, iron and steel and woodworking establishments.

WISCONSIN.- From April 15th to May 15th manufacturing employment declined 1.4 p.c., but the situation was slightly better than in May 1925. The index (January 1922 =100) stood at 129.5 in May,1926, as against 131.3 in April and 129.0 in May 1925.

1/ Excluding coal mine employees.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total No. of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table I. - Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
July 1, 1921	87.5	89.0	87.2	84.2	94.7	92.6	80.9
July 1, 1922	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2	84.2
July 1, 1923	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	93.6
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1,	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1,	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1,	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1,	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1,	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	88.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at July, 1, 1926.	100.	7.9	29.1	40.5	13.2	9.3	55.1

Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1923	95.9		89.5	110.2	91.4		87.7	100.3
Jan. 1, 1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.0		85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1,	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	97.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	105.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1926.	13.9	1.0	11.5	1.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	2.9

Table 3 - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	Relative Weight	July 1 1926	June 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923	July 1 1922
Manufacturing	55.1	95.3	93.9	89.1	87.7	93.6	84.2
Animal products - edible	1.9	107.3	105.8	105.4	101.3	94.9	97.4
Fur and products	.1	88.4	86.1	81.9	81.1	91.8	97.5
Leather and products	2.0	76.3	72.4	69.8	74.7	78.2	79.6
Lumber and products	6.8	118.1	110.8	116.2	111.9	121.0	113.3
Rough and dressed lumber	4.7	147.3	134.5	148.0	142.8	151.0	139.3
Furniture	1.0	84.8	85.1	79.0	71.6	76.8	78.7
Other lumber products	1.1	79.4	78.6	73.1	74.4	85.1	78.4
Musical instruments	.3	69.4	68.9	56.3	55.7	65.0	56.8
Plant products - edible	3.1	96.0	92.3	97.0	91.2	94.9	91.6
Pulp and paper products	6.6	110.0	108.4	102.1	99.9	104.9	97.3
Pulp and paper	3.5	124.0	121.1	110.5	106.8	115.8	102.3
Paper products	.7	91.3	90.5	85.9	84.6	90.6	85.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	99.9	99.7	97.6	96.9	96.9	95.2
Rubber products	1.4	85.0	85.0	86.9	71.0	77.9	76.5
Textile products	8.3	92.2	91.9	87.7	81.1	87.3	88.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	105.5	107.3	100.6	84.7	97.8	100.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	103.4	102.2	91.0	87.9	94.4	91.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	73.2	71.6	72.1	72.1	74.3	76.8
Other textile products	1.0	98.8	98.6	97.0	89.5	91.7	87.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	98.0	99.9	100.6	98.5	100.2	99.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	101.2	100.0	89.1	108.2	101.9	61.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	83.8	86.5	79.7	83.7	89.2	88.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	106.4	103.6	93.2	94.1	102.7	94.6
Electric current	1.5	131.9	125.8	135.2	129.1	123.0	121.6
Electrical apparatus	1.1	119.5	117.0	109.6	108.3	103.8	74.8
Iron and steel products	15.1	85.5	84.1	72.9	76.0	85.0	65.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	61.6	64.0	52.2	57.8	77.5	57.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	76.0	74.9	70.9	68.1	76.6	63.1
Agricultural implements	1.1	90.1	82.7	59.2	55.2	65.0	56.0
Land vehicles	7.1	100.1	102.0	88.8	98.8	103.2	72.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.1	34.6	34.8	39.7	27.4	28.2
Heating appliances	.6	88.0	88.7	82.8	75.4	91.9	86.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	98.3	97.1	75.8	80.9	93.5	74.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	83.8	83.6	73.0	59.5	88.9	68.6
Other iron and steel products	2.0	80.2	79.3	72.3	68.0	79.6	69.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	96.6	92.6	79.7	84.0	90.8	71.4
Mineral products	1.2	107.8	106.5	110.8	106.8	107.6	97.4
Miscellaneous	.5	86.2	88.3	82.3	83.2	90.2	92.2
Logging	2.1	44.3	53.4	38.2	43.1	48.4	31.4
Mining	5.0	95.4	92.3	97.2	99.9	101.6	94.4
Coal	2.9	79.0	77.1	77.5	85.2	92.8	91.6
Metallic ores	1.3	151.2	140.9	157.3	154.1	127.9	99.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	109.0	107.2	109.6	95.2	107.3	101.1
Communication	2.9	118.2	116.9	112.6	111.7	103.4	100.6
Telegraphs	.6	123.6	120.1	115.4	108.7	104.6	98.6
Telephones	2.3	116.8	116.1	111.9	112.5	103.1	101.1
Transportation	13.2	111.4	110.6	106.2	110.0	112.2	109.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	117.9	114.3	111.3	114.6	116.8	131.9
Steam railways	9.0	99.3	97.5	96.9	101.6	102.4	94.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	232.5	238.7	198.6	192.9	209.5	233.9
Construction and maintenance	13.1	216.8	186.7	187.5	175.8	169.1	157.4
Building	4.1	183.8	166.7	135.4	130.4	127.5	112.9
Highway	2.5	2398.9	1460.7	2873.4	1763.2	2766.5	3369.9
Railway	6.5	175.9	162.9	149.2	159.9	163.2	145.2
Services	1.8	126.0	120.8	122.9	122.5	115.1	104.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	134.5	124.5	135.6	136.9	128.7	112.0
Professional	.2	112.0	115.9	112.8	111.4	102.3	92.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	118.5	117.2	107.8	106.1	100.6	96.7
Trade	6.8	98.4	97.5	93.8	92.1	92.3	90.7
Retail	4.4	97.6	97.3	94.3	89.9	90.1	88.3
Wholesale	2.4	100.0	97.7	92.8	96.2	96.2	95.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	103.7	101.0	96.8	95.9	99.5	91.1

Note:- The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 4 - Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries

	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1926	June 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	40.0	84.4	83.0	85.3	89.2	99.6
Lumber products	8.7	143.6	115.2	138.7	140.7	150.9
Pulp and paper	3.9	124.8	118.9	122.1	120.2	119.0
Textile products	5.2	91.4	95.6	96.0	84.1	100.6
Iron and steel	11.0	53.4	56.7	53.2	66.6	80.8
Other manufactures	11.2	94.0	96.6	94.2	93.3	94.8
Logging	1.1	26.9	7.4	14.1	22.6	46.3
Mining	22.6	96.5	93.3	97.2	103.5	110.9
Communication	3.1	89.7	85.2	89.7	93.0	88.3
Transportation	13.5	70.1	93.5	69.1	68.8	73.2
Construction	13.2	205.8	121.9	351.5	145.3	182.5
Services	.9	126.4	102.8	116.2	137.0	128.5
Trade	5.6	110.7	110.0	111.6	107.4	118.0
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.0	91.1	87.9	99.4	90.6	101.0
Quebec Manufacturing	59.2	97.0	94.9	90.6	91.9	93.1
Lumber products	4.6	130.5	112.3	134.7	142.5	135.5
Pulp and paper	8.6	114.9	114.1	104.2	101.6	108.4
Textile products	12.1	97.2	97.6	93.7	87.2	90.7
Iron and steel	13.2	83.9	84.6	72.6	83.4	82.7
Other manufactures	20.7	95.0	91.4	90.0	89.6	89.5
Logging	2.4	55.9	83.2	46.1	43.0	52.8
Mining	1.7	110.8	108.3	88.5	69.8	95.3
Communication	2.6	148.2	146.9	146.4	135.2	120.4
Transportation	14.1	145.2	136.3	137.2	138.9	139.5
Construction	13.4	282.7	234.1	190.8	177.8	152.9
Services	1.8	157.5	147.3	146.2	140.4	134.8
Trade	4.8	107.7	105.6	100.1	94.1	93.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	112.8	108.8	101.1	100.6	100.5
Ontario Manufacturing	66.7	92.5	91.7	86.1	83.0	91.7
Lumber products	7.1	111.6	108.5	109.2	108.0	117.2
Pulp and Paper	7.4	105.5	103.3	100.5	99.7	103.3
Textile products	10.1	87.6	86.7	82.0	76.0	82.8
Iron and steel	20.2	87.3	87.5	73.9	72.2	86.2
Other manufactures	21.9	91.2	90.2	89.7	85.3	91.5
Logging	1.0	21.0	25.6	25.2	29.9	21.6
Mining	2.7	135.6	126.4	142.8	145.0	128.7
Communication	2.7	115.3	116.5	107.5	113.3	103.1
Transportation	10.0	111.3	107.9	107.6	113.4	118.8
Construction	9.3	177.5	158.0	165.5	179.3	181.8
Services	1.5	122.7	120.8	119.0	117.3	110.2
Trade	6.1	93.7	93.5	93.5	93.9	91.8
Ontario - All industries	100.0	97.0	95.2	91.8	91.4	97.2
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing	30.0	103.6	101.5	97.2	97.2	100.0
Lumber products	2.4	89.5	85.7	83.9	83.3	87.7
Pulp and paper	2.5	100.0	100.5	94.4	95.8	95.4
Textile products	1.6	99.5	91.2	89.8	77.3	92.0
Iron and steel	13.8	103.1	102.1	95.6	97.2	103.5
Other manufactures	9.7	110.5	107.3	105.8	105.7	101.2
Logging	.3	10.7	9.8	6.5	10.8	9.6
Mining	5.1	59.0	59.8	56.4	63.7	72.4
Communication	3.7	96.6	92.1	90.8	91.1	89.2
Transportation	21.4	98.9	96.1	93.7	99.5	99.0
Construction	23.4	250.6	231.3	187.8	198.7	119.9
Services	2.2	111.6	110.6	123.0	126.8	121.4
Trade	13.9	87.8	87.1	79.3	80.8	82.0
Prairie Provinces -All industries	100.0	107.3	103.5	95.9	99.1	101.4
British Columbia - Manufacturing	40.5	114.1	111.8	103.6	93.1	99.6
Lumber products	17.5	119.7	119.1	114.9	92.8	112.1
Pulp and paper	5.2	114.7	113.7	96.2	83.9	97.3
Textile products	1.0	119.7	118.1	102.1	103.4	118.6
Iron and steel	4.2	52.8	53.5	50.5	48.7	47.2
Other manufactures	12.6	165.9	155.9	148.7	154.9	137.3
Logging	8.9	111.1	119.0	85.5	99.1	120.5
Mining	10.1	95.1	90.2	109.4	110.1	99.0
Communication	3.3	140.2	142.6	137.5	124.1	118.6
Transportation	12.9	114.8	115.1	105.1	107.7	107.7
Construction	13.6	161.0	152.5	132.6	147.3	98.7
Services	3.1	107.4	102.8	105.0	103.4	95.0
Trade	7.6	131.6	129.4	123.3	112.6	112.0
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	118.1	116.6	108.0	105.8	103.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries.(Jan.1920=100)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1926	June 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.6	89.3	88.6	82.2	84.8	86.4
Plant products - edible	5.0	101.5	97.6	100.0	96.0	94.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	93.5	94.7	91.9	90.2	93.8
Textiles	11.8	80.8	81.6	79.8	79.1	83.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.4	89.2	90.1	94.0	95.1	100.5
Iron and steel	17.2	82.9	83.9	66.1	79.7	80.2
Other manufactures	22.7	96.8	90.1	88.9	86.6	86.8
Communication	4.2	155.9	157.1	157.9	143.2	124.7
Transportation	10.1	226.5	233.6	202.1	184.1	189.4
Construction	7.0	200.8	175.0	166.0	123.3	130.6
Trade	2.9	107.8	105.8	100.1	93.7	93.2
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.5	103.1	95.7	94.8	95.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.7	81.7	69.0	81.7	-	-
Leather products	20.2	76.9	42.2	85.5	-	-
Other manufactures	39.5	84.4	83.9	79.5	-	-
Transportation	15.8	200.9	173.3	168.1	-	-
Construction	11.2	260.6	237.3	239.2	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	101.6	89.3	98.9	-	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.3	84.7	84.1	81.9	77.9	83.8
Plant products - edible	6.0	86.8	84.9	88.6	82.2	85.8
Printing and publishing	9.6	95.5	94.5	93.2	91.1	93.0
Textiles	12.5	74.4	71.9	72.6	70.1	71.2
Iron and steel	10.7	84.9	85.2	77.5	68.2	78.5
Other manufactures	27.5	86.4	86.6	83.8	80.8	87.4
Communication	4.9	128.4	130.6	118.9	128.0	105.8
Transportation	5.4	106.3	105.8	105.5	115.3	126.7
Construction	3.9	139.8	135.1	121.7	98.7	139.1
Trade	16.6	93.4	93.8	93.8	93.8	89.8
Toronto- All industries	100.0	90.7	90.2	87.6	83.9	89.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.1	97.8	97.0	96.9	97.1	103.6
Lumber products	14.7	128.0	125.4	118.4	128.7	135.2
Pulp and paper	22.0	85.1	85.6	89.2	86.2	89.7
Other manufactures	23.4	97.0	95.8	94.8	93.9	103.5
Construction	10.1	189.1	176.1	170.9	171.2	221.9
Trade	13.0	86.2	86.3	86.6	89.3	95.4
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	101.2	99.4	100.5	102.3	110.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	87.0	95.5	93.5	81.9	78.2	87.5
Textiles	20.3	105.3	105.2	99.4	79.0	78.5
Electrical apparatus	9.8	107.0	104.0	93.6	102.0	114.2
Iron and steel	36.1	89.5	85.7	63.8	66.9	82.6
Other manufactures	20.8	93.0	93.4	94.6	88.5	93.4
Construction	3.0	158.6	172.8	180.5	120.0	158.8
Trade	3.4	99.3	98.9	102.1	109.6	114.4
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	97.6	96.0	86.0	81.7	91.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.6	105.6	109.2	81.1	-	-
Iron and steel	68.4	117.2	121.2	82.2	-	-
Other manufactures	14.2	71.6	75.2	77.9	-	-
Construction	6.4	105.6	87.9	92.6	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	110.3	111.5	87.1	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37.7	102.7	101.6	95.0	93.8	93.6
Animal Products - edible	4.6	131.9	127.5	128.4	116.8	107.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	84.0	81.1	86.3	89.6	94.4
Printing and publishing	6.8	88.1	89.1	85.3	85.2	85.9
Textiles	5.2	97.0	100.6	88.2	87.7	89.6
Other manufactures	16.6	112.1	109.8	98.2	97.1	95.6
Transportation	7.0	95.9	96.5	95.6	103.1	100.7
Construction	9.2	217.7	207.2	85.8	60.1	89.2
Trade	38.6	86.0	85.3	76.6	77.7	80.8
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	98.3	96.9	85.6	85.6	87.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.1	88.2	87.1	89.3	79.0	82.5
Lumber products	15.3	119.3	115.8	126.7	99.3	109.6
Other manufactures	23.8	75.5	75.5	73.7	70.8	71.5
Communication	8.8	160.9	160.4	147.4	133.8	127.0
Transportation	17.8	145.8	149.7	126.4	129.7	132.4
Construction	8.6	197.6	201.9	118.9	127.6	122.6
Services	4.7	106.4	105.7	98.8	99.7	91.2
Trade	20.8	131.7	128.9	123.0	110.4	110.8
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	115.3	115.2	106.5	99.0	100.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns on date under review.

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1926

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by authority of the Hon. J. D. Chaplin,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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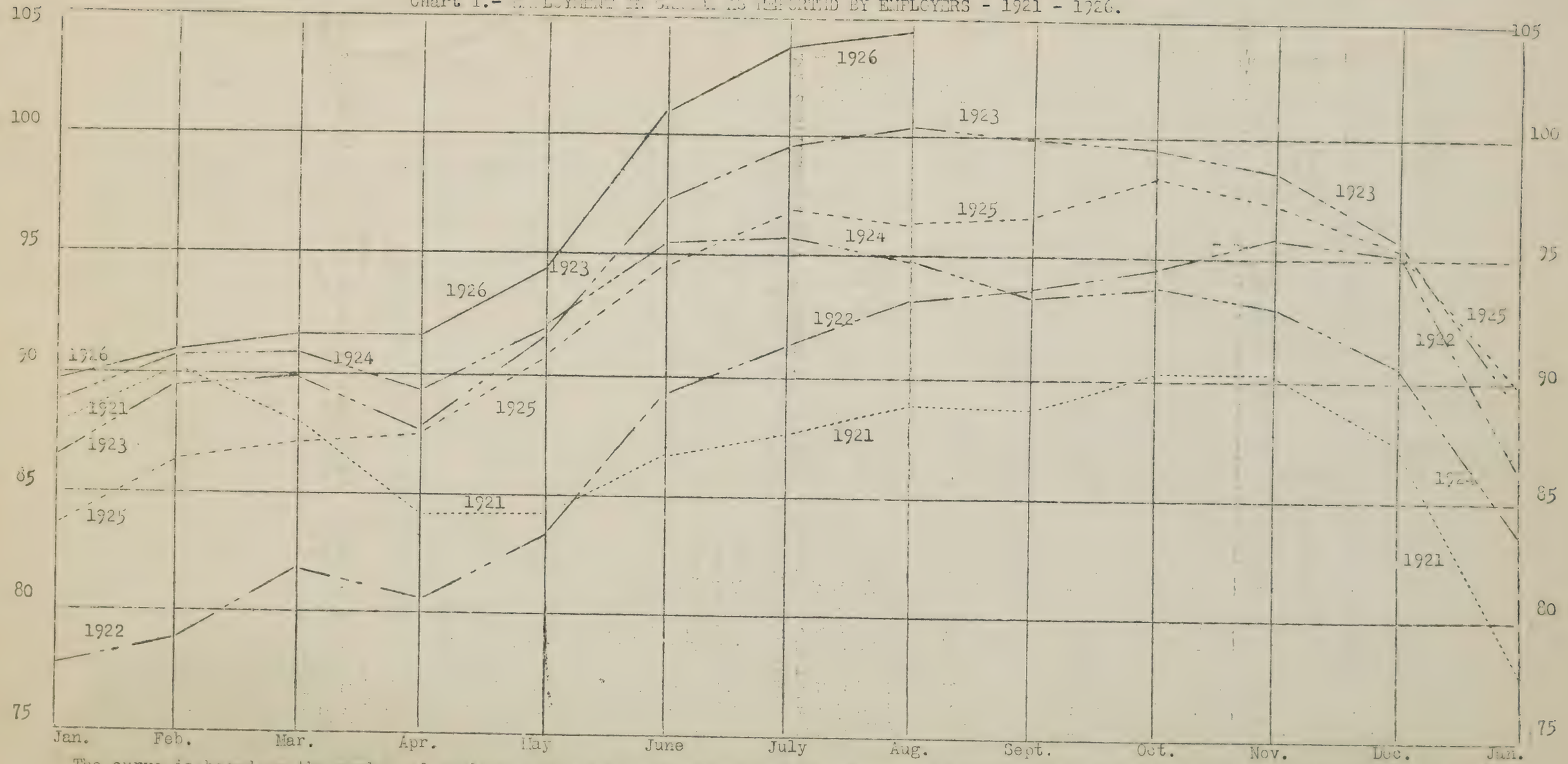
OTTAWA

1926

Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 1926.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Aug. 26, 1926.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was a further increase in employment at the beginning of August, according to statistics from 5,864 firms employing 854,604 workers, as compared with 849,565 on July 1. The index number rose from 103.7 on the latter date to 104.2 on Aug. 1 as compared with 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9 on Aug. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. At the beginning of August of the last two years, curtailment in industrial activity was reported, partly on account of inventories and holidays and partly owing to early harvest demands upon the labour market, factors which this year were more than offset by a more general expansion. Agriculture is not represented in these statistics, which, therefore, do not show the very important increases in employment in that industry during the summer and autumn.

Manufacturing, construction, services, trade, communication and transportation showed, on the whole, moderate improvement, while continued seasonal losses were indicated in logging.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES

Firms in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia recorded larger payrolls, but in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces a slight falling-off was indicated.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a further gain, 2,589 persons having been added to the staffs of the 525 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 69,655 on Aug. 1. Construction, particularly road work, transportation and iron and steel reported heightened activity, while coal mining was slacker and there were seasonal losses in fish canneries and logging. Large reductions were noted on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was lower.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, mining, communication, trade and construction registered increases in the numbers employed, those in the last named being most pronounced. Logging and shipping showed the only marked declines, although some slackening was indicated in iron and steel and textiles, partly owing to shutdowns for holidays and inventories. Statements were received from 1,282 employers having 249,147 workers, as against 247,454 on July 1. The situation was much better than at the beginning of August, 1925; smaller additions to staffs were then reported.

Ontario.- The most outstanding changes in employment in Ontario were the declines in iron and steel plants and in railway construction. There were also further losses in logging. On the other hand, food, pulp and paper, rubber, textile and lumber factories showed improvement, as did mining, building and highway construction. The 2,646 reporting firms reduced their staffs by 556 persons to 342,419 on Aug. 1. This decline was considerably smaller than that registered on the same date a year ago, when the index was about six points lower.

Prairie Provinces.- Railway construction work showed a slowing up, and there were also seasonal losses in logging and coal mining. Transportation, services and manufacturing, however, afforded more employment. A combined working force of 112,798 persons was employed by the 747 firms making returns, compared with 113,328 in the preceding month. An upward movement had been noted on Aug. 1, 1925, but conditions then were not as favourable.

British Columbia.- Improvement was again shown in British Columbia, where the 662 employers whose statistics were received increased their payrolls from 78,742 workers on July 1 to 80,585 on the date under review. Manufacturing, especially the canning and related industries, construction, services and trade recorded increased activity, while there were further seasonal losses in logging. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of August last year, when expansion had also been indicated.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers of employment by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

There were increases in personnel in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Ottawa and Windsor employment declined.

Montreal. - Another but smaller gain in employment was registered by the 697 co-operating firms, whose staffs included 118,752 persons, compared with 118,516 in the preceding month. Construction was considerably more active and manufacturing and trade were somewhat more so. On the other hand, shipping was slacker than at the beginning of July. The increase was less than that recorded on Aug. 1, 1925, but conditions then were not as favourable.

Quebec.- Manufacturing and building afforded more employment, while shipping showed a slight decrease. Statements were received from 86 employers with 9,113 workers, against 8,882 on July 1. The index was several points higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when minor gains were indicated.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto continued to expand, according to data from 745 establishments employing 96,810 persons, or 472 more than in their last report. Textile, printing and paper factories and construction registered the bulk of the increase, while activity decreased in work on telephones and in metal plants. General improvement was also reported at the beginning of August of a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume.

Ottawa.- A slightly downward tendency was noted in Ottawa, construction showing comparatively a small reduction. The 122 reporting firms had 10,478 employees, as compared with 10,572 on July 1.

Hamilton.- Further additions to staffs were indicated in Hamilton, where the situation was better than in any other month since the record for the city was begun in 1922. Manufacturing and construction were busier. Returns were tabulated from 200 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 30,119 workers, an increase of 387 over their last report. Reductions had been shown at the beginning of August, 1925.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Automobile works were somewhat slacker, as is usual at midsummer, while little change was shown in other industries. A combined working force of 11,934 persons was reported by the 78 co-operating firms who had 12,055 in the preceding month. Much larger losses were noted on Aug. 1 of last year.

Winnipeg.- Employment again increased, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in communication; 262 persons were added to the staffs of the 275 Winnipeg employers making returns. They had 27,430 workers. The index was higher then on Au . 1 of the preceding year, when the movement was also favourable.

Vancouver.- There was a large advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statistics from 228 firms whose payrolls rose from 24,914 on July 1 to 26,923 on Aug. 1. Food and tin can factories were seasonally active, while construction and trade also showed improvement. The total increase considerably exceeded that registered on the same date date in 1925; employment then was much below its present level.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

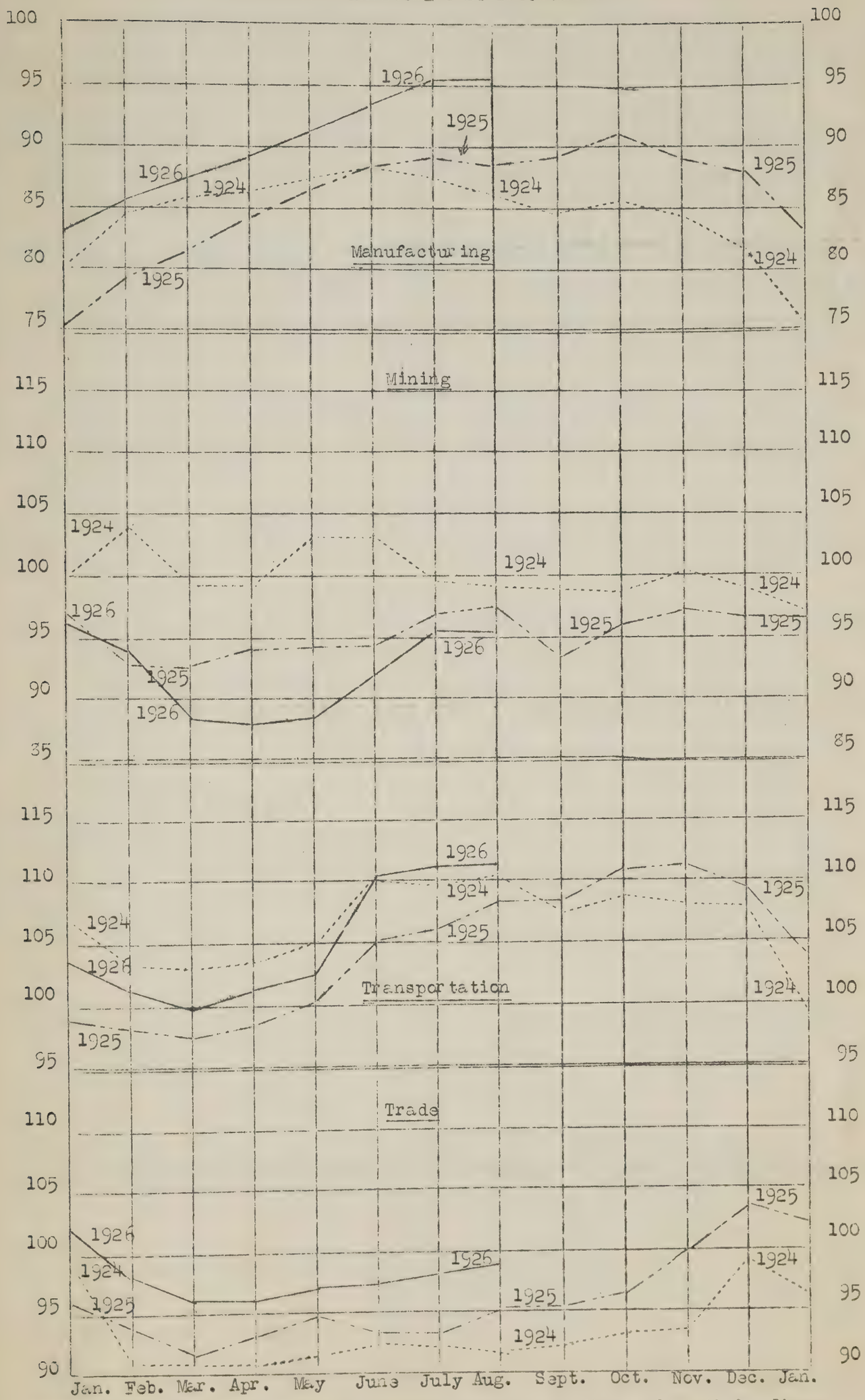
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- In contrast with the downward movement that employment in manufactures showed at the beginning of August of the last three years, there was a moderate increase on the date under review, when 2,824 operatives were added to the working forces of the 3,789 manufacturers reporting, who had 470,603 persons in their employ. The index number, at 95.8, was higher then in any other month since 1920. The greatest gains on the date under review were in fruit and vegetable canneries, while pulp and paper, lumber, non-ferrous metal products, rubber, clay, glass and stone, tobacco, textiles and electric current were also busier. Employment in iron and steel declined, but the losses were considerably smaller than on Aug. 1 of 1925 and 1924; fish canning also reported a seasonal falling off.

Logging.- Continued seasonal contractions were made in the personnel of logging camps, 207 of which reduced their staffs from 17,301 men on July 1 to 13,827 on Aug. 1. Employment on the same date in previous years showed a decline.

Mining.- Coal mining was slacker, while improvement was noted in metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining. Returns were received from 208 operators in the

Chart II.—EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES



Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.

mining group with 42,747 employees, as compared with 42,669 in the preceding month. Slight gains, on the whole, were also indicated on Aug. 1, 1925.

Communication.- Telegraphs and telephones both registered heightened activity, 259 persons being added to the payrolls of the 179 communication companies reporting which had 24,790 workers.

Transportation.- Steam railways afforded more employment but there were decreases in water transportation. The result was a net increase of 191 persons in the forces of the 267 co-operating employers, whose staffs totalled 112,864. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of last year, although more extensive gains had then been recorded.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction again showed expansion, while in railway construction there were reductions. An aggregate working force of 115,196 persons was employed by the 485 contractors and divisional superintendents reporting, who had 111,293 employees in their last report. The index number on Aug. 1, 1926, at 223.4, was higher than in any other month of the record, which was begun in 1920.

Services.- Summer hotels continued to employ extra help, while little change was noted in other branches of the service group. Statistics were furnished by 166 firms having 16,165 workers, or 810 more than in the preceding month. The situation was better than on Aug. 1, 1925.

Trade.- Further improvement was registered in trade, in which both retailers and wholesalers shared; 563 establishments reported 58,412 employees, as compared with 57,964 at the beginning of July. Employment was more active than on Aug. 1 of any other year since 1920.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart II shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette; the extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

United Kingdom.- Employment in June continued to be seriously affected by the coal mining stoppage and the consequent shortage of fuel and power. Among the workers (numbering approximately 11,900,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on June 21, 1926, was x14.7 as compared with 14.5 on May 24, and 11.9 on June 22, 1925. Among the members of the reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 12.9 at the end of June, compared with 13.2 at the end of May and 12.3 at the end of June, 1925.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- The usual midsummer quietness, with closings for vacations, repairs, and inventories and this year also because of the severe heat, almost accounted for the 3 p.c. drop in employment in New York State in July. The food, printing and paper, fur fur and leather industries reported increased activity, while continued losses were reported in textile and metal factories.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The 981 manufacturing establishments reporting to the State Department of Labor and Industries employed 212,288 persons in July, as compared with 225,698 for the same payroll week in June. Cotton, rubber footwear, and textile factories reported the largest losses, while boot and shoe plants showed slight improvement

ILLINOIS.- Industry in Illinois continued past midsummer without a lull, in spite of hot weather, vacations and inventories. Employment in August was 6 p.c. above its level of a year ago. Declines were recorded in iron and steel, automobile, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements, and some other industries, while in fur and leather, lumbering, clothing and food factories there was improvement.

WISCONSIN.- The index number of employment in manufacturing (with Jan. 1922 as 100) stood at 128.9 in June, 1926, as compared with 129.5 in June, 1925. There were losses in the metal and wood groups, while rubber, paper, food and some other industries registered increased activity.

x Not including striking coal miners.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. - Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Aug. 1, 1921	88.9	91.2	87.8	85.0	97.5	96.3	81.3
Aug. 1, 1922	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8	85.8
Aug. 1, 1923	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	93.5
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1,	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1,	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1,	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1,	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1,	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1,	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	88.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	88.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Aug. 1, 1926.							
	100.	8.2	29.1	40.1	13.2	9.4	55.1

Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1923	97.3		89.1	109.3	93.3		91.0	103.6
Jan. 1, 1924	86.7		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.3	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.3	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	93.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	93.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	93.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	83.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.[illegible]	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1926.								
	13.9	1.1	11.3	1.2	3.5	1.4	3.2	3.1

Table 3 - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	Relative Weight	Aug. 1, 1926.	July 1, 1926.	Aug. 1, 1925.	Aug. 1, 1924.	Aug. 1, 1923.	Aug. 1, 1922.
Manufacturing	55.1	95.8	95.3	88.5	86.2	93.5	85.8
Animal products - edible	1.9	105.2	107.3	105.7	98.4	94.6	94.1
Fur and products	.1	80.5	88.4	73.8	87.5	83.4	85.7
Leather and products	2.0	76.3	76.3	70.4	74.9	76.5	77.6
Lumber and products	6.9	119.4	118.1	116.5	111.0	123.0	116.6
Rough and dressed lumber	4.8	151.2	147.3	149.2	142.1	156.9	144.1
Furniture	1.0	83.9	84.8	75.2	69.6	70.8	78.1
Other lumber products	1.1	76.5	79.4	74.5	7[illegible].8	84.9	81.8
Musical instruments	.4	71.9	69.4	55.1	57.8	66.5	56.3
Plant products - edible	3.4	106.3	96.0	99.8	96.9	97.7	93.4
Pulp and paper products	6.6	111.1	110.0	101.5	99.9	105.5	95.8
Pulp and paper	3.5	125.4	124.0	109.7	107.3	117.1	100.1
Paper products	.7	91.8	91.3	84.9	82.6	89.5	84.4
Printing and publishing	2.4	100.7	99.9	97.4	97.0	97.2	94.6
Rubber products	1.5	87.2	85.0	89.0	68.1	65.7	77.6
Textile products	8.3	92.5	92.2	87.9	78.9	87.2	86.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	105.3	105.5	101.8	85.4	100.5	101.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	102.7	103.4	90.7	78.6	93.1	90.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	75.8	73.2	72.4	70.8	72.2	72.3
Other textile products	1.0	94.4	98.8	94.5	87.0	92.2	87.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	101.2	98.0	102.5	98.6	100.5	100.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	89.4	101.2	71.5	107.6	101.3	72.3
Chemicals and allied products	.7	83.5	83.8	78.4	81.4	86.9	88.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	109.7	106.4	91.0	91.8	102.1	95.7
Electric current	1.5	134.1	131.9	139.7	132.0	125.1	123.7
Electrical apparatus	1.1	119.2	119.5	109.8	106.0	101.3	77.3
Iron and steel products	14.7	81.7	83.5	69.5	72.5	84.8	70.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	58.2	61.6	47.1	56.8	75.7	64.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	76.3	76.0	70.4	66.4	78.0	62.9
Agricultural implements	1.0	85.5	90.1	57.7	49.5	61.8	56.2
Land vehicles	6.9	98.1	100.1	83.2	92.0	103.1	84.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	33.4	31.1	30.3	31.6	24.9	21.9
Heating appliances	.6	85.8	88.0	80.8	79.1	94.6	85.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	95.6	98.3	74.2	79.5	97.5	74.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	79.0	83.8	72.2	68.9	87.4	69.2
Other iron and steel products	2.0	79.6	80.2	72.4	67.2	80.2	71.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	99.8	96.6	82.9	80.2	90.4	72.7
Mineral products	1.1	106.0	107.8	112.8	108.1	105.0	96.7
Miscellaneous	.4	84.9	86.2	82.5	76.4	87.9	88.0
Logging	1.6	35.0	44.3	33.5	36.2	42.2	27.9
Mining	5.0	95.4	95.4	97.6	99.4	101.0	96.2
Coal	2.8	77.4	79.0	78.5	82.9	90.7	92.8
Metallic ores	1.4	154.5	151.2	154.9	159.2	132.4	101.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	114.8	109.0	111.4	95.2	106.9	105.7
Communication	2.9	119.5	118.2	116.1	113.9	105.2	103.1
Telegraphs	.6	127.5	123.6	123.8	111.1	109.4	102.9
Telephones	2.3	117.4	116.8	114.1	114.7	104.1	103.1
Transportation	13.2	111.6	111.4	108.5	110.8	113.4	111.6
Street railways and cartage	2.3	117.4	117.9	111.5	115.9	119.6	133.7
Steam railways	9.1	100.4	99.3	98.2	100.8	103.2	97.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	223.7	232.5	215.8	211.6	201.3	236.7
Construction and maintenance	13.5	223.4	216.8	180.3	173.1	183.7	169.4
Building	4.4	194.0	183.8	144.6	137.5	143.2	121.0
Highway	3.0	2976.1	2398.9	2382.9	1946.9	3548.3	3440.4
Railway	6.1	164.8	175.9	141.6	144.6	171.6	156.6
Services	1.9	133.8	126.0	126.3	122.4	118.7	104.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	148.1	134.5	142.7	137.6	135.1	113.4
Professional	.2	112.1	112.0	110.0	110.4	108.7	90.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	120.5	118.5	107.6	104.3	100.5	96.0
Trade	6.8	99.0	98.4	95.1	91.7	91.7	90.1
Retail	4.4	97.7	97.6	95.2	89.4	89.2	86.8
Wholesale	2.4	101.4	100.0	94.8	96.1	96.4	96.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.2	103.7	96.3	94.7	100.2	93.1

Note:- The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 4 - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries.

		1/Relative Weight	Aug.1, 1926.	July 1, 1926.	Aug.1, 1925.	Aug.1, 1924.	Aug.1, 1923.
Maritime Provinces-	Manufacturing	37.9	82.6	84.4	79.8	84.0	92.1
	Lumber products	8.5	143.2	143.6	131.4	138.8	149.0
	Pulp and paper	3.6	121.8	124.8	123.2	116.9	121.0
	Textile products	5.1	92.5	91.4	91.9	74.4	102.0
	Iron and steel	11.0	55.0	53.4	46.3	61.5	68.7
	Other manufactures	9.7	84.4	94.0	89.9	86.3	86.3
	Logging	.4	10.1	26.9	11.4	8.4	11.7
	Mining	21.5	95.9	96.5	97.6	98.1	105.6
	Communication	3.0	90.1	89.7	93.8	95.7	92.4
	Transportation	13.6	73.6	70.1	69.4	72.7	73.7
	Construction	17.2	273.9	205.8	265.2	190.3	221.3
	Services	.9	145.3	126.4	142.2	146.7	139.5
	Trade	5.5	114.4	110.7	113.0	111.2	114.0
Maritime Provinces - All industries		100.0	94.5	91.1	92.2	90.2	97.8
Quebec	Manufacturing	59.0	97.3	97.0	90.1	89.1	94.4
	Lumber products	4.7	134.2	130.5	133.6	142.5	146.9
	Pulp and paper	8.5	114.8	114.9	102.4	100.3	87.9
	Textile products	12.0	96.9	97.2	95.1	85.3	89.9
	Iron and steel	13.0	82.8	83.9	70.4	75.8	87.2
	Other manufactures	20.8	96.2	95.0	90.1	88.5	88.6
	Logging	1.8	42.8	55.9	34.1	36.4	42.3
	Mining	1.8	117.3	110.8	88.0	73.7	94.8
	Communication	2.7	154.0	148.2	151.8	140.4	122.6
	Transportation	13.9	143.4	145.2	140.3	141.0	140.9
	Construction	14.3	301.4	282.7	196.1	179.6	165.8
	Services	1.8	158.1	157.5	148.9	146.6	139.8
	Trade	4.7	108.6	107.7	101.7	92.9	92.4
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	113.5	112.8	101.1	98.7	101.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	66.7	92.4	92.5	84.8	81.9	91.0
	Lumber products	7.1	113.1	111.6	110.0	105.8	116.8
	Pulp and paper	7.4	106.7	105.5	100.0	99.0	102.6
	Textile products	10.2	88.0	87.6	81.3	73.9	83.0
	Iron and steel	19.6	84.1	87.3	69.6	69.4	85.5
	Other manufactures	22.4	93.0	91.2	90.2	86.5	90.0
	Logging	.8	17.2	21.0	19.9	22.6	17.2
	Mining	2.8	138.2	135.6	145.0	148.8	131.0
	Communication	2.7	113.5	115.3	110.0	114.8	104.0
	Transportation	9.9	110.4	111.3	110.5	112.5	117.5
	Construction	9.4	177.8	177.5	163.3	180.4	197.7
	Services	1.6	125.7	122.7	120.6	117.1	112.5
	Trade	6.1	93.9	93.7	93.8	92.5	90.2
Ontario -	All industries	100.0	96.7	97.0	90.8	90.3	97.1
Prairie Provinces -	Manufacturing	30.6	105.4	103.6	99.6	98.9	101.4
	Lumber products	2.5	93.5	89.5	90.9	82.5	86.4
	Pulp and paper	2.6	99.9	100.0	93.6	93.3	99.2
	Textile products	1.6	105.8	99.5	92.4	84.0	94.4
	Iron and steel	13.7	102.7	103.1	97.1	99.2	105.2
	Other manufactures	10.2	114.6	110.5	108.9	108.0	102.1
	Logging	.1	4.8	10.7	4.9	7.5	11.1
	Mining	5.3	58.8	59.0	58.3	64.4	74.4
	Communication	3.8	98.7	96.6	93.6	92.0	91.2
	Transportation	21.9	101.1	98.9	94.6	98.8	101.6
	Construction	21.7	230.9	250.6	187.2	168.8	212.8
	Services	2.6	137.7	111.6	124.8	117.1	118.0
	Trade	14.0	87.6	87.8	81.4	80.6	83.5
Prairie Provinces - All Industries		100.0	106.5	107.3	97.3	96.4	104.3
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	42.5	122.0	114.1	110.1	97.7	104.0
	Lumber products	17.1	118.4	119.7	116.7	93.6	114.8
	Pulp and paper	5.5	124.0	114.7	101.1	98.9	102.5
	Textile products	.9	118.0	119.7	112.6	102.0	122.1
	Iron and steel	4.1	52.8	52.8	47.0	50.9	48.3
	Other manufactures	14.9	199.1	165.9	179.3	163.6	148.7
	Logging	7.5	97.7	111.1	91.0	94.6	123.1
	Mining	9.7	94.0	95.1	107.6	111.6	101.0
	Communication	3.2	152.1	149.2	141.2	124.8	120.5
	Transportation	12.5	113.4	114.8	110.2	110.8	114.5
	Construction	13.7	165.0	161.0	134.6	137.3	97.2
	Services	3.3	113.9	107.4	108.5	104.2	100.3
	Trade	7.6	135.1	131.6	126.9	114.1	113.0
British Columbia - All Industries		100.0	120.8	118.1	112.2	107.1	107.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries.

City and Industry	Relative Weight x	Aug. 1, 1926	July 1, 1926	Aug. 1, 1925	Aug. 1, 1924	Aug. 1, 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.7	89.3	89.3	81.8	83.7	87.3
Plant products - edible	5.0	101.6	101.5	99.6	100.2	98.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	93.7	93.5	92.0	90.6	94.7
Textiles	11.8	80.7	80.8	81.2	79.9	82.9
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.6	92.1	89.2	94.9	98.1	101.4
Iron and steel	16.9	81.5	82.9	63.1	72.0	87.0
Other manufactures	23.0	98.0	96.8	89.4	87.7	82.6
Communication	4.3	158.5	155.9	161.0	149.9	124.9
Transportation	9.4	211.9	226.5	205.8	196.9	183.3
Construction	7.6	216.1	200.8	195.6	136.1	158.6
Trade	9.4	103.8	107.8	102.2	92.1	92.7
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.8	104.5	97.0	95.1	97.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.4	83.9	81.7	79.7	-	-
Leather products	20.5	79.7	76.9	85.5	-	-
Other manufactures	38.9	86.2	84.4	76.4	-	-
Transportation	14.8	192.6	200.9	189.4	-	-
Construction	12.7	276.0	260.6	227.8	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	104.2	101.6	98.8	96.9	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.1	85.1	84.7	81.4	73.7	82.3
Plant products - edible	5.9	87.4	86.8	87.7	83.8	87.3
Printing and publishing	9.8	97.9	95.5	92.5	90.2	91.2
Textiles	12.8	76.5	74.4	71.3	67.1	67.5
Iron and steel	10.6	83.8	84.9	75.9	65.9	84.7
Other manufactures	27.0	85.5	86.4	84.2	73.2	86.1
Communication	4.7	123.5	128.4	122.2	130.1	106.2
Transportation	5.5	106.7	106.3	111.9	114.5	133.2
Construction	4.0	148.1	139.8	115.2	102.0	157.3
Trade	16.7	93.7	93.4	94.6	92.6	89.1
Toronto - All industries	100.0	91.1	90.7	87.7	83.9	89.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.1	96.6	97.8	96.5	95.7	101.9
Lumber products	14.4	125.4	128.0	121.6	123.8	130.2
Pulp and paper	22.2	84.7	85.1	87.0	87.5	88.1
Other manufactures	23.5	95.7	97.0	94.5	90.9	102.8
Construction	10.0	171.9	189.1	187.4	165.1	239.2
Trade	13.0	84.4	86.2	84.7	89.0	88.2
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	99.5	101.2	100.2	101.6	109.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.5	96.0	95.5	80.5	79.7	88.3
Textiles	20.1	105.8	105.3	97.9	78.6	88.2
Electrical apparatus	9.9	109.3	107.0	94.2	99.7	109.5
Iron and steel	34.8	87.4	89.5	61.7	61.5	80.6
Other manufactures	21.7	97.7	93.0	93.9	91.6	94.1
Construction	3.4	182.1	158.6	193.1	172.5	264.2
Trade	3.4	101.8	99.3	101.5	106.0	105.9
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	98.8	97.6	84.8	80.9	93.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.4	102.5	105.6	49.8	-	-
Iron and steel	67.8	112.1	117.2	40.3	-	-
Other manufactures	14.6	73.3	71.6	75.6	-	-
Construction	6.8	110.6	105.6	77.7	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	107.7	110.3	59.0	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.3	107.2	102.7	96.3	92.7	98.9
Animal products - edible	4.7	135.3	131.9	136.3	123.5	111.4
Plant products - edible	4.6	86.2	84.0	86.6	91.4	99.9
Printing and publishing	6.9	90.2	88.1	84.0	81.7	96.9
Textiles	5.2	99.4	97.0	90.4	84.5	93.7
Other manufactures	17.9	119.8	112.1	99.2	95.0	98.2
Transportation	6.9	95.0	95.9	96.0	101.2	99.4
Construction	8.5	200.0	217.7	89.9	70.8	99.4
Trade	37.9	84.4	86.0	79.6	77.9	82.8
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	98.7	98.3	87.7	85.5	91.0
Vancouver	42.0	101.5	88.2	95.4	83.3	85.8
Lumber products	14.0	117.7	119.3	127.6	102.0	115.1
Other manufactures	28.0	95.3	75.5	82.2	75.8	73.8
Communication	8.3	164.4	160.9	151.8	135.9	130.6
Transportation	16.3	143.7	145.8	135.5	130.6	136.3
Construction	8.7	212.2	197.6	103.9	136.0	107.8
Services	4.7	110.9	106.4	104.5	95.4	95.6
Trade	19.8	136.1	131.7	126.5	113.2	112.0
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	123.8	115.3	111.4	102.3	103.6

x Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-007

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1926

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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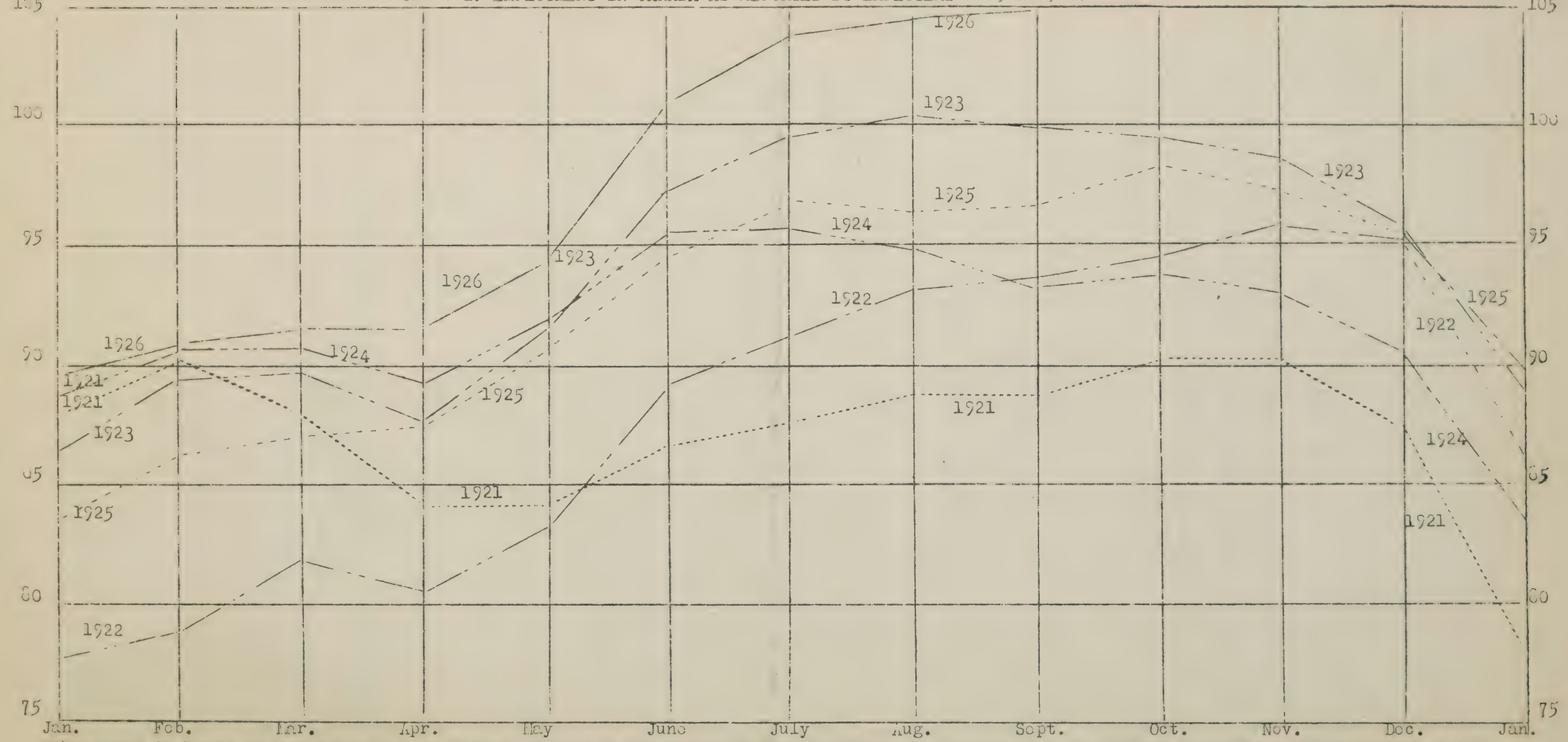
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1926

Chart I.-EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1926.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued September 25, 1926.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was continued improvement in the employment situation at the beginning of September, according to information received from 5,799 firms whose staffs aggregated 859,738 persons, as compared with 855,002 in the preceding month. This increase greatly exceeded that noted on Sept. 1 of last year, while in 1924 and 1923 declines were recorded on that date. The index number at the beginning of September, standing at 104.9, continued to be higher than in any other month since 1920; on August 1, it was 104.2 and on Sept. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7, respectively. If employment follows the trend usually indicated during the autumn, further gains may be expected in the next report.

Moderate expansion was shown on the date under review in manufacturing, logging, mining and transportation, while there were seasonal losses in highway and railway construction.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

With the exception of Quebec, all provinces registered increased employment, the Maritime Provinces showing the largest gains.

Maritime Provinces.- Manufacturing, mining and construction afforded more employment in the Maritime Provinces, according to data received from 499 firms with 71,039 employees, compared with 69,694 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1925, a considerable reduction in activity was indicated, and the situation was not as favourable.

Quebec.- For the first time since the beginning of the year, there was a decline in employment in Quebec, where 1,492 workers were released from the staffs of the 1,239 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 247,198 on Sept. 1. Pulp and paper mills recorded important increases, but iron and steel factories were slacker, causing a loss in the manufacturing group as a whole. Mining, communication, transportation and construction also showed moderate curtailment. A slight gain had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, but the index number then was nearly 12 points lower.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, reported marked improvement, as did logging, communication, transportation, building, construction and trade. On the other hand, highway and railway construction showed a seasonal decrease. Statements were tabulated from 2,640 firms with 346,980 employees, or 4,057 more than on Aug. 1. Smaller additions to staffs were indicated at the beginning of September, 1925, when employment was in less volume.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a comparatively small increase in the personnel of the 751 co-operating employers, whose staffs rose from 112,679 persons in the preceding month to 113,088 on Sept. 1. On the same date of last year, a considerable contraction in employment had taken place; the general index then was nearly 11 points lower. Coal mining, building and highway construction and transportation recorded the most pronounced gains on the date under review, while in railway construction there were seasonal losses.

British Columbia.- Further increases in employment were noted in British Columbia; manufacturing (especially of food, lumber and pulp and paper products) and transportation registered heightened activity, while curtailment was reported in construction and logging. A combined working force of 81,433 persons was employed by the 670 firms making returns, as compared with 81,016 on Aug. 1. Although greater improvement was indicated at the beginning of September, 1925, the situation then was much less favourable.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas; the course of employment in these areas since the beginning of 1924 is shown in Chart II, the curves in this chart being plotted from the index numbers given in Table I.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Reductions in employment were noted in Montreal and Ottawa; in Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg there were substantial gains, while in Quebec, Windsor and Vancouver the situation was practically unchanged.

Montreal.- For the first time since the beginning of the year, employment in Montreal declined, 216 persons having been released from the working forces of the 669 co-operating firms, who employed 118,161 on Sept. 1. The decline was chiefly due to curtailment in railway car shops, in which great activity has prevailed all summer. Other manufactures, transportation and construction registered improvement. Although gains were noted on the corresponding date of 1925, the situation then was much less favourable.

Quebec.- Construction was rather slacker, while manufacturing was busier. Statements, were tabulated from 85 employers with 8,968 workers, as against 9,013 in the preceding month. The index number was higher than on Sept. 1 of last year.

Toronto.- Employment in manufactures in Toronto was decidedly more active, while communication and trade also showed improvement. The increase, which is the eighth recorded so far this year, considerably exceeded that indicated on the same date a year ago, when conditions were not as good. The 754 firms making returns had 98,730 persons in their employ, or 1,384 more than at the beginning of August.

Ottawa.- The most pronounced change in Ottawa was a decrease in construction, while transportation was rather busier. An aggregate working force of 10,359 persons was reported by the 124 co-operating employers, who had 10,512 on Aug. 1. The index number was practically the same as at the beginning of September, 1925.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing and construction afforded more employment in Hamilton, where the 197 firms furnishing data had 30,485 employees, compared with 30,033 in the preceding month. The index number continued to be higher than in any other month since the record was begun in 1922.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Automobile factories in the Border Cities showed moderate curtailment, while construction was considerably busier. The payrolls of the 77 reporting establishments totalled 11,796 as compared with 11,817 at the beginning of August. Employment was much more active than on Sept. 1 of last year.

Winnipeg.- Continued improvement was noted in Winnipeg, chiefly in manufacturing and construction. The general increase greatly exceeded that registered on the corresponding date in 1925, when the index was much lower. Data were received from 280 firms employing 28,300 workers on the date under review, while on Aug. 1 they had 27,485.

Vancouver.- Very little change in the general situation was indicated by the 230 reporting Vancouver employers, whose payrolls included 27,914 persons. Canneries released some help, while transportation was rather brisker. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

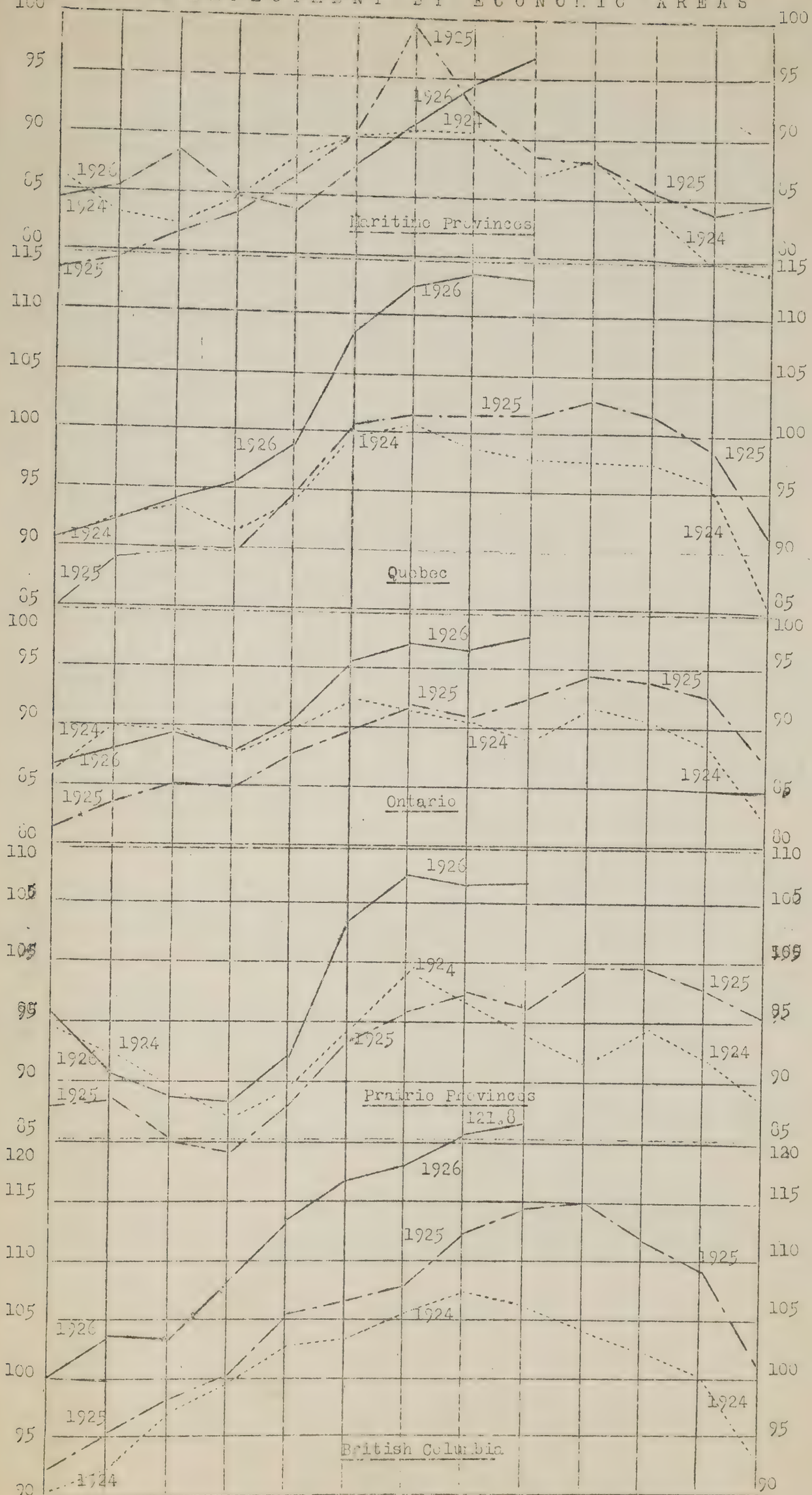
Manufacturing.- Continued and larger gains were recorded in manufacturing; the pulp and paper, iron and steel, food, leather, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and musical instrument divisions reported the greatest improvement, while the only significant losses were those of a seasonal nature in lumber mills. The payrolls of the 3,739 manufacturers making returns aggregated 475,428, as against 471,035 operatives on Aug. 1. An increase of almost the same size was noted on the corresponding date of last year, when the level of employment was much lower.

Logging.- The seasonal increases in logging camps on Sept. 1 were less extensive than is usual on that date and the index was slightly lower than at the beginning of September, 1925. A combined working force of 14,615 men was employed by the 210 firms making returns, compared with 14,063 on Aug. 1.

Mining.- Coal mines registered considerable improvement, while in quarrying and asbestos mining there were decreases. Statistics were compiled from 202 operators employing 43,481 workers, or 816 more than in their last report. Pronounced losses were noted on Sept. 1 of last year and employment then was at a lower level.

Communication.- A minor gain took place in telephones, while telegraphs afforded slightly less employment. The staffs of the 181 communication companies furnishing returns aggregated 24,950 persons, as compared with 24,824 in preceding month. The situation was better than on the corresponding date of a year ago.

Chart II- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS



Curves are based upon numbers of workers indicated by reporting firms at first of month, as compared with number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Transportation.- The operation departments of steam railways reported a considerable increase in personnel, owing to the movements of the harvest, while there were also small increases in local and water transportation. Statements tabulated from 265 transportation companies and divisional superintendents showed that their payrolls rose from 112,795 on Aug. 1 to 114,700 at the beginning of September. Employment was in greater volume than on Sept. 1, 1925, when much smaller gains were noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building recorded further improvement, but on highway and railway construction there was a seasonal falling off, the net decline in the group being, however, substantially less than that registered on the same date of last year, when the index was over 40 points lower. The 485 contractors reporting employed 112,056 persons, against 115,252 at the beginning of August.

Trade.- A small increase was shown in trade, according to 548 establishments with 58,197 employees, or 138 more than in the preceding month. Retail and wholesale houses both registered slight improvement. Employment in trade was more active than on Sept. 1 of a year ago, on which date the trend was also upward.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM.- Employment in July remained bad on the whole, a largen number of works remaining closed or operating only partially an account of the coal stoppage. Among the workpeople (numbering approximately 11,900,000) insured against unemployment, under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on July 26, 1926 was 14.6 1/ as compared with 14.7 1/ on June 21, 1926, and 11.2 on July 27, 1925. Among the members of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 13.2 at the end of July, compared with 12.9 at the end of June, 1926, and 11.2 at the end of July, 1925.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.- There was a small increase in the employment afforded in New York State factories in August, the situation being much the same as in the corresponding month of last year. The metal, textile, women's clothing and shoe industries reported improvement, while building material, food and drug factories were slacker.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The 984 reporting manufacturers had 233,663 employees in August, compared with 214,391 in July. Cotton, rubber footwear, boot and shoe and automobile factories showed considerable improvement, while there were losses in employment in electrical machinery, paper and wood pulp, cutlery and tool plants.

ILLINOIS.- The general level of factory employment in Illinois showed little change in August as compared with July, but the situation was more favourable than in August, 1925. Food, apparel, chemical, wood, leather and paper industries in general reported increased employment, while in metals and building materials there were declines.

WISCONSIN.- The index number of employment in manufacturing (with Jan. 1922 as 100) stood at 133.9 in July, as compared with 128.3 in June and 136.6 in July last year. The food industries showed marked improvement, while therer were only comparatively small changes in other industries.

1/ Not including striking coal miners.

27/9/26 MBS.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. - Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Sept. 1, 1921	88.7	93.5	87.4	83.7	98.5	95.6	79.3
Sept. 1, 1922	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0	86.5
Sept. 1, 1923	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	93.0
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1,	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1,	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1,	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1,	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1,	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1,	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1,	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1,	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1,	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1,	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1,	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	88.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	83.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Sept. 1, 1926.	100.	8.3	28.7	40.4	13.1	9.5	55.3

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1923	93.6		89.6	107.5	92.2		89.9	104.3
Jan. 1, 1924	86.7		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		85.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.3	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	50.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.8	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities at Sept. 1, 1926.	13.7	1.0	11.5	1.2	3.5	1.4	3.3	3.2

Table 3 - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries(Jan.1920=100)

	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1926	Aug.1 1926	Sept.1 1925	Sept.1 1924	Sept.1 1923	Sept.1 1922
Manufacturing	55.3	96.9	95.8	89.4	84.5	93.0	86.5
Animal products - edible	1.9	108.4	105.2	104.2	100.2	94.1	95.4
Fur and products	.1	85.9	80.5	84.0	87.3	90.5	96.6
Leather and products	2.0	78.5	76.3	72.3	73.7	76.3	78.3
Lumber and products	6.8	119.5	119.4	115.1	110.5	119.7	114.8
Rough and dressed lumber	4.8	150.8	151.2	145.5	143.5	153.1	142.0
Furniture	.9	83.1	83.9	77.3	66.3	68.8	79.2
Other lumber products	1.1	78.4	76.5	75.4	69.7	83.3	78.6
Musical instruments	.4	75.5	71.9	62.5	62.3	64.7	59.4
Plant products - edible	3.5	107.3	106.3	104.4	101.8	97.9	99.0
Pulp and paper products	6.7	113.8	111.1	102.9	100.5	104.5	96.6
Pulp and paper	3.6	131.2	125.4	111.4	107.4	116.8	101.6
Paper products	.7	92.5	91.8	88.8	87.6	88.0	83.5
Printing and publishing	2.4	100.4	100.7	97.6	96.6	95.5	95.0
Rubber products	1.4	87.0	87.2	89.9	67.3	70.8	71.7
Textile products	8.3	92.5	92.5	88.0	79.9	85.0	85.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	105.9	105.3	100.9	84.7	91.6	100.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	102.8	102.7	92.4	82.3	93.0	86.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	74.0	75.8	72.3	72.6	73.7	73.1
Other textile products	1.0	98.3	94.4	94.6	86.2	92.2	86.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	102.2	101.2	103.9	99.3	88.2	99.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	84.1	89.4	73.6	105.8	111.1	69.4
Chemicals and allied products	.7	84.1	83.5	79.6	82.3	87.0	88.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	109.5	109.7	90.0	89.7	102.4	94.4
Electric current	1.5	134.0	134.1	138.3	133.2	125.3	123.0
Electrical apparatus	1.2	125.4	119.2	109.2	107.2	104.7	79.5
Iron and steel products	14.7	82.4	81.7	71.0	65.7	86.0	72.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	62.2	58.2	49.8	42.2	78.4	60.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	75.9	76.5	71.2	60.4	73.1	61.3
Agricultural implements	.9	79.6	85.5	57.2	39.5	61.6	53.1
Land vehicles	7.0	98.4	98.1	86.1	82.3	105.9	87.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.5	33.4	30.0	28.1	27.2	23.8
Heating appliances	.6	89.8	85.8	83.8	82.0	92.9	86.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	99.7	95.6	75.7	74.0	100.8	84.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	81.4	79.0	73.4	64.2	85.5	73.0
Other iron and steel products	2.0	81.6	79.6	71.1	67.1	76.8	71.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	102.8	99.8	83.8	78.0	91.0	78.5
Mineral products	1.2	108.1	106.0	110.9	108.0	103.5	94.4
Miscellaneous	.4	85.5	84.9	82.5	82.6	86.5	90.1
Logging	1.7	37.0	35.0	38.5	43.7	43.1	36.5
Mining	5.1	97.2	95.4	93.7	99.1	104.0	97.1
Coal	2.9	80.6	77.4	73.0	84.8	94.6	93.9
Metallic ores	1.4	154.7	154.5	157.0	148.1	132.7	102.2
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.8	111.3	114.8	107.1	99.9	108.8	105.5
Communication	2.9	120.1	119.5	114.8	113.1	106.4	103.4
Telegraphs	.6	126.5	127.5	119.1	113.8	111.4	101.4
Telephones	2.3	118.4	117.4	113.6	112.9	105.1	104.0
Transportation	13.3	113.4	111.6	108.7	107.8	113.4	111.9
Street railways and cartage	2.3	118.4	117.4	115.1	114.9	121.6	125.3
Steam railways	9.2	102.4	100.4	98.4	98.5	107.0	97.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	224.9	223.7	208.3	195.6	163.9	255.2
Construction and maintenance	13.0	217.6	223.4	175.5	165.3	180.9	164.3
Building	4.4	199.4	194.0	147.2	140.9	147.2	123.6
Highway	3.0	2893.2	2976.1	2523.4	1945.6	3667.2	3239.7
Railway	5.6	153.9	164.8	130.1	132.0	163.2	149.1
Services	1.9	132.2	133.8	125.9	121.7	120.3	105.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	144.1	148.1	142.7	136.2	137.1	113.2
Professional	.2	116.9	112.1	108.9	101.0	111.4	94.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	120.4	120.5	106.6	105.3	100.7	95.9
Trade	6.8	98.9	99.0	95.6	92.1	92.0	90.[illegible]
Retail	4.4	97.8	97.7	94.9	89.7	89.8	87.1
Wholesale	2.4	101.0	101.4	96.8	96.6	96.1	97.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.9	104.2	96.6	93.1	100.0	93.7

1/ The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 4. - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries.

Area and Industry	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1, 1926	Aug.1, 1926	Sept.1, 1925	Sept.1 1924	Sept.1, 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	38.1	85.2	82.6	78.6	79.0	95.7
Lumber products	8.4	142.8	143.2	126.1	137.7	149.1
Pulp and paper	3.6	123.7	121.8	120.7	112.5	121.6
Textile Products	5.0	95.2	92.5	90.4	86.5	102.0
Iron and steel	11.4	58.2	55.0	48.0	47.2	79.0
Other manufactures	9.7	87.8	84.4	86.8	86.2	82.9
Logging	.7	12.4	10.1	7.9	9.3	12.6
Mining	21.8	99.4	95.9	87.2	100.5	110.3
Communication	3.0	92.6	990.1	90.4	95.6	96.5
Transportation	13.2	73.0	73.6	72.1	69.3	75.7
Construction	17.1	278.9	273.9	241.3	166.3	228.5
Services	.9	146.4	145.3	144.8	136.0	131.2
Trade	5.2	110.0	114.4	113.1	108.3	114.5
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100. 0	96.7	94.5	88.4	86.6	101.4
Quebec Manufacturing	59.2	97.4	97.3	90.5	87.8	92.8
Lumber products	4.7	134.9	134.2	131.0	141.3	145.4
Pulp and paper	8.9	119.6	114.8	105.0	102.5	108.2
Textile products	11.9	95.9	96.9	94.3	82.4	84.4
Iron and steel	12.5	79.6	82.8	71.2	71.2	87.1
Other manufactures	21.2	97.5	96.2	90.7	89.1	89.6
Logging	1.9	43.2	42.8	41.4	35.3	36.6
Mining	1.7	110.7	117.3	86.5	77.5	96.7
Communication	2.7	150.0	154.0	146.9	140.8	122.1
Transportation	13.9	142.5	143.4	139.1	136.1	132.4
Construction	14.1	297.5	301.4	192.8	188.3	172.3
Services	1.8	159.0	158.1	150.3	143.6	142.5
Trade	4.7	108.2	108.6	102.7	94.4	93.9
Quebec - All industries	100.0	113.1	113.5	101.3	97.8	100.1
Ontario Manufacturing	66.9	93.7	92.4	86.3	79.7	90.6
Lumber products	7.0	112.2	113.1	108.2	105.0	111.6
Pulp and paper	7.4	107.7	106.7	101.4	99.4	101.3
Textile Products	10.1	88.4	883.0	82.1	76.6	83.1
Iron and steel	19.9	86.3	84.1	72.0	61.1	85.9
Other manufactures	22.5	94.4	93.0	92.1	86.7	90.1
Logging	1.0	21.3	17.2	28.7	39.5	27.7
Mining	2.7	140.0	138.2	144.5	134.6	129.5
Communication	2.7	116.5	113.5	110.4	111.4	105.1
Transportation	10.0	113.0	110.4	109.4	110.9	122.3
Construction	9.1	173.3	177.8	161.3	177.7	206.4
Services	1.6	124.8	125.7	119.0	119.5	114.0
Trade	6.0	94.2	93.9	93.8	93.5	90.1
Ontario - All industries	100.0	97.9	96.7	92.7	88.9	98.1
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing	30.5	105.1	105.4	99.0	98.8	101.5
Lumber products	2.3	85.5	93.5	93.0	79.8	87.3
Pulp and paper	2.5	97.0	99.9	92.5	94.0	99.8
Textile Products	1.6	106.1	105.8	100.2	88.6	93.6
Iron and steel	13.8	103.6	102.7	94.9	97.9	105.5
Other manufactures	10.3	115.6	114.6	108.7	109.2	101.8
Logging	.2	5.7	4.8	6.2	9.1	8.1
Mining	5.6	62.7	58.8	56.6	66.9	79.8
Communication	3.8	99.0	98.7	94.3	92.7	92.3
Transportation	22.8	106.0	101.1	95.3	95.8	102.2
Construction	20.6	220.1	230.9	174.0	148.3	175.2
Services	2.5	130.5	137.7	121.1	115.3	117.9
Trade	14.0	87.8	87.6	82.4	80.2	83.6
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	106.9	106.5	96.0	93.9	101.1
British Columbia - Manufacturing	43.6	127.1	122.0	112.0	98.7	102.7
Lumber products	17.3	122.4	118.4	117.1	93.9	111.0
Pulp and paper	5.8	132.4	124.0	100.4	96.0	100.4
Textile Products	1.0	126.4	118.0	101.9	100.4	118.0
Iron and steel	4.0	52.2	52.8	50.2	52.5	48.5
Other manufactures	15.5	210.4	199.1	185.7	167.6	150.0
Logging	7.4	96.7	97.7	88.8	100.0	117.0
Mining	9.6	93.8	94.0	108.7	112.7	102.2
Communication	3.2	151.0	152.1	138.8	127.1	123.4
Transportation	12.7	115.0	113.4	113.7	109.4	115.8
Construction	12.6	153.7	165.0	143.2	116.5	97.1
Services	3.4	113.2	113.9	110.5	102.9	104.4
Trade	7.5	135.0	135.1	127.0	115.0	113.3
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	121.8	120.8	114.2	106.0	106.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries.

City and Industry	1/ Relative Weight	Sept. 1, 1926	Aug. 1, 1926	Sept. 1, 1925	Sept. 1, 1924	Sept. 1, 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.3	88.9	89.3	82.0	79.6	85.5
Plant products - edible	5.2	102.0	101.6	98.5	96.8	96.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	94.3	93.7	94.0	93.7	94.6
Textiles	11.8	81.1	80.7	80.8	72.8	78.2
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.8	94.4	92.1	9[illegible].6	97.6	80.8
Iron and steel	15.8	76.4	81.5	63.6	65.7	86.6
Other manufactures	23.3	99.6	98.0	89.7	85.1	86.2
Communication	4.2	153.4	158.5	155.5	147.8	123.9
Transportation	9.6	216.7	211.9	198.2	181.0	136.3
Construction	7.8	224.9	216.1	214.5	170.0	159.9
Trade	9.2	108.4	108.8	103.2	93.4	94.1
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.6	104.8	97.3	92.9	93.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.0	84.4	83.9	81.2	82.5	-
Leather products	21.9	83.3	79.7	88.2	87.0	-
Other manufactures	38.1	85.1	86.2	77.2	79.9	-
Transportation	14.4	184.8	192.6	187.7	126.4	-
Construction	12.2	260.2	276.0	176.4	230.4	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	103.5	104.2	97.4	96.4	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.7	86.6	85.1	83.0	78.7	82.8
Plant products - edible	6.0	89.6	87.4	90.6	88.9	84.3
Printing and publishing	9.6	98.0	97.9	94.3	92.6	90.2
Textiles	12.6	76.0	76.5	74.2	72.9	72.5
Iron and steel	10.7	85.9	83.8	75.3	64.7	82.0
Other manufactures	27.8	88.4	85.5	85.4	80.7	86.3
Communication	4.9	130.0	123.5	121.1	122.0	108.9
Transportation	5.3	104.7	106.7	111.1	114.0	139.5
Construction	3.8	142.0	148.1	111.9	101.0	157.1
Trade	16.5	94.2	93.7	93.6	93.3	90.0
Toronto- All industries	100.0	92.3	91.1	88.5	85.3	89.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.5	97.7	96.6	97.3	92.5	97.6
Lumber products	14.9	126.8	125.4	131.3	118.3	126.0
Pulp and paper	23.1	86.4	84.7	85.5	82.8	84.6
Other manufactures	23.6	96.0	95.7	94.2	90.4	97.4
Construction	8.1	152.6	171.9	144.3	182.8	241.4
Trade	12.6	83.7	84.4	85.1	89.7	85.2
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	98.6	99.5	98.5	100.6	107.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.9	96.8	96.0	82.1	74.6	87.2
Textiles	20.1	106.9	105.8	97.3	90.1	76.3
Electrical apparatus	10.3	115.7	109.3	95.5	104.1	114.6
Iron and steel	34.2	87.0	87.4	64.3	51.7	82.0
Other manufactures	21.3	98.0	97.7	95.8	90.5	94.7
Construction	4.1	224.7	182.1	246.4	170.0	262.1
Trade	3.4	102.3	101.8	102.0	106.3	105.0
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	100.3	98.8	86.9	79.4	92.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.3	101.9	102.5	80.1	-	-
Iron and steel	66.0	110.8	112.1	82.3	-	-
Other manufactures	14.3	74.4	73.3	73.7	-	-
Construction	8.6	140.1	110.6	91.5	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	109.2	107.7	85.6	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.3	110.2	107.2	98.4	95.7	97.0
Animal products - edible	4.8	144.2	135.3	133.7	138.1	113.1
Plant products - edible	4.6	88.5	86.2	87.3	91.6	96.3
Printing and publishing	4.8	90.3	90.2	83.2	84.2	93.3
Textiles	5.5	106.3	99.4	98.2	89.3	98.8
Other manufactures	17.6	121.9	119.8	102.5	96.1	96.9
Transportation	6.7	97.5	95.0	95.5	101.9	99.8
Construction	9.6	230.3	200.0	80.7	80.5	106.6
Trade	37.0	85.1	84.4	80.0	76.4	80.9
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	101.6	98.7	88.0	86.4	89.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	41.7	102.0	101.5	95.5	84.5	86.0
Lumber products	14.6	124.3	117.7	125.1	106.0	113.4
Other manufactures	27.1	93.1	95.0	83.6	75.9	74.8
Communication	8.2	163.2	164.4	151.7	135.8	132.9
Transportation	16.7	147.6	145.7	138.5	132.3	151.2
Construction	8.2	202.8	212.2	144.8	146.5	104.1
Services	5.2	109.5	110.9	104.3	94.1	98.7
Trade	19.7	137.2	136.1	127.0	114.7	112.3
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	124.2	123.8	113.9	104.0	104.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1926

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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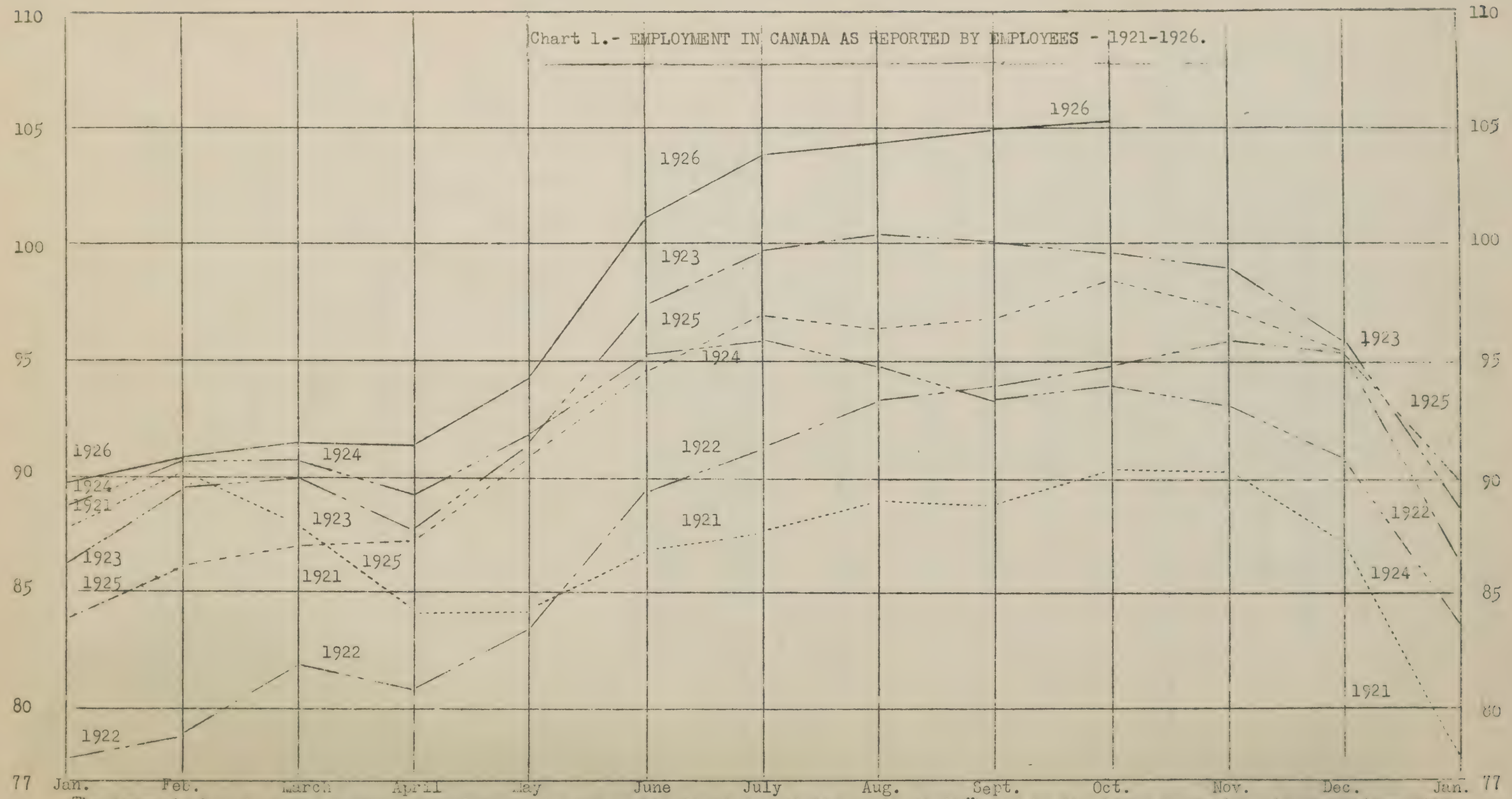
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1926



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued October 23rd, 1926

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of October showed a further moderate improvement, 2,231 workers being added to the staffs of the 5,918 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 865,013 persons. Although this gain is somewhat less extensive than that noted on the corresponding date of last year, employment continued to be in decidedly greater volume than in any other month since 1920; the index rose from 104.9 on Sept. 1 to 105.2 at the beginning of October, compared with 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 on Oct. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction and services showed curtailment, while increases were recorded in logging, mining, transportation and trade; in the last named the gains were the largest indicated on Oct. 1 of any year of the record.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES

Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered heightened activity; in Quebec the situation was practically unchanged, while employment in the remaining provinces showed a falling off.

Maritime Provinces.- Construction, especially the highway division, released a large number of employees and there were also losses in manufacturing, transportation and hotel services. On the other hand, logging and coal mining reported improvement. Statements were tabulated from 516 employers with 69,597 workers, as compared with 71,360 in the preceding month. Reductions had also been indicated on Oct. 1, 1925, when the situation was less favourable.

Quebec.- Practically no general change in employment was reported in Quebec, according to 1,295 firms, whose working forces totalled 248,742 persons, a decline of 0.04 p.c. from their Sept. 1 staffs. There were considerable losses in iron and steel plants and smaller decreases in lumber, pulp and paper and electric current works, and in the street railway and cartage group, but leather, textiles, mining, trade, steam railway operations and shipping recorded important increases. Although improvement had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, the index of employment then was over 10 points lower.

Ontario.- The trend in Ontario continued to be favourable; 2,698 establishments reported that they had added 2,856 persons to their payrolls, bringing them up to 350,841 on Oct. 1, when the index, at 98.7, was higher than in any other month of the last five years. Manufacturing, logging, mining and trade registered heightened activity, while construction showed a seasonal falling off during the month under review.

Prairie Provinces.- Continued gains were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where 755 firms increased their forces from 113,318 employees on Sept. 1 to 116,453 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and trade reported considerable improvement; construction, however, was seasonally slacker, as was work in summer hotels. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when additions to staffs had also been made.

British Columbia.- For the first time since the beginning of April, employment in British Columbia showed curtailment; this took place chiefly in the food, construction and transportation industries, while logging and coal mining were more active. A combined working force of 79,380 persons was reported by the 654 co-operating employers, who had 81,259 in the preceding month. Moderate improvement had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1925, but the index then was over four points lower.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Improvement was shown in Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg, while employment declined in Montreal, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver.

Montreal.- A further small reduction was reported in Montreal, where 704 firms employed 118,514 persons, or 213 less than in the preceding month. Railway car shops released a large number of workers, following a reason of great activity, and electric current plants, local transportation and building were also slacker. On the other hand, the leather, vegetable food, textile and printing groups recorded moderate improvement and there were pronounced gains in shipping, on road construction and in trade. Conditions were considerably better than on Oct. 1, 1925, when large additions to staffs were made.

Quebec.- Statistics were compiled from 91 Quebec employers with 9,374 workers, whose reports showed that there was an increase in manufacturing, but a decrease in transportation. The index was several points higher than on the corresponding date of last year, although more marked gains were then registered.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed the ninth consecutive increase recorded so far this year, 718 persons having been added to the working force of the 780 co-operating firms, who had 100,125 employees. The greatest improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in the textile and food industries, while construction was seasonally quiet. Rather larger gains were indicated on Oct. 1, 1925, but employment on the date under review was at the highest level reached since the record for Toronto was commenced in 1922.

Ottawa.- Further improvement was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and trade. The 128 employers furnishing statistics added 107 workers to their staffs, bringing them up to 10,579 at the beginning of October. Employment was not quite as brisk as on the same date in 1925.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton, after eight months of uninterrupted expansion, showed a moderate decline, but the situation continued to be decidedly more favourable than in any month of previous years of the record. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, reported curtailment, while a slightly upward tendency was shown in other groups. A combined working force of 30,272 persons was employed by the 201 co-operating firms, as compared with 30,564 on Sept. 1.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Automobile works in the Border Cities released some help, and construction was also slacker; 80 establishments reduced their working forces from 11,987 persons on Sept. 1 to 11,452 on the date under review. Considerable improvement had been indicated on Oct. 1 of last year, but the index then was several points lower.

Winnipeg.- Continued important gains were reported in Winnipeg, where the 277 employers furnishing data enlarged their payrolls by 809 workers to 29,081 at the beginning of October. Trade showed pronounced improvement, while manufacturing was rather dull. This increase greatly exceeded that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was over 15 points lower.

Vancouver.- Food and tin can factories reported seasonal losses, and there was also a falling off in employment in transportation. Returns were compiled from 224 firms in Vancouver, whose staffs aggregated 25,903 persons, compared with 26,884 in the preceding month. Although an upward tendency had been indicated on Oct. 1, 1925, the index then was considerably lower.

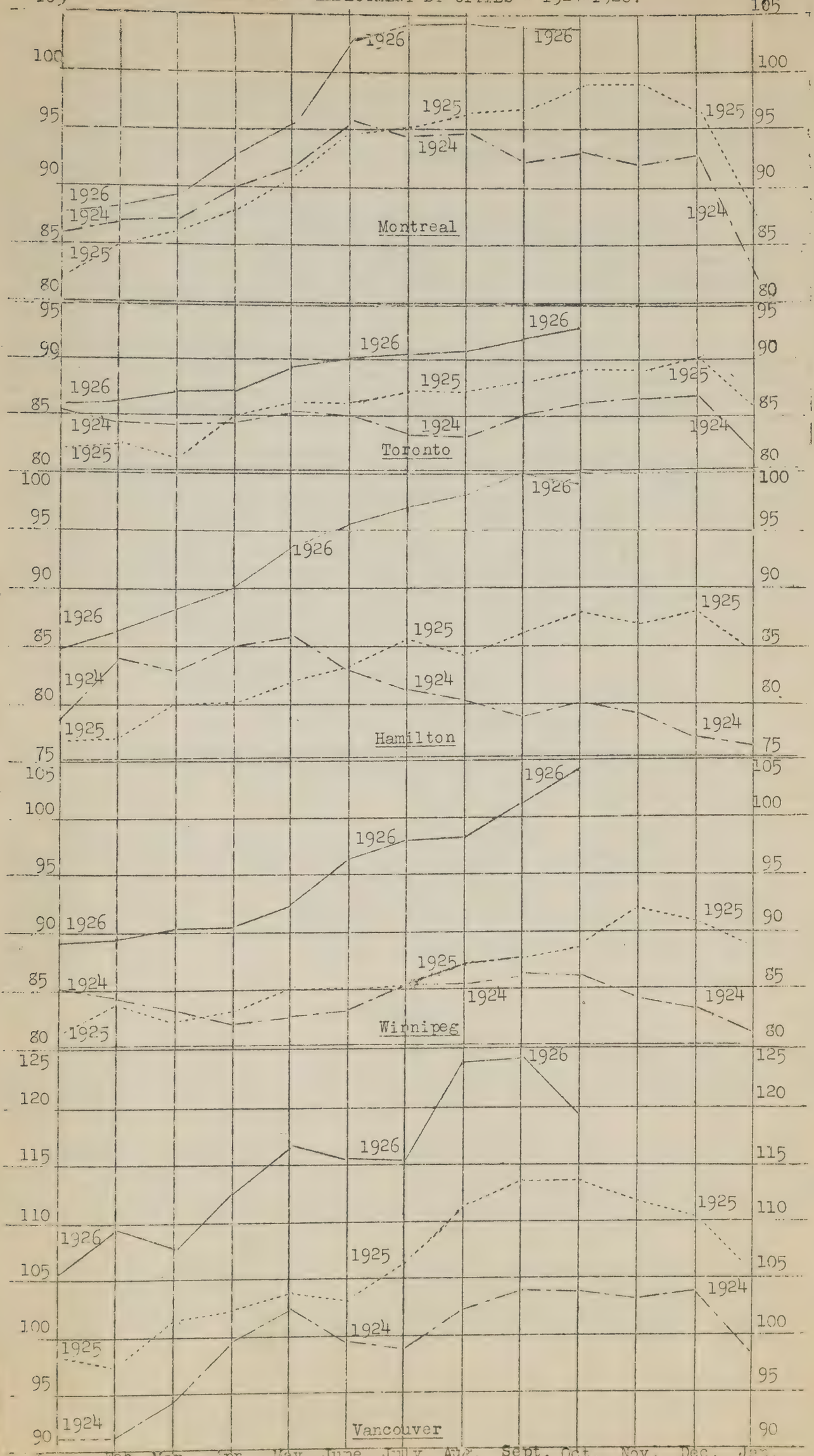
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart II shows the course of employment in several of the leading cities since 1924.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- After eight months of uninterrupted expansion, employment in manufacturing showed a comparatively small decline on Oct. 1; this was chiefly due to seasonal losses in lumber mills and fish canneries, together with reductions in pulp and paper and iron and steel, particularly in vehicle works. In the last named, a large share of the curtailment was in accordance with the pre-arranged plan of large railway car shops, in which employment in 1926 has been at a higher level than for several years. On the other hand, boot and shoe, edible plant, textile and electrical apparatus factories registered important increases. Statements were compiled from 3,825 manufacturers employing 476,429 operatives, compared with 477,669 in the preceding month. The index number continued to be higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

Logging.- Seasonal activity in bush work caused the addition of 3,639 men to the staffs of the 203 logging firms making returns, who had 18,133 employees. Rather larger gains were noted on Oct. 1, 1925, when employment was in somewhat greater volume.

Chart II - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1924-1926.



The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan.1920, as 100.

Mining.- Further pronounced expansion was indicated in coal mining, while there were also slight increases in metallic ore mining. A combined working force of 44,995 persons was employed by the 204 reporting operators; this was 1,416 more than they had at the beginning of September. Employment in mining was more active than in any month of last year.

Transportation.- Steam railway and water transportation registered decided improvement, while street and electric railways and cartage were slacker. The result was an increase of 2,876 persons in the staffs of the 272 co-operating employers in the transportation group, who had 117,762 workers on Oct. 1. The situation was more favourable than in any month of 1925 or 1924; on Oct. 1 of both those years, rather smaller gains were indicated.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction recorded seasonal losses; but employment continued to be better than in any other year of the record, which was begun in 1920. The 497 contractors whose returns were received had 106,989 employees, compared with 112,387 at the beginning of September.

Services.- Summer hotels again released help, owing to the close of the season, while laundries were somewhat busier. Data were received from 174 employers in the service group, with 15,633 workers as compared with 16,323 in the preceding month. Employment was at a higher level than on Oct. 1 of any other year of the record.

Trade.- The additions to staff registered on Oct. 1 were the largest ever recorded on that date and caused the index number to be higher than in the autumn of any year since 1920. A combined working force of 60,016 persons was employed by the 560 establishments making returns; on Sept. 1 they had 58,409 employees. The bulk of the gain took place in retail stores.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette; the extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM.- Employment in August showed slight improvement, partly due to increased supplies of imported fuel, but remained bad on the whole. Among the work-people, numbering approximately 11,900,000, insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Aug. 23, 1926, was 14.2 1/ as compared with 14.6 1/ on July 26, 1926, and 12.1 on Aug. 24, 1925. Among the members of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 13.3 at the end of August compared with 13.2 at the end of July, 1926, and 11.4 at the end of August, 1925.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- Employment in New York State factories showed a 2.5 p.c. increase during September as compared with August. There were important increases in the metal, clothing and textile industries, while employment declined in railroad equipment, building material and a few other plants.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois during September showed an increase of 2.2 p.c., the situation being more favourable than at any time since May, 1924. The iron and steel and other metal, wood product, fur, chemical, oil and paint, textile, food, beverage and tobacco groups showed increased employment, while there was a falling off in the building material, boot and shoe and clothing industries.

WISCONSIN.- The index number of employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin (Jan. 1922 = 100) stood at 134.0 in August, 1926, as compared with 133.9 in the preceding month and with 132.1 in August, 1925. The metal, wood, rubber, leather, paper, light and power, printing and publishing indexes were higher than in July, 1926.

1/ Not including striking coal miners.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1, 20-- 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Oct. 1, 1921	90.2	93.1	89.2	85.9	100.0	96.4	81.3
Oct. 1, 1922	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1	86.7
Oct. 1, 1923	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	91.8
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.3	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	88.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Oct. 1, 1926.							
	100.	8.1	28.7	40.5	13.5	9.2	55.0

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1923	98.7		90.1	105.5	91.1		89.4	101.6
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
March 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities at October 1, 1926.								
	13.7	1.1	11.6	1.2	3.5	1.3	3.3	3.0

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1, 1926	Sept.1, 1926	Oct.1, 1925	Oct.1, 1924	Oct.1, 1923	Oct. 1, 1922
Manufacturing	55.0	96.7	96.9	91.3	85.7	91.8	86.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	103.4	108.4	100.5	97.0	88.6	92.4
Fur and products	.1	92.5	85.9	90.8	88.3	100.2	99.1
Leather and products	2.0	81.3	78.5	75.2	74.4	78.9	79.1
Lumber and products	6.7	117.2	119.5	113.4	107.9	116.4	108.3
Rough and dressed lumber	4.6	145.7	150.8	142.1	137.7	146.4	129.1
Furniture	1.0	85.9	83.1	80.0	74.1	72.3	78.6
Other lumber products	1.1	78.1	78.4	74.9	66.7	80.3	81.5
Musical instruments	.4	79.1	75.5	67.8	65.3	66.6	66.7
Plant products - edible	3.7	114.2	107.3	113.9	106.5	103.9	103.8
Pulp and paper products	6.6	111.7	113.8	102.8	101.1	104.7	96.9
Pulp and paper	3.5	126.4	131.2	110.2	105.2	115.1	101.0
Paper products	.7	95.3	92.5	91.7	91.8	91.0	87.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	100.0	100.4	98.0	99.5	97.1	95.1
Rubber products	1.4	87.1	87.0	92.1	66.5	67.4	74.6
Textile products	8.4	94.5	92.5	89.6	85.4	86.9	88.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	106.6	105.9	103.0	91.9	93.6	100.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	104.5	102.8	93.9	86.2	93.1	91.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	76.9	74.0	74.1	76.4	77.0	77.8
Other textile products	1.0	101.2	98.3	94.7	94.6	91.8	88.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	100.0	102.2	103.6	101.5	101.1	100.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	95.1	84.1	81.7	112.0	104.2	80.5
Chemicals and allied products	.8	84.6	84.1	80.1	82.6	88.5	89.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	106.7	109.5	90.0	87.0	99.8	92.8
Electric current	1.4	131.0	134.0	134.3	131.5	122.1	122.9
Electrical apparatus	1.2	131.3	125.4	117.3	112.1	104.3	81.9
Iron and steel products	14.4	80.9	82.4	74.5	66.6	81.3	72.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	62.7	62.2	61.2	47.3	69.2	60.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	76.4	75.9	72.8	66.1	76.8	63.6
Agricultural implements	.9	74.8	79.6	59.6	35.3	60.0	53.3
Land vehicles	6.6	94.9	98.4	89.8	81.8	97.4	86.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	28.9	30.5	28.5	30.4	31.0	22.1
Heating appliances	.6	92.0	89.8	87.0	83.2	92.2	89.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	98.7	99.7	76.5	76.1	101.7	88.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	84.4	81.4	74.3	67.4	82.0	73.4
Other iron and steel products	2.0	82.3	81.6	73.1	69.1	76.9	73.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	102.6	102.8	86.6	77.8	89.7	74.8
Mineral products	1.2	107.8	108.1	109.5	108.1	100.3	97.3
Miscellaneous	.5	89.5	85.5	84.3	82.5	82.1	83.9
Logging	2.1	45.9	37.0	49.5	53.4	51.7	42.1
Mining	5.2	100.4	97.2	96.2	99.0	104.9	101.1
Coal	3.1	84.8	80.6	78.8	83.8	95.2	99.4
Metallic ores	1.3	156.3	154.7	147.1	151.5	138.5	103.7
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.8	111.7	111.3	109.9	99.9	111.6	106.2
Communication	2.9	120.3	120.1	114.2	111.2	106.6	102.8
Telegraphs	.6	127.0	126.5	115.3	108.4	109.3	102.2
Telephones	2.3	118.6	118.4	113.9	112.0	105.9	103.0
Transportation	13.6	116.3	113.4	111.3	109.0	116.2	114.0
Street railways and cartage	2.2	116.0	118.4	119.4	117.2	122.4	130.4
Steam railways	9.5	105.9	102.4	100.1	98.0	106.9	100.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	235.3	224.9	215.5	211.3	204.5	241.5
Construction and maintenance	12.4	206.8	217.6	169.7	157.5	171.8	166.2
Building	4.4	195.6	199.4	148.6	135.4	144.5	128.1
Highway	2.6	2607.4	2893.2	2204.8	1828.4	2499.5	4233.8
Railway	5.4	146.8	153.9	128.4	126.0	140.2	137.6
Services	1.8	126.7	132.2	120.5	115.0	113.7	102.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	132.4	144.1	130.4	122.1	123.4	106.8
Professional	.2	119.5	116.9	113.3	111.5	113.0	96.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	121.0	120.4	108.5	105.9	101.0	96.0
Trade	7.0	101.8	98.9	96.7	93.1	93.2	91.9
Retail	4.6	101.5	97.8	95.4	91.1	90.5	88.8
Wholesale	2.4	102.4	101.0	99.1	97.0	98.2	97.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	105.2	104.9	98.3	93.9	99.5	94.6

1/ The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 4. - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries.

Area and Industry	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1, 1926	Sept.1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1925	Oct.1, 1924	Oct.1 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	39.0	85.0	85.2	82.7	80.6	90.8
Lumber products	8.5	141.2	142.8	130.8	133.9	134.1
Pulp and paper	3.6	120.4	123.7	113.0	102.0	116.1
Textile products	5.1	94.2	95.2	91.0	95.7	88.0
Iron and steel	11,5	57.5	58.2	56.3	50.4	75.0
Other manufactures	10.3	89.8	87.8	90.7	88.0	86.2
Logging	1.0	24.7	12.4	24.7	27.4	13.6
Mining	22.5	100.0	99.4	91.7	95.8	109.7
Communication	3.1	91.5	92.6	88.2	93.5	94.7
Transportation	13.2	71.0	73.0	71.2	70.1	71.3
Construction	15.2	243.1	278.9	182.5	189.9	210.2
Services	.6	99.8	146.4	107.3	93.0	94.3
Trade	5.4	110.1	110.0	113.1	112.6	117.4
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.0	94.2	96.7	88.1	88.3	97.0
Quebec Manufacturing	58.6	96.2	97.4	91.1	87.4	94.6
Lumber products	4.6	130.8	134.9	121.9	127.9	140.0
Pulp and paper	8.7	117.4	119.6	104.5	102.1	108.7
Textile products	12.2	97.7	95.9	96.4	88.8	90.6
Iron and steel	11.8	74.9	79.6	71.5	68.4	86.4
Other manufactures	21.3	97.8	97.5	93.2	88.7	90.6
Logging	1.8	42.6	43.2	47.7	41.3	56.4
Mining	1.8	116.0	110.7	90.9	78.1	101.5
Communication	2.7	152.4	150.0	142.4	141.9	121.4
Transportation	14.3	148.0	142.5	142.5	140.0	144.0
Construction	14.1	295.9	297.5	193.5	172.9	182.5
Services	1.8	156.2	159.0	149.9	147.8	135.4
Trade	4.9	112.5	108.2	106.2	96.9	93.5
Quebec - All industries	100.0	113.1	113.1	102.7	97.6	104.0
Ontario Manufacturing	66.9	94.6	93.7	89.0	83.1	88.0
Lumber products	6.8	109.6	112.2	106.9	106.1	110.2
Pulp and paper	7.2	106.0	107.7	101.6	100.3	102.4
Textile products	10.3	90.7	88.4	83.4	81.5	83.0
Iron and steel	19.5	85.5	86.3	76.3	66.3	77.0
Other manufactures	23.1	98.0	94.4	95.6	88.9	90.9
Logging	1.6	34.5	21.3	42.3	55.5	41.0
Mining	2.8	142.2	140.0	131.9	137.8	135.0
Communication	2.7	116.9	116.5	111.2	108.9	106.6
Transportation	9.9	112.0	113.0	108.2	111.1	119.0
Construction	8.5	163.1	173.3	160.6	170.1	188.9
Services	1.5	123.4	124.8	119.3	115.2	113.4
Trade	6.1	95.3	94.2	94.1	95.0	92.8
Ontario - All industries	100.0	98.7	97.9	94.3	91.6	96.0
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	30.0	106.5	105.1	99.9	93.7	101.5
Lumber products	2.2	84.4	85.5	83.2	75.0	83.0
Pulp and paper	2.5	99.8	97.0	94.0	103.3	95.1
Textile products	1.7	110.8	106.1	104.9	89.0	97.5
Iron and steel	13.7	105.5	103.6	99.3	85.4	107.3
Other manufactures	9.9	115.8	115.6	106.5	109.2	100.9
Logging	.2	6.7	5.7	7.6	7.4	6.0
Mining	6.2	71.3	62.7	66.7	71.2	83.2
Communication	3.6	97.9	99.0	95.4	88.9	93.2
Transportation	24.3	115.9	106.0	105.9	96.4	109.5
Construction	19.0	208.2	220.1	172.8	139.9	155.4
Services	2.4	121.5	130.5	110.4	97.1	107.0
Trade	14.3	93.2	87.8	83.9	79.6	83.6
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	110.0	106.9	99.8	91.4	100.7
British Columbia - Manufacturing	42.5	120.6	127.1	112.7	97.4	100.2
Lumber products	17.7	121.5	122.4	120.8	94.0	110.9
Pulp and paper	5.6	125.4	132.4	103.4	98.8	99.8
Textile products	1.1	126.6	126.4	108.3	93.2	114.3
Iron and steel	4.1	52.6	52.2	52.2	50.8	54.0
Other manufactures	14.0	138.9	210.4	177.8	167.5	132.4
Logging	8.8	113.4	96.7	103.4	103.1	107.1
Mining	10.0	95.3	93.8	110.0	113.3	98.2
Communication	3.2	150.8	151.0	138.5	125.2	119.4
Transportation	12.5	112.3	115.0	110.4	107.9	114.4
Construction	11.9	141.5	153.7	137.9	103.0	103.7
Services	3.3	108.1	113.2	101.9	95.7	97.6
Trade	7.8	136.7	135.9	125.7	119.1	114.3
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	119.2	121.8	114.8	104.0	104.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries.

City and Industry	1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1926	Sept.1 1926	Oct.1 1925	Oct.1 1924	Oct.1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.1	87.0	88.9	83.3	81.1	89.1
Plant products - edible	5.3	104.1	102.0	101.0	101.0	103.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	96.1	94.3	95.2	93.4	96.8
Textiles	12.0	81.6	81.1	81.4	78.7	85.1
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.7	92.9	94.4	97.7	98.1	102.8
Iron and steel	14.2	68.5	76.4	62.9	63.2	86.3
Other manufactures	23.4	99.5	99.6	91.0	87.3	85.7
Communication	4.2	155.7	153.4	149.8	149.3	123.9
Transportation	10.4	232.6	216.7	205.0	194.2	187.9
Construction	7.9	224.8	224.9	226.2	151.1	159.7
Trade	9.5	112.9	108.4	106.6	95.8	93.6
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.3	104.6	99.4	93.7	98.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.4	87.6	84.4	83.0	81.5	-
Leather products	23.5	90.4	83.3	91.4	90.5	-
Other manufactures	37.9	85.9	85.1	78.2	82.1	-
Transportation	13.5	179.1	184.8	199.4	123.6	-
Construction	12.3	249.5	260.2	166.1	268.9	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	105.1	103.5	100.3	98.8	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.9	87.7	86.6	84.2	80.1	83.5
Plant products - edible	6.4	95.1	89.6	92.8	90.1	86.5
Printing and publishing	9.4	96.1	98.0	94.1	94.5	94.1
Textiles	13.1	80.0	76.0	75.8	77.5	74.4
Iron and steel	10.3	83.4	85.9	75.7	63.0	82.1
Other manufactures	27.7	89.2	88.4	87.0	81.4	85.3
Communication	4.8	131.2	130.0	126.3	123.1	112.7
Transportation	5.3	105.4	104.7	113.7	114.5	135.4
Construction	3.7	136.4	142.0	111.2	95.2	150.7
Trade	16.4	94.8	94.2	93.4	94.1	90.4
Toronto - All industries	100.0	93.1	92.3	89.8	86.4	90.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.5	98.8	97.7	95.3	93.7	95.0
Lumber products	14.8	126.2	126.8	118.0	116.8	128.3
Pulp and paper	22.9	87.5	86.4	85.6	87.6	81.3
Other manufactures	23.8	97.6	96.0	94.8	89.2	93.8
Construction	7.5	140.8	152.6	217.7	175.5	233.4
Trade	13.7	90.0	83.7	88.9	92.4	94.8
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	99.5	98.6	101.8	100.8	105.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.3	95.7	96.8	83.4	76.4	86.4
Textiles	19.9	105.1	106.9	98.2	90.2	75.0
Electrical apparatus	11.0	128.1	115.7	96.7	106.1	114.8
Iron and steel	32.7	82.5	87.0	66.8	54.3	79.0
Other manufactures	21.7	98.6	98.0	95.3	91.7	98.5
Construction	4.4	238.0	224.7	253.8	149.0	242.2
Trade	3.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	102.4	118.4
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	99.7	100.3	88.3	80.4	91.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.1	96.2	101.9	90.4	-	-
Iron and steel	64.6	102.6	110.8	96.7	-	-
Other manufactures	15.5	76.6	74.4	72.4	-	-
Construction	8.5	133.9	140.1	92.9	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	103.7	109.2	94.8	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.0	109.2	110.2	99.4	98.1	96.4
Animal products - edible	4.8	149.0	144.2	131.3	136.9	139.9
Plant products - edible	4.5	89.6	88.5	89.0	87.4	93.9
Printing and publishing	6.5	88.9	90.3	85.3	97.9	86.9
Textiles	5.5	111.0	106.3	103.0	89.2	97.4
Other manufactures	16.7	117.2	121.9	102.0	96.7	98.0
Transportation	6.8	99.7	97.5	95.2	103.0	100.1
Construction	9.1	221.5	230.3	87.3	61.2	101.5
Trade	39.0	93.5	85.1	81.6	76.7	80.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	104.9	101.6	89.4	86.1	89.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.5	94.9	102.0	97.2	83.9	85.1
Lumber products	15.1	123.6	124.3	128.8	105.4	115.9
Other manufactures	25.4	83.4	93.1	84.3	75.1	72.5
Communication	8.5	163.1	163.2	148.4	134.6	127.0
Transportation	16.5	142.3	147.6	137.7	135.5	142.8
Construction	8.5	203.1	202.8	146.8	143.4	92.8
Services	5.1	109.3	109.5	98.7	91.0	95.4
Trade	20.7	136.7	137.2	125.3	117.6	111.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	119.7	124.2	113.9	104.0	101.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1926

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P., Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1926

CHART I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1926.

The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued November 23rd, 1926.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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Employment at the beginning of November showed a seasonal contraction that exceeded the losses registered on Nov. 1, 1925, but the situation continued to be more favourable than in any month of the years 1921-1925 owing to the important gains that, to date, have been indicated almost continuously during 1926. Statistics were tabulated from 5,896 employers whose pay rolls declined from 864,749 persons on Oct. 1 to 845,278 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this reduction of over 2 p.c., the index number decreased from 105.2 in the preceding month to 102.8 on Nov. 1, as compared with 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on the corresponding date in 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

There were large seasonal increases in logging camps and retail stores while mining also showed improvement. Manufacturing, transportation and construction, on the other hand, recorded considerable curtailment, also of a seasonal nature.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Firms in all provinces reported reduced activity, the recession in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec being most marked.

Maritime Provinces.- Heavy seasonal losses were indicated on highway and railway construction and in lumber mills, while shipping, mining and trade were busier. A combined working force of 63,984 persons was employed by the 503 co-operating firms, who had 69,462 in the preceding month. Although this decrease involved more workers than that noted on Nov. 1, 1925, the index number then was lower than on the date under review.

Quebec.- The largest reductions in Quebec were in construction, but manufacturing as a whole was also slacker. Logging and trade, however, registered marked improvement. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of November of last year, when the tendency was also downward. Statements for the date under review were compiled from 1,284 employers with 243,342 workers, or 5,096 fewer than on Oct. 1.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, especially of lumber and food products, construction and transportation showed seasonal contractions, but there were important gains in logging and trade. According to data received from 2,704 firms, they reduced their pay-rolls from 350,956 employees in the preceding month to 346,526 on Nov. 1. Rather smaller losses were indicated on the same date in 1925, when employment was in less volume.

Prairie Provinces.- The greatest reductions in the Prairie Provinces were in construction, transportation and services; on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted in logging, mining and trade. The working forces of the 762 employers making returns totalled 114,209 persons, as compared with 116,583 on Oct. 1. The index number stood at 107.7, while at the beginning of November of a year ago it was 99.1. Curtailment was also indicated on the corresponding date of previous years of the record.

British Columbia.- Further declines were registered in British Columbia, where 2,093 workers were released from the staffs of the 643 reporting firms, who employed 77,217. Lumber mills, fish canneries and construction recorded the most extensive decreases, while logging, mining and trade showed gains. Conditions were better than on Nov. 1, 1925, when rather larger losses were noted.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Employment showed a falling off in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Toronto the trend continued favourable.

Montreal.- The trade, food, textile, tobacco, and communication industries showed heightened activity, but there was a more pronounced shrinkage in construction and transportation. The result was a reduction of 1,285 persons in the staffs of the 699 firms furnishing data, who had 117,281 employees on Nov.1. A slight gain was noted on the same date of last year, when the situation was much less favourable.

Quebec.- There was a small decline in employment in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing and communication. Statements were compiled from 89 establishments with 9,114 workers. Larger losses were indicated at the beginning of November, 1925, and the index number then was lower.

Toronto.- Further improvement was reported in Toronto, where the 772 employers furnishing data enlarged their payrolls by 550 persons to 100,601 on the date under review. Trade and manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and electrical appliances, showed the greatest increases, while construction was slacker. Practically no change in the situation was recorded on Nov. 1 of last year; employment then was at a lower level.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a general, but moderate falling off, in which manufacturing, construction, and some other industries shared. One hundred and twenty-five firms reduced their staffs from 10,518 employees on Oct. 1 to 10,277 at the beginning of November. The situation was much the same as that noted on the corresponding date of a year ago.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing and construction registered curtailment in Hamilton, but trade was more active. A combined payroll of 29,876 workers was reported by the 199 co-operating employers, compared with 30,145 in the preceding month. This decline rather exceeded that indicated on Nov. 1, 1925, when employment was in much smaller volume.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Automobile plants in the Border Cities released employees, as did also building construction. Data were received from 82 firms employing 10,795 persons, as against 11,579 in their last report. Activity continued to be greater than on the corresponding date of last year.

Winnipeg.- Following six months of uninterrupted gains, there was a decline of 268 workers in the forces of the 282 employers making returns, who had 28,838 on payroll. Construction reported the greatest curtailment, while there were also losses in other industries except trade, which showed improvement. The index number, at 103.7, was over 11 points higher than on Nov. 1, 1925.

Vancouver.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in Vancouver, mainly in manufacturing, transportation and construction. Trade, however, reported an advance. The general reduction involved practically the same number of workers as that indicated at the beginning of November of last year, when conditions were less favourable. Statistics were received from 226 firms whose staffs aggregated 25,323 persons as compared with 25,906 in the preceding month.

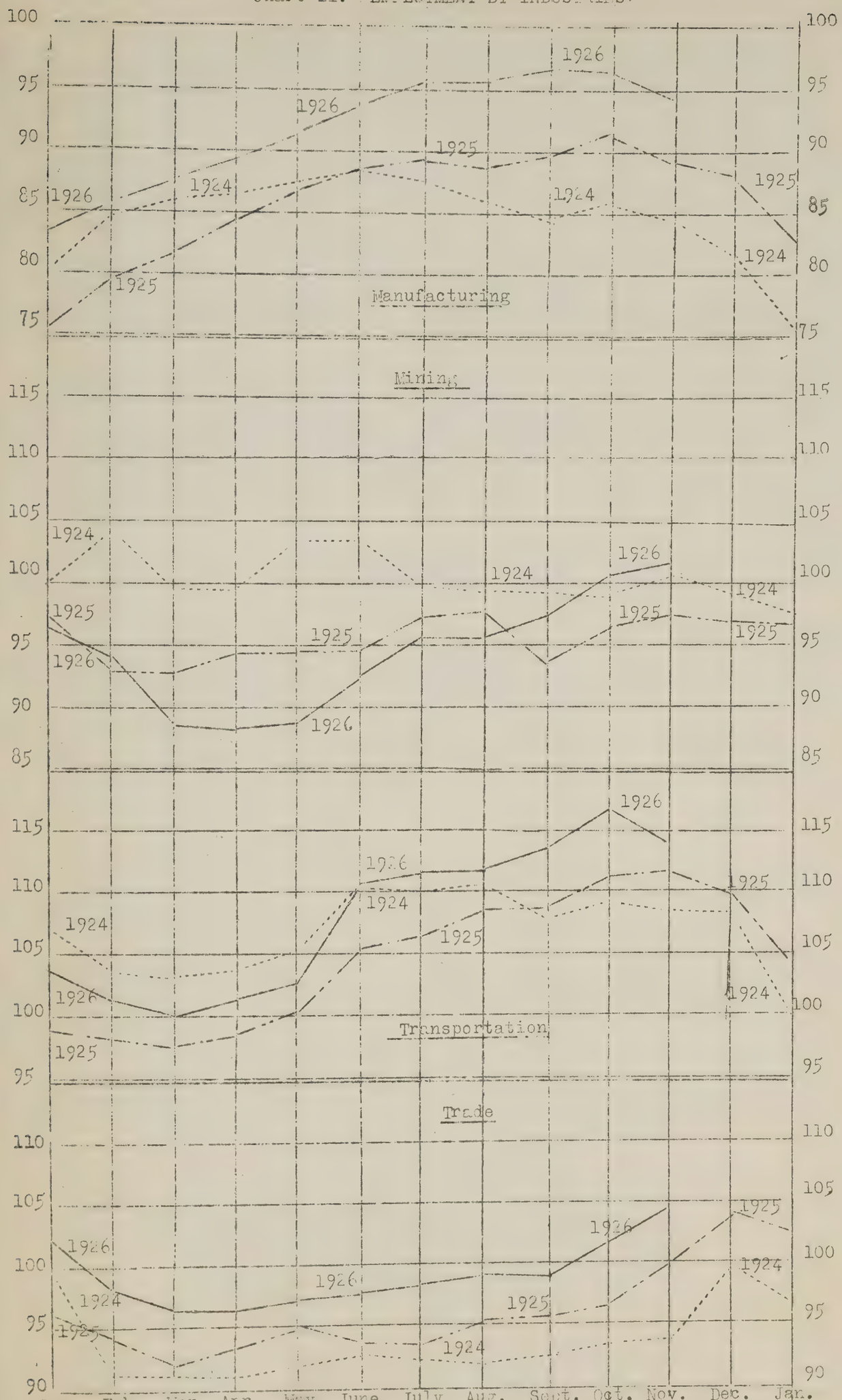
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing - The curtailment in manufactures was much less than on Nov. 1, 1925, and employment continued to be in greater volume than in any month of 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 or 1921. The most extensive losses were in lumber mills and fruit and vegetable canneries, but in both of these divisions they were not as pronounced as at the beginning of November of last year. Fish-preserving and iron and steel plants were also slacker, while improvement was shown in leather, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal works. Statements were received from 3,788 manufacturers whose staffs declined from 475,996 operatives on Oct. 1 to 467,500 on the date under review.

Logging - Further large additions to forces were made in logging; 219 firms reported 21,981 employees, as against 18,208 in the preceding month. This gain was not as marked as on the corresponding date of a year ago, when operations in logging camps were on a greater scale.

Chart II.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.



Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.

Mining - Coal mining made another advance, while only small changes were shown in other branches of the mining group. An aggregate payroll of 45,581 persons was reported by the 203 reporting operators, as compared with 45,006 on Oct. 1. The level of employment was higher than at the beginning of November, 1925; a rather smaller gain was then indicated.

Communication - After seven months of uninterrupted expansion, the communication group showed a reduction, 244 persons having been released from the staffs of 182 co-operating companies and branches, which employed 24,772 on Nov. 1. Conditions were better than on the same date of last year.

Transportation - Statements were received from 115,421 employees, or 2,398 less than in the preceding month. Steam railways recorded a considerable loss in personnel and local and water transportation were rather slacker. The index was higher than on Nov. 1 of last year, when a slight gain was indicated.

Construction - Following a season of great activity, there was a pronounced falling off in building, highway and railway construction on the date under review. Although this loss was greater than that noted at the beginning of November, 1925, the number of persons employed in construction continued to be substantially larger than in the autumn of previous years of the record. A combined working force of 93,564 persons was reported by the 490 contractors making returns, as compared with 106,908 in the preceding month.

Services - There were further reductions in the service group, mainly in summer hotels: 170 establishments had 14,630 employees, compared with 15,592 in their last report. Employment was more active than on the same date of a year ago.

Trade - Employment in trade at the beginning of November showed the seventh consecutive increase recorded since the spring, according to statistics from 569 retail and wholesale houses whose staffs rose from 60,204 on Oct. 1 to 61,829 persons on Nov. 1. The index number was higher on the latter date than in any other month since 1920. Most of the improvement was again registered in retail stores.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart II shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette; extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

United Kingdom.- Employment in September, though showing a further slight improvement on the whole, continued to be severely affected by the coal-mining stoppage. Among the workpeople (numbering approximately 11,900,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Sept. 20,1926 was 13.9 1/ as compared with 14.2 1/ on Aug. 23, 1926, and 12.0 on Sept. 21,1925. Among the members of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 13.6 at the end of September, 1926, compared with 13.3 at the end of August, 1926, and with 11.4 at the end of September, 1925.

UNITED STATES.

New York.- There was a further though less pronounced increase in employment in factories in New York State during October but the situation was not as favourable as in the same month of 1925. There were gains as compared with September in the steel, railroad repair, Agricultural implement, structural iron, textile and clothing industries while heating apparatus, automobile, railroad equipment, food and building material plants reported curtailment of operations.

Massachusetts.- Returns from 1,063 manufacturers in Massachusetts showed that in October [illegible] there was an increase of 2,193 persons in their staffs, which totalled 246,791. Cotton, woollen and worsted mills reported the largest gains, while automobile, boot and shoe and some other industries released help.

Illinois.- Little general change in employment in Illinois factories was shown during October, there being a decline of 0.5 p.c. as compared with September.

Wisconsin.- The index number of employment in manufactures in Wisconsin (1922=100) stood at 131.8 in September, 1926, as compared with 134.0 in the preceding month, and 131.9 in September, 1925.

1/ Not including shotfiring coal miners.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 =100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Nov. 1, 1921	90.2	91.4	87.5	87.0	102.6	94.3	81.1
Nov. 1 1922	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2	87.7
Nov. 1 1923	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	91.2
Jan. 1 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	88.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.5	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Nov. 1, 1926	100.	7.6	28.8	41.0	13.5	9.1	55.3

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1923	99.1		89.8	103.8	89.7		83.6	98.6
Jan. 1, 1924	83.7		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.5	83.1		82.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities at November 1, 1926.	13.9	1.1	11.9	1.2	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.0

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1926	Oct.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923	Nov. 1 1922
Manufacturing	55.3	94.9	96.7	89.2	84.2	91.2	87.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	98.6	103.4	98.9	92.3	87.2	92.2
Fur and products	.1	95.6	92.5	92.4	86.4	109.1	107.8
Leather and products	2.1	82.0	81.3	76.0	75.6	80.2	83.2
Lumber and products	6.2	105.7	117.2	100.2	94.8	106.2	100.5
Rough and dressed lumber	4.1	126.1	145.7	117.8	114.4	128.4	114.2
Furniture	1.0	86.6	85.9	81.5	76.7	76.8	81.2
Other lumber products	1.1	75.0	78.1	75.1	64.6	76.9	82.6
Musical Instruments	.4	78.6	79.1	70.9	68.8	68.1	73.2
Plant products - edible	3.5	106.2	114.2	104.5	101.0	100.3	101.9
Pulp and paper products	6.7	111.3	111.7	102.2	100.4	103.9	99.6
Pulp and paper	3.5	124.8	126.4	108.2	103.9	113.1	104.0
Paper Products	.8	95.7	95.3	91.7	89.7	91.7	92.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	100.8	100.0	98.7	99.8	97.9	96.9
Rubber products	1.4	85.1	87.1	88.2	69.5	65.3	70.1
Textile products	8.6	94.5	94.5	90.1	85.8	89.8	91.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	108.4	106.6	104.8	94.1	101.2	103.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	103.3	104.5	98.6	88.7	95.7	95.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	76.2	76.9	72.0	74.1	75.9	80.7
Other textile products	1.1	99.3	101.2	92.9	95.2	95.8	92.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	101.9	100.0	103.6	101.7	102.3	98.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	105.1	95.1	105.7	116.7	107.8	92.3
Chemicals and allied products	.8	85.6	84.6	80.0	82.0	88.6	88.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	106.6	106.7	89.5	86.1	99.9	95.5
Electric current	1.4	130.4	131.0	132.2	134.4	124.1	116.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	137.2	131.3	120.2	116.6	104.6	87.5
Iron and steel products	14.7	80.5	80.9	74.2	66.9	81.8	74.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	62.2	62.7	63.3	44.9	66.8	56.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	76.2	76.4	69.6	64.9	78.5	65.2
Agricultural implements	1.0	83.3	74.8	63.8	37.5	57.8	54.2
Land vehicles	6.6	92.5	94.9	87.9	84.2	100.5	90.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.1	28.9	26.8	27.3	28.7	23.2
Heating appliances	.6	93.0	92.0	89.4	85.0	92.6	93.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	97.4	98.7	76.6	75.6	97.6	89.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	83.4	84.4	76.5	66.3	78.6	72.0
Other iron and steel products	2.1	82.2	82.3	73.6	68.4	79.3	75.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	103.1	102.6	85.1	78.0	89.0	77.1
Mineral products	1.2	105.6	107.8	107.8	105.6	99.7	96.0
Miscellaneous	.5	92.4	89.5	83.6	83.1	88.2	91.8
Logging	2.6	55.2	45.9	66.4	71.8	62.6	66.0
Mining	5.4	101.8	100.4	97.2	100.5	105.4	104.5
Coal	3.2	86.8	84.8	81.0	86.0	96.7	105.7
Metallic ores	1.4	158.3	156.3	149.8	152.0	137.4	104.0
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.8	108.9	111.7	102.7	99.0	102.1	99.4
Communication	2.9	119.0	120.3	113.3	111.3	105.3	102.2
Telegraphs	.6	123.0	127.0	113.0	106.7	108.7	103.9
Telephones	2.3	118.0	118.6	113.3	112.5	104.5	101.7
Transportation	13.7	113.9	116.3	111.5	108.2	116.8	114.7
Street railways and cartage	2.3	115.4	116.0	116.6	116.8	122.0	127.0
Steam railways	9.5	103.2	105.9	99.6	98.8	106.1	102.2
Shipping and Stevedoring	1.9	230.4	235.3	231.9	192.0	221.7	239.0
Construction and maintenance	11.1	181.3	206.8	154.2	144.9	159.3	153.2
Building	4.1	178.5	195.6	140.7	130.8	141.4	128.1
Highway	2.1	2015.3	2607.4	1917.5	1668.6	2238.2	2963.8
Railway	4.9	132.0	146.8	115.8	113.1	127.3	133.3
Services	1.7	118.6	126.7	112.5	109.3	108.5	96.6
Hotels and restaurants	.9	117.7	132.4	115.9	113.0	114.6	98.3
Professional	.2	117.4	119.5	113.8	111.1	111.4	94.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	120.1	121.0	107.1	103.3	100.3	94.9
Trade	4.3	104.7	101.8	100.0	93.8	93.1	93.8
Retail	4.8	105.9	101.5	100.5	91.7	91.2	92.2
Wholesale	2.5	102.3	102.4	99.0	97.9	96.5	98.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	102.8	105.2	97.1	93.0	98.8	95.8

1/ The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 4. - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries.

Area and Industry	1 Relative weight	Nov.1 1926	Oct.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	40.[illegible]	86.3	85.9	77.6	75.1	89.0
Lumber products	7.5	158.9	141.2	86.9	109.2	116.2
Pulp and paper	4.0	124.7	120.4	113.5	109.1	108.9
Textile products	5.7	95.4	94.2	90.9	94.9	98.9
Iron and steel	12.2	56.1	57.5	58.7	48.0	74.4
Other manufactures	10.8	88.3	89.8	89.7	84.0	87.2
Logging	.6	14.5	24.7	24.8	28.2	29.8
Mining	24.7	101.0	100.0	91.3	95.4	107.4
Communication	3.3	89.5	91.5	86.6	91.5	94.1
Transportation	14.4	71.2	71.0	69.3	68.8	72.4
Construction	10.2	151.7	243.1	182.9	159.8	189.6
Services	.6	93.8	99.8	92.0	88.8	90.1
Trade	6.0	112.7	110.1	115.9	116.3	116.4
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.0	86.6	94.2	85.5	83.7	95.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.4	95.5	96.2	89.4	86.8	87.4
Lumber products	4.3	120.9	130.8	107.4	111.5	120.7
Pulp and paper	8.7	114.9	117.4	102.4	101.4	107.4
Textile products	12.7	99.4	97.7	96.1	89.5	92.0
Iron and steel	11.9	74.2	74.9	70.9	67.4	85.5
Other manufactures	21.8	97.9	97.8	91.7	90.2	76.0
Logging	2.0	45.0	42.6	61.3	61.5	57.4
Mining	1.8	116.5	116.0	90.2	78.4	89.5
Communication	2.7	152.4	152.4	143.2	146.9	122.2
Transportation	14.6	146.8	148.0	145.2	132.1	145.5
Construction	12.6	257.7	295.9	167.5	167.8	184.4
Services	1.7	149.0	156.2	140.6	135.9	131.2
Trade	5.2	117.4	112.5	109.9	99.3	93.4
Quebec - All industries	100.0	110.6	113.1	101.1	97.1	103.2
Ontario - Manufacturing	66.5	92.8	94.6	87.8	81.3	88.1
Lumber products	6.3	99.1	109.6	96.3	92.6	101.6
Pulp and paper	7.4	106.8	106.0	101.6	98.6	102.4
Textile products	10.2	89.1	90.7	84.5	81.4	86.7
Iron and steel	19.6	84.9	85.5	75.9	65.4	79.1
Other manufactures	23.0	96.4	98.0	94.4	88.4	89.9
Logging	2.4	49.1	34.5	64.9	81.5	62.7
Mining	2.8	142.9	142.2	129.9	136.4	137.4
Communication	2.7	115.9	116.9	110.9	107.9	104.6
Transportation	9.7	108.5	112.0	108.9	112.1	118.6
Construction	8.1	154.0	163.1	145.5	148.9	170.3
Services	1.5	119.8	123.4	114.6	113.5	113.3
Trade	6.3	97.9	95.3	96.3	94.2	93.4
Ontario - All industries	100.0	97.4	98.7	93.7	90.4	96.0
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing	30.5	106.4	106.5	99.1	96.9	100.8
Lumber products	2.0	75.8	84.4	73.7	59.7	70.5
Pulp and paper	2.5	96.9	99.8	95.2	104.6	96.9
Textile products	1.8	116.3	110.8	103.4	93.2	97.4
Iron and steel	14.0	107.1	105.5	98.3	96.0	105.5
Other manufactures	10.2	115.6	115.8	108.1	98.1	104.8
Logging	.7	25.2	6.7	26.7	28.4	12.7
Mining	6.6	74.3	71.3	73.4	78.6	88.4
Communication	3.6	95.3	97.9	92.7	88.8	91.7
Transportation	23.9	111.7	115.9	104.0	100.3	110.3
Construction	17.7	189.4	208.2	157.4	136.2	138.8
Services	1.9	97.2	121.5	90.7	86.3	88.6
Trade	15.1	95.2	93.2	88.7	79.7	83.4
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	107.7	110.0	99.1	94.1	99.2
British Columbia - Manufacturing	41.3	114.2	120.6	103.3	92.3	97.4
Lumber products	16.9	113.8	121.5	113.9	89.5	109.1
Pulp and paper	5.9	127.4	125.4	104.5	98.1	99.1
Textile products	1.1	131.9	126.6	111.8	96.4	113.4
Iron and steel	4.2	52.8	52.6	49.3	55.4	51.[illegible]
Other manufactures	13.2	169.1	85.3	143.6	139.4	127.[illegible]
Logging	10.2	124.0	113.4	118.4	105.6	109.7
Mining	10.3	96.1	95.3	110.4	113.7	101.6
Communication	3.3	148.0	150.8	136.3	123.0	116.4
Transportation	12.9	111.6	112.3	110.4	108.3	114.4
Construction	10.9	126.1	141.5	128.4	98.3	93.8
Services	3.2	104.8	108.1	100.5	94.9	94.7
Trade	7.9	140.5	136.7	126.5	119.8	113.2
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	116.0	119.2	111.5	102.1	102.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries.

City and Industry	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov. 1 1924	Nov.1 1923
ontreal - Manufacturing	65.8	87.1	87.0	82.5	80.5	88.4
Plant products - edible	5.5	107.3	104.1	103.1	97.0	101.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	95.9	96.1	94.8	94.5	96.6
Textiles	12.3	82.6	81.6	79.1	79.5	85.0
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.9	95.3	92.9	97.0	97.4	100.8
Iron and steel	14.2	67.9	68.5	62.6	60.8	84.0
Other manufactures	23.3	98.6	99.5	91.4	87.9	86.7
ommunication	4.4	160.0	155.7	150.5	156.9	125.5
ransportation	10.2	226.0	232.6	228.3	176.6	200.7
onstruction	6.7	188.2	224.8	205.9	152.1	168.3
rade	10.0	11[illegible].1	112.9	110.5	98.3	93.5
Montreal - Allindustries	100.0	1[illegible].3	104.3	99.3	92.4	99.1
uebec - Manufacturing	61.2	85.8	87.6	80.7	84.0	-
Leather products	23.0	89.6	90.4	91.1	93.1	-
Other manufactures	38.2	83.7	85.9	74.2	78.7	-
ransportation	13.1	172.3	179.1	196.5	151.5	-
onstruction	12.7	251.3	249.5	186.6	238.1	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	103.2	105.1	99.4	100.3	-
oronto - Manufacturing	67.0	88.4	87.7	84.0	83.4	84.4
Plant products - edible	6.2	94.1	95.1	92.6	91.1	91.2
Printing and publishing	9.3	96.8	96.1	95.1	93.8	95.6
Textiles	12.8	78.3	80.0	74.9	76.1	76.2
Iron and steel	10.6	87.0	83.4	75.2	66.6	79.3
Other manufactures	28.1	90.8	89.2	87.0	89.1	86.2
ommunication	4.8	131.4	131.2	127.6	121.5	107.7
ransportation	5.1	102.9	105.4	111.4	116.9	133.2
onstruction	3.6	134.5	136.4	102.0	97.1	125.9
rade	16.6	96.0	94.8	95.7	93.5	90.8
Toronto - All industries	100.0	93.6	93.1	89.7	87.0	89.8
ttawa - Manufacturing	62.6	98.2	98.8	92.5	85.9	99.3
Lumber products	15.1	125.4	126.2	103.0	69.7	127.7
Pulp and paper	23.4	87.8	87.5	85.4	89.6	85.8
Other manufactures	24.1	96.1	97.6	95.0	89.8	96.1
onstruction	6.4	124.0	140.8	177.5	156.7	186.1
rade	14.2	90.3	90.0	92.2	89.3	92.1
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	97.3	99.5	96.8	94.5	103.8
amilton - Manufacturing	85.3	94.4	95.7	83.7	75.7	86.5
Textiles	19.2	99.9	105.1	100.6	92.1	88.4
Electrical apparatus	11.5	126.4	128.1	100.8	111.3	114.5
Iron and steel	33.0	82.0	82.5	66.3	53.5	73.0
Other manufactures	21.6	99.1	98.6	93.5	86.9	98.6
Construction	3.8	204.3	238.0	231.2	129.0	204.1
Trade	4.0	116.9	102.2	104.9	103.6	117.7
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	98.4	99.7	87.7	79.6	89.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	79.1	89.1	96.2	88.7	-	-
Iron and steel	62.0	92.7	102.6	93.8	-	-
Other manufactures	17.1	78.1	76.6	73.8	-	-
Construction	8.3	124.1	133.9	98.2	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	97.2	103.7	92.9	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37.9	109.0	109.2	101.0	96.1	98.3
Animal products - edible	4.8	146.3	149.0	149.4	136.6	120.8
Plant products - edible	4.6	89.3	89.6	88.2	89.1	103.6
Printing and publishing	6.6	89.6	88.9	85.9	97.9	89.2
Textiles	5.5	110.5	111.0	101.1	92.8	98.4
Other manufactures	16.4	117.3	117.2	102.6	90.2	96.1
Transportation	6.7	97.2	99.7	95.5	98.0	102.4
Construction	8.5	201.3	221.5	87.1	42.3	79.4
Trade	40.4	94.7	93.5	87.2	76.4	79.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	103.7	104.9	92.5	84.2	88.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	41.0	93.4	94.9	90.5	83.6	82.6
Lumber Products	15.3	122.0	123.6	124.3	100.7	118.3
Other manufactures	25.7	82.1	83.4	77.0	76.8	67.8
Communication	8.5	159.3	163.1	146.3	132.4	125.9
Transportation	16.8	138.7	142.3	143.0	136.8	135.2
Construction	7.3	174.1	203.1	161.8	130.0	80.9
Services	5.1	108.6	109.3	100.0	92.6	92.4
Trade	21.1	141.9	136.7	126.2	117.6	112.4
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	117.4	119.7	112.0	103.4	98.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1926

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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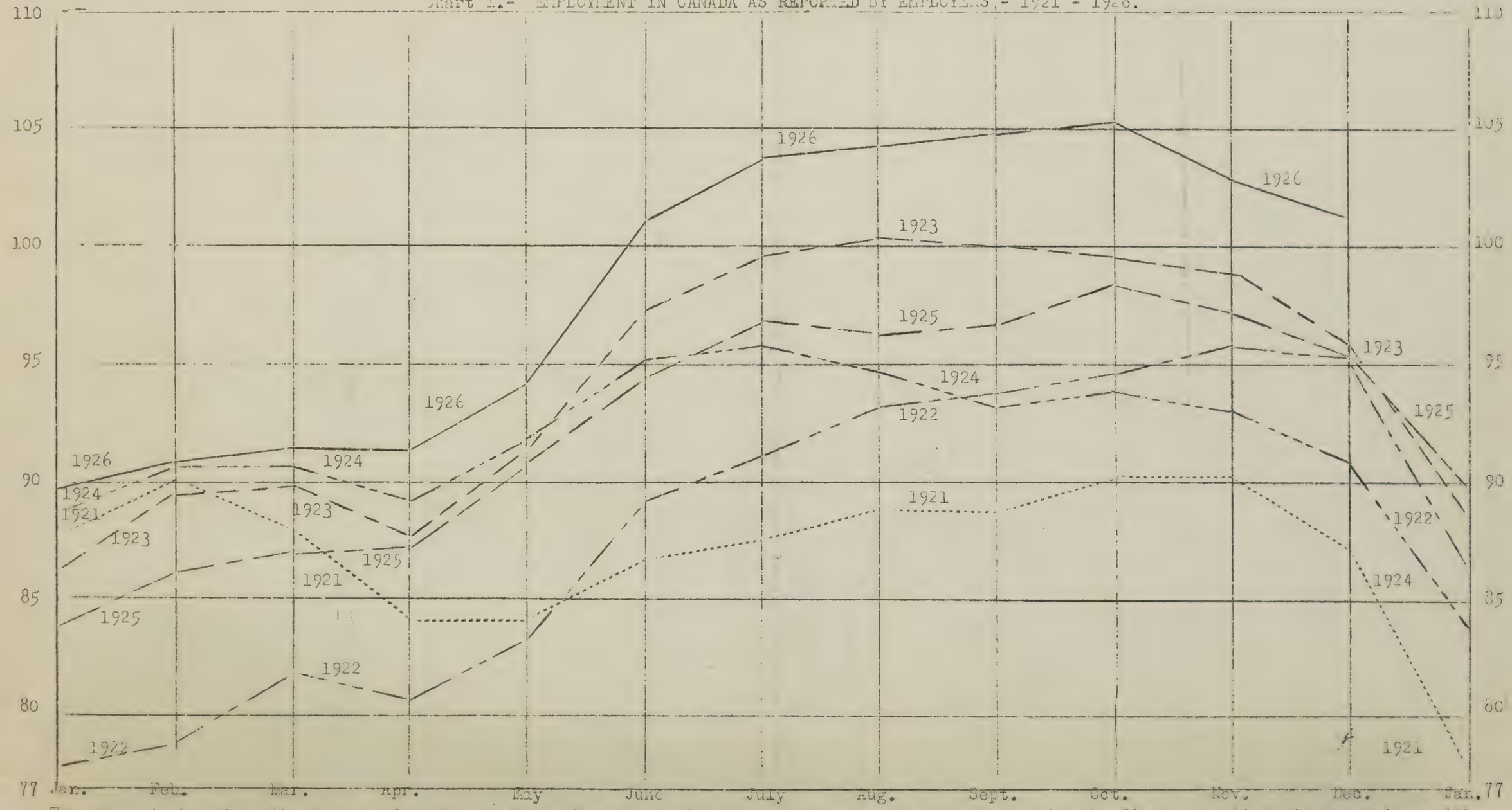
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1926

Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 1926.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued December 23, 1926.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There were further seasonal contractions in employment at the beginning of December, 14,435 persons being released by the 5,895 firms making returns, whose staffs aggregated 832,847. These losses were the smallest reported on Dec.1 of any year since the record was begun in 1920, with the exception of 1922, and the situation was more favourable than on the corresponding date in any of the last five years; in fact, employment, despite the seasonal curtailment on the date under review, continued at a higher level than in any month of the years 1921-1925. The index on Dec. 1, 1926, stood at 101.1, as compared with 102.8 in the preceding month, and with 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on Dec. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most pronounced declines were those of a seasonal nature in construction; there were also losses in transportation, services and manufacturing, in which the reductions were less extensive than is customary at the time of year. On the other hand, logging, trade and coal mining were seasonally active, the improvement being greater than on Dec. 1 of previous years of this record.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES

Curtailment was noted in all provinces, but firms in Quebec recorded the greatest decreases.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a further decrease, chiefly in lumber mills and construction. Logging, mining, transportation and trade, however, showed considerable improvement. Statements were received from 510 firms employing 62,974 persons, against 64,115 in their last report. This reduction was somewhat less than that noted on Dec. 1, 1925, when the index was slightly lower.

Quebec.- The largest losses in Quebec were recorded in construction and transportation, but manufacturing, mining and services were also slacker. Logging and trade, on the other hand, registered gains. The working force of the 1,291 co-operating employers declined from 245,235 on Nov. 1, to 239,476 at the beginning of December. Conditions were more favourable than on the same date of any other year of the record, which was begun in 1920.

Ontario.- Continued, but less extensive contractions were indicated in Ontario, where 2,703 firms released 2,469 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 344,089 on Dec. 1. This reduction was much smaller than on the corresponding date of any other year since 1920, except 1922; on Dec. 1 of the last five years the index was lower than on the date under review. As in the other provinces, construction reported the heaviest losses, but there were also important recessions in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber mills. Logging and trade, however, recorded marked improvement.

Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal reductions on a rather larger scale than in 1925 were indicated in the Prairie Provinces, according to statistics from 750 employers, whose payrolls totalled 110,923, or 2,663 less than on Nov.1. Logging, coal mining and trade showed considerable increases, but larger declines took place in construction and transportation also recorded less activity than in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on Dec. 1 of any other year since 1920.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of food and lumber products, showed a seasonal falling off, as did construction. Transportation and mining were also slacker, while logging and trade shared in the upward movement indicated throughout the Dominion. Data were tabulated from 642 firms with 75,385 workers, as compared with 77,788 in the preceding month. The index was higher than at the beginning of December of any previous year of the record, which was commenced in 1920.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while the course of employment in these areas since the beginning of 1924 is shown in Chart 11.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Firms in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Hamilton reduced their staffs, while in Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver improvement was noted.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a further seasonal decline, most of which took place in shipping and stevedoring. Construction was also slacker and there was a decrease in textiles, but iron and steel and trade reported pronounced gains. An aggregate working force of 114,204 persons was employed by the 693 firms whose statistics were received and who had 117,210 employees on Nov. 1. The situation continued to be more favourable than on the corresponding date of last year, although somewhat smaller declines were then recorded.

Quebec.- Transportation and construction reported reductions in personnel, while manufacturing was rather busier. The payrolls of the 90 co-operating employers totalled 8,932 persons, compared with 9,158 in the preceding month. Activity was greater than on Dec. 1, 1925, when larger losses were noted.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed a further increase, 218 persons being added to the staffs of the 776 reporting establishments, which had 101,067 employees at the beginning of December. Manufacturing as a whole gained, and substantial improvement was indicated in trade. Construction, however, registered a seasonal contraction. The index number was several points higher than on the same date of last year; although the improvement then was rather greater.

Ottawa.- There was a considerable drop in employment in sawmills in Ottawa and construction was also slacker. Trade, however, registered a decidedly upward movement. Statements were received from 128 firms, employing 9,916 workers, as compared with 10,342 in the preceding month. Conditions were somewhat better than on Dec. 1, 1925, when larger decreases were indicated.

Hamilton.- Further losses were noted in Hamilton, where 199 employers released 529 persons from their working forces, bringing them to 29,399 on the date under review. The greatest recessions were in construction, but manufacturing as a whole was also dull. Employment was at a much higher level than on the corresponding date of last year.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Some recovery was recorded in the Border Cities, particularly in automobile factories. A combined payroll of 10,978 persons was registered by the 86 firms furnishing data, who had 10,769 on Nov. 1. The index was higher than on Dec. 1 of a year ago, when much smaller gains were reported.

Winnipeg.- Trade was decidedly more active, while construction and manufacturing released help; 276 employers had 28,481 workers, or 203 more than in the preceding month. Reductions were recorded in the same month of last year and the situation then was less favourable.

Vancouver.- Very little change was noted in Vancouver, but employment continued to be brisker than on the same date in 1925, according to statistics received from 228 firms with 25,512 employees. Manufacturing showed curtailment, while trade reported marked improvement as compared with the last report.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- As already pointed out, the losses in manufacturing on Dec. 1 were smaller than is usual on that date, and employment continued at a higher level than in the same month of any other year since 1920. Lumber mills registered pronounced seasonal curtailment; there was also a falling off in building material and electric current plants. Boot and shoe, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and iron and steel factories, however, reported heightened activity. The result was a decline of 5,998 workers in the forces of the 3,771 manufacturers furnishing data, who employed 461,655 operatives on the date under review.

Logging.- The additions to staff recorded on Dec. 1 exceeded those noted on the corresponding date of any other year of the record, but the index number, though as high as in 1925, was lower than in some of the earlier winters of the record. Statements were tabulated from 228 logging camps, having 32,308 employees, or 8,605 more than in their last report.

Mining.- The payrolls of the 203 mine operators making returns increased from 45,577 persons on Nov. 1 to 46,668 at the beginning of December. The gain was registered wholly in coal mines, other branches of the industry being seasonally slacker. Expansion on a smaller scale took place on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was considerably lower.

Transportation.- Heavy losses in personnel were recorded in transportation, particularly in shipping and stevedoring. Statistics were compiled from 274 employers in this division, whose staffs aggregated 111,283 workers, compared with 115,432 at the beginning of November. Employment was in practically the same volume as on Dec. 1, 1925, although the recessions then caused the release of fewer persons.

Construction and Maintenance.- According to information supplied by 493 contractors, they reduced their staffs from 93,865 men in the preceding month to 77,087 at the beginning of December. This decline of 17.9 p.c. was proportionally about the same size, or rather smaller, than on the corresponding date of previous years of the record, in all of which the index number was lower than in 1926. Railway construction showed the greatest curtailment, but the falling off in building and highway work was also pronounced.

Services.- Further seasonal reductions were made in the staffs of the 172 co-operating firms in this division, who had 14,468 employees, or 235 less than in the preceding month. Employment was more active than on Dec. 1 of any previous year of the record.

Trade.- Further and larger seasonal increases were noted in trade, the additions being the greatest ever registered in the history of this record which was commenced in 1920. The index, at 109.8, was at its highest level in the last seven years. Reports were received from 570 trading establishments with 64,620 employees, or 3,103 more than on Nov. 1.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes in employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour; extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM.- Following the settlement of the coal strike some few weeks ago, there was a gradual improvement in the employment situation, the number registered as unemployed (exclusive of coal miners) being 1,496,100 on Nov. 29 as compared with 1,559,200 on Nov. 1. The total number of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was approximately 12,000,000.

UNITED STATES

New York.- There was a reduction of over 1 p.c. in the employment afforded in New York State factories in November. The metal, clothing, shoe and food groups reported curtailment, but improvement was shown in furniture, chemicals and a few other industries.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois showed a 1.3 p.c. decline in November, but the situation continued to be more favourable than in the same month of 1925 and 1924. There was a reduction in employment in the metal, machinery and conveyances, boot and shoe, clothing, food, beverage and tobacco industries. On the other hand, tanning, printing and paper and textile factories were busier.

Wisconsin.- The index number of employment in Wisconsin manufactures (with Jan. 1922 as 100) stood at 128.8 in October, 1926, as compared with 131.8 in September, 1926, and 131.2 in October, 1925. The indexes in the metal, building material, rubber leather and food industries were lower than in the preceding month, while those in paper, textiles, light and power, printing and publishing were higher.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 =100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Dec. 1, 1921	87.2	89.5	83.7	85.9	95.6	88.9	79.3
Dec. 1, 1922	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6	87.7
Dec. 1, 1923	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	88.2
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1	91.0	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	82.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.6	105.4	112.7	93.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Dec. 1, 1926							
	100.	7.6	28.8	41.3	13.3	9.0	55.4

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1923	93.6		90.2	94.3	88.5		88.2	98.1
Jan. 1, 1924	86.7		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	96.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at December 1, 1926.								
	13.7	1.1	12.1	1.1	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.1

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1. 1926	Nov.1. 1926	Dec.1. 1925	Dec.1. 1924	Dec.1. 1923	Dec.1. 1922
Manufacturing	55.4	93.8	94.9	88.1	82.0	88.2	87.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	98.5	98.6	94.1	91.5	87.6	88.4
Fur and products	.1	88.3	95.6	96.5	88.0	110.8	108.3
Leather and products	2.2	83.2	82.0	76.5	75.6	82.0	85.1
Lumber and products	5.4	90.5	105.7	86.6	82.1	88.6	90.9
Rough and dressed lumber	3.2	97.6	126.1	94.9	90.2	100.2	98.5
Furniture	1.0	88.8	86.6	84.5	76.7	77.3	81.7
Other lumber products	1.2	76.1	75.0	70.3	64.6	71.1	80.3
Musical Instruments	.4	80.7	78.6	70.9	67.9	69.6	77.5
Plant products - edible	3.5	106.4	106.2	102.7	100.6	100.7	100.7
Pulp and paper products	6.9	112.6	111.3	102.4	98.5	102.1	98.7
Pulp and paper	3.6	124.1	124.8	106.3	100.0	107.2	101.0
Paper products	.8	96.8	95.7	94.4	90.1	92.7	93.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	104.2	100.8	100.5	99.4	99.5	98.0
Rubber products	1.5	90.4	85.1	93.9	72.8	69.0	71.5
Textile products	8.7	94.4	94.5	90.8	82.5	88.7	90.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	109.9	108.4	107.3	92.2	101.4	102.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	106.1	103.3	98.0	88.9	94.0	96.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	72.6	76.2	69.6	66.5	73.5	77.6
Other textile products	1.1	102.6	99.3	101.2	97.3	95.8	92.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	103.2	101.9	104.6	101.9	102.0	97.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	98.1	105.1	105.5	122.0	114.9	102.6
Chemicals and allied products	.8	86.2	85.6	81.3	79.7	88.3	87.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	100.5	106.6	89.3	81.2	93.3	97.3
Electric current	1.5	127.8	130.4	124.7	132.3	120.4	115.5
Electrical apparatus	1.3	137.2	137.2	119.6	123.1	108.8	87.5
Iron and steel products	15.0	81.1	80.5	74.7	66.4	79.2	78.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	63.4	62.2	57.5	44.1	64.1	66.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	77.5	76.2	70.4	64.7	75.9	66.3
Agricultural implements	1.1	88.9	83.3	66.4	43.2	58.3	57.2
Land vehicles	6.7	92.6	92.5	89.0	83.4	97.1	97.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.7	30.1	32.3	26.1	25.7	22.2
Heating appliances	.6	90.9	93.0	88.2	83.0	87.9	94.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	94.4	97.4	76.3	69.8	91.6	85.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	83.9	83.4	79.0	69.3	76.7	73.9
Other iron and steel products	2.2	82.8	82.2	74.0	66.4	77.6	75.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	103.4	103.1	93.3	76.1	86.0	79.6
Mineral products	1.2	104.9	105.6	104.8	102.7	97.7	93.1
Miscellaneous	.5	91.7	92.4	83.0	82.9	85.3	91.9
Logging	3.9	77.1	55.2	77.1	85.1	82.2	84.7
Mining	5.6	104.2	101.8	96.9	99.2	105.9	102.8
Coal	3.4	92.1	86.8	85.2	86.9	97.3	101.9
Metallic ores	1.4	155.0	158.3	143.0	148.7	138.5	109.4
Non-Metallic minerals(other thancoal)	.8	103.5	108.9	97.3	89.8	101.7	97.6
Communication	3.0	119.0	119.0	112.7	109.3	106.1	101.5
Telegraphs	.6	122.5	123.0	111.8	103.9	107.9	102.6
Telephones	2.4	118.1	118.0	112.9	111.9	105.6	101.2
Transportation	13.4	109.9	113.9	109.8	108.2	113.8	115.3
Street railways and cartage	2.3	112.8	115.4	113.3	114.9	124.2	120.8
Steam railways	9.5	102.0	103.2	99.2	96.8	106.3	100.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	190.9	230.4	218.7	219.0	170.3	287.3
Construction and maintenance	9.2	148.9	181.3	128.3	116.6	125.2	122.6
Building	3.9	166.9	178.5	130.2	119.2	127.5	105.1
Highway	1.3	1279.2	2015.3	1303.9	984.7	1230.2	2312.9
Railway	4.0	106.4	132.0	96.3	91.9	98.8	108.0
Services	1.7	117.2	118.6	108.5	107.2	106.2	95.8
Hotels and restuarants	.9	115.1	117.7	109.5	111.6	110.9	96.4
Professional	.2	121.0	117.4	111.8	104.7	108.2	97.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	118.9	120.1	105.9	102.0	99.7	94.5
Trade	7.8	109.8	104.7	103.9	99.1	96.8	97.0
Retail	5.2	114.3	105.9	106.5	99.9	96.5	97.1
Wholesale	2.6	101.7	102.3	99.1	97.7	97.5	96.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.1	102.8	95.5	90.8	95.7	95.1

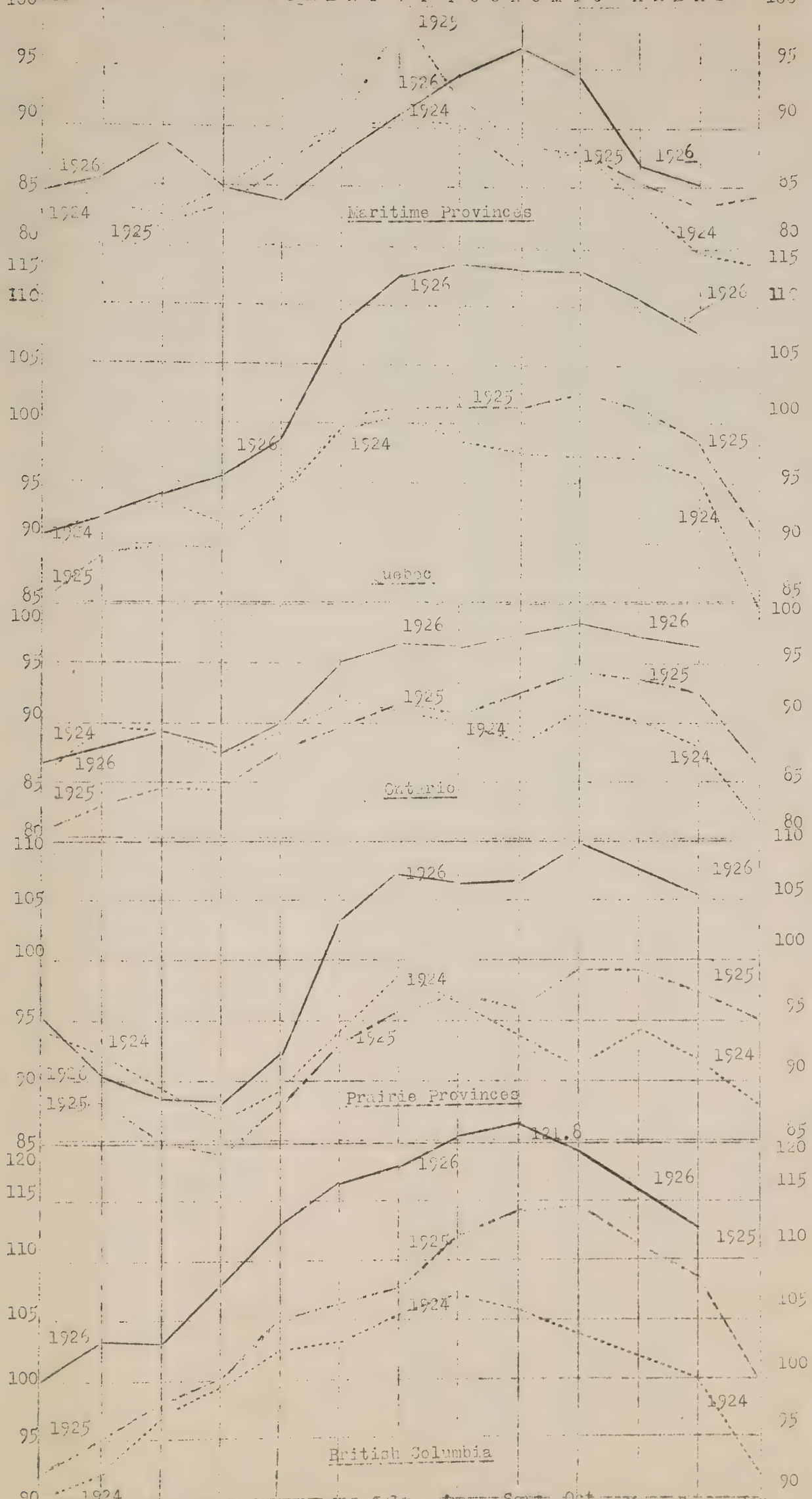
1/ The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4. - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries.

Area and Industry	1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1926	Nov.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924	Dec.1 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	39.3	77.1	80.3	72.7	67.2	82.1
Lumber products	4.8	70.2	108.9	68.8	67.9	79.8
Pulp and Paper	4.3	129.6	124.7	110.8	105.0	108.0
Textile products	5.7	94.1	95.4	91.3	95.0	96.2
Iron and steel	13.2	59.7	56.1	56.8	45.0	73.4
Other manufactures	11.3	89.7	88.3	84.0	82.9	85.0
Logging	2.1	46.3	14.5	35.6	37.8	31.3
Mining	25.6	103.1	101.0	92.7	99.2	109.3
Communication	3.3	83.2	89.5	86.8	90.1	95.7
Transportation	15.1	73.4	71.2	74.4	68.6	77.7
Construction	7.4	108.2	151.7	134.9	118.4	151.6
Services	.6	92.0	93.8	88.6	86.7	88.5
Trade	6.6	121.3	112.7	121.9	120.6	122.2
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.0	85.1	86.6	83.5	79.3	91.2
Quebec Manufacturing	59.9	94.7	95.5	89.0	84.1	90.9
Lumber products	3.5	97.6	120.9	90.2	92.7	103.2
Pulp and paper	8.9	114.5	114.9	101.8	97.1	104.5
Textile products	12.8	99.2	99.4	95.1	86.8	90.9
Iron and steel	12.6	76.9	74.2	73.3	66.1	80.2
Other manufactures	22.1	97.8	97.9	92.4	89.6	92.1
Logging	3.8	72.6	45.0	65.4	70.3	68.8
Mining	1.8	111.9	116.5	87.8	74.4	89.0
Communication	2.8	151.0	152.4	142.5	144.5	121.4
Transportation	13.4	133.2	146.8	135.7	138.5	126.7
Construction	11.2	221.5	257.7	140.5	149.0	152.4
Services	1.6	141.4	149.0	129.0	132.2	128.2
Trade	5.5	119.4	117.4	112.4	102.2	97.7
Quebec - All industries	100.0	107.7	110.6	98.5	95.3	98.5
Ontario Manufacturing	66.3	91.8	92.8	86.7	79.8	85.8
Lumber products	5.4	85.4	99.1	83.5	81.8	86.6
Pulp and paper	7.6	108.2	106.8	102.3	98.8	100.3
Textile products	10.3	89.4	89.1	86.6	77.5	85.7
Iron and steel	19.6	84.6	84.9	75.6	65.2	77.1
Other manufactures	23.4	97.0	96.4	93.8	88.7	89.9
Logging	3.4	70.2	49.1	79.9	97.7	94.0
Mining	2.8	140.8	142.9	128.0	131.4	136.5
Communication	2.7	117.5	115.9	111.3	106.8	106.9
Transportation	9.7	108.4	108.5	106.2	108.3	117.8
Construction	6.9	130.0	154.0	121.6	115.5	121.4
Services	1.5	120.7	119.8	112.6	112.2	108.7
Trade	6.7	102.3	97.9	103.3	102.4	99.1
Ontario - All industries	100.0	96.8	97.4	92.6	88.4	93.4
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	31.3	106.5	106.4	99.4	97.7	99.9
Lumber products	1.9	70.3	75.8	66.4	59.2	62.6
Pulp and paper	2.6	107.9	96.9	95.5	104.7	100.1
Textile products	1.8	113.9	116.3	101.8	88.8	93.6
Iron and steel	14.3	105.2	107.1	99.3	97.9	105.9
Other manufactures	10.7	117.9	115.6	109.3	108.1	78.9
Logging	1.8	57.7	25.2	53.4	53.4	50.2
Mining	7.9	85.9	74.3	81.7	77.7	89.4
Communication	3.7	94.7	95.3	90.2	87.6	92.1
Transportation	24.0	109.0	111.7	106.6	100.3	114.6
Construction	13.5	141.2	189.4	118.1	99.6	117.5
Services	2.0	99.0	97.2	89.3	85.9	89.5
Trade	15.8	100.4	95.2	89.5	81.8	84.9
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	105.4	107.7	97.5	91.8	99.3
British Columbia -Manufacturing	40.8	109.6	114.2	100.6	88.7	87.2
Lumber products	16.5	108.1	113.8	101.8	86.5	91.7
Pulp and paper	6.0	126.1	127.4	106.3	94.4	100.7
Textile products	1.0	119.3	131.9	109.2	99.4	110.5
Iron and steel	4.4	52.6	52.8	53.1	54.5	46.9
Other manufactures	12.9	160.4	169.1	143.6	130.1	114.5
Logging	10.8	129.3	124.0	120.2	115.9	116.9
Mining	10.5	94.7	96.1	100.5	107.6	100.6
Communication	3.3	147.3	148.0	135.2	125.4	112.9
Transportation	12.7	107.3	111.6	111.8	105.5	115.1
Construction	9.5	107.7	126.1	123.1	87.8	80.5
Services	3.3	104.0	104.8	99.0	95.9	92.6
Trade	9.1	151.0	140.5	130.4	128.0	114.2
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	112.7	116.0	109.0	100.0	97.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Chart II- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS



Curves are based upon numbers of workers indicated by reporting firms at first of month, as compared with number they employed in Jan. 1920 as 100.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries

City and Industry	1/ Relative Weight	Dec. 1, 1926	Nov. 1, 1926	Dec. 1, 1925	Dec. 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.9	87.7	87.1	83.2	78.6	86.6
Plant products - edible	5.7	108.1	107.3	102.1	98.9	100.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	98.7	95.9	96.7	93.9	96.7
Textiles	12.1	79.7	82.6	77.2	75.1	83.6
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.2	96.8	95.3	98.4	97.4	100.2
Iron and steel	15.4	71.6	67.9	67.3	59.2	76.7
Other manufactures	23.7	98.0	98.6	90.3	85.0	89.0
Communication	4.5	159.4	160.0	149.0	155.8	126.5
Transportation	7.8	169.4	226.0	198.4	207.0	125.6
Construction	6.3	171.4	188.2	163.8	159.0	144.5
Trade	10.7	120.2	118.1	113.2	101.4	97.9
Montreal - All industries	100.0	100.6	103.3	97.0	93.1	93.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.9	86.6	85.8	77.7	82.6	-
Leather products	23.3	88.3	89.6	81.1	92.1	-
Other manufactures	39.6	85.6	83.7	75.6	76.8	-
Transportation	12.6	161.5	172.3	152.9	150.7	-
Construction	11.3	217.3	251.3	203.6	214.9	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	101.2	103.2	94.4	98.5	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.9	88.6	88.4	84.8	80.4	83.5
Plant products - edible	6.1	93.3	94.1	92.7	87.9	89.6
Printing and publishing	9.6	99.5	96.8	97.9	94.8	96.8
Textiles	12.4	75.9	78.3	75.9	72.6	73.7
Iron and steel	10.7	87.8	87.0	71.8	65.7	77.4
Other manufactures	28.1	91.3	90.8	86.6	84.1	86.1
Communication	4.8	132.2	131.4	129.5	120.9	112.9
Transportation	5.1	102.4	102.9	111.2	111.6	142.9
Construction	3.0	116.3	134.5	83.2	87.4	100.1
Trade	17.3	100.3	96.0	102.3	102.0	96.9
Toronto - All industries	100.0	93.9	93.6	90.9	87.4	90.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.4	91.2	98.2	87.1	87.1	85.0
Lumber products	10.5	83.7	125.4	63.2	71.0	69.6
Pulp and paper	24.4	87.3	87.8	89.4	90.0	82.3
Other manufactures	25.5	99.2	96.1	96.2	91.7	96.2
Construction	5.9	107.7	124.0	122.1	115.0	136.8
Trade	16.0	98.6	90.3	96.9	96.4	95.8
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	93.8	97.3	90.4	92.3	94.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.7	94.1	94.4	85.3	74.1	83.5
Textiles	20.0	102.8	99.9	103.6	82.1	91.9
Electrical apparatus	11.7	126.4	126.4	102.2	116.6	109.0
Iron and steel	33.4	81.8	82.0	67.9	54.2	68.0
Other manufactures	21.6	95.5	99.1	94.2	85.2	94.0
Construction	2.7	143.0	204.3	155.2	73.5	224.4
Trade	3.8	109.0	116.9	114.3	110.1	123.0
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	96.6	98.4	88.7	77.3	88.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.1	92.8	89.1	89.9	-	-
Iron and steel	63.9	96.9	92.7	94.5	-	-
Other manufactures	17.2	80.2	78.1	72.6	-	-
Construction	7.3	110.0	124.1	105.8	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	99.1	97.2	93.3	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37.6	108.2	109.0	98.6	95.8	99.0
Animal products - edible	5.1	152.8	146.3	145.8	135.6	120.4
Plant products - edible	4.7	89.6	89.3	91.7	91.6	104.2
Printing and publishing	6.4	97.6	89.6	86.0	100.0	91.5
Textiles	5.4	108.4	110.5	100.7	88.0	95.4
Other manufactures	16.0	109.3	117.3	96.2	89.4	97.0
Transportation	6.8	97.4	97.2	97.5	94.6	101.1
Construction	7.1	174.4	201.3	85.5	27.8	67.9
Trade	41.9	102.2	94.7	87.8	77.5	82.4
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	105.4	103.7	91.5	83.5	88.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.5	90.3	93.4	85.3	83.8	81.3
Lumber products	14.6	117.7	122.0	105.3	105.2	114.7
Other manufactures	24.9	79.5	82.1	77.2	75.4	67.5
Communication	8.5	159.3	159.3	145.2	133.3	122.6
Transportation	16.3	136.1	138.7	134.8	132.1	143.4
Construction	6.9	164.3	174.1	199.6	111.1	65.3
Services	5.1	108.3	108.3	100.1	97.9	92.8
Trade	23.5	153.1	141.9	130.6	127.0	112.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	117.1	117.4	110.7	104.0	98.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.